GENERAL REPORT

OF THE LATE

GENERAL COMMITTEE

OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

TO

1840-41 & 1841-42.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM RUSHTON AND CO.

APPENDIX, BY G. H. HUTTMANN

1842.



CONTENTS.

SPECIAL REPORTS

Page.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

APPENDICES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

30TH APRIL, 1841.

Names.	*Date of Appointment.*	*Official or other Designation.*
THE HON. SIR E. RYAN, Kt. President, ...	As Member, ... Mar. 9, 1835 As President, Jan. 24, 1838	*Chief Justice of H. M.'s Supreme Court.*
THE HON. W. W. Bird, ...	Member, ... July 26, 1829	*Member of the Supreme Council.*
,, H. T. Prinsep, .	Ditto, ... July 31, 1823	*Ditto ditto.*
,, A. AMOS, ...	Ditto, ... Mar. 28, 1838	*Ditto ditto.*
C. H. CAMERON, ESQ., ...	Ditto, ... Aug. 12, 1835	*Indian Law Commissioner.*
F. MILLETT, ESQ. ...	Ditto, ... Jan. 24, 1838	*Ditto ditto.*
G. A. BUSHBY, ESQ, ...	Ditto, ... June 12, 1832	*Secretary to the Govt. of India, General Department.*
F. J. HALLIDAY, ESQ., ...	Ditto, ... June 20, 1838	*Ditto to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial and Revenue Dept. and Junior Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Judicial, Revenue, and Leg. Depts.*
C. W. SMITH, ESQ., ...	Ditto, ... Mar. 9, 1835	*Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue.*
J. C. C. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.	Ditto, ... July 31, 1823	*Secretary to the Indian Law Commission.*
J. GRANT, ESQ., M. D. ...	Ditto, ... Mar. 9, 1835	*Apothecary General.*
NAWAB TAHAWUR JUNG, .	Ditto, ... Aug. 24, 1838	*Mahommedan Noble, of the Chitpore family.*
BABOO PROSONOCOMAR TAGORE, ...	Ditto, ... Mar. 9, 1835	*Merchant and Zemindar.*
BABOO RAMCOMUL SEIN, ...	Ditto, ... Ditto, ...	*Native Treasurer in the Bank of Bengal.*
T. A. WISE, ESQ., M. D.,	Secy. & Member Feb. 6, 1839	*Assistant Surgeon.*

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION AS ON 30TH APRIL, 1842.*

THE HON. W. W. BIRD,†...	As President, Jan. 12, 1842		*Vide Supra.*
,, H. T. PRINSEP,	Ditto,	... Apr. 13, 1842	*Ditto.*
,, A. AMOS, ...	Vide Supra.	... Vide Supra...	*Ditto.*
C. H. CAMERON, ESQ., ...	Ditto,	... Ditto, ...	*Ditto.*
F. MILLETT, ESQ., ...	Ditto,	... Ditto, ...	*Ditto.*
C. W. SMITH, ESQ. ...	Ditto,	... Ditto, ...	*Ditto and Pro-Member of the Supreme Council.*

* See Government Orders in Gazette of 12th of January, 1842.

† Temporarily resigned.

G. A. BUSHBY, Esq., ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	*Vide Supra.*
F. J. HALLIDAY, Esq. ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
J. C. C. SUTHERLAND, Esq.	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
J. GRANT, Esq., M. D. ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
NAWAB TAHAWUR JUNG,†	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
BABOO RUSSOMOY DUTT,...	As Member,...	Jan. 28, 1842	*Comm. of Court of Requests.*
RAJA RADHAKANT DEB, ...	Ditto, ...	Jan. 28, 1842	*Hindoo Gentleman.*
H. V. BAYLEY, Esq., ...	Secretary, (Ex-officio Member,)	Jan. 12, 1842	*Deputy Secy. to Govt. in the Genl. Dept. and Ex-officio Secy. to the Council of Education.*

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE LATE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AS ON 30TH APRIL, 1841.

DIVISION I.‡

Bengal.
Section I.

Calcutta.
- Hindoo College & Patsala.
- Medical College.
- Mahommadan Madrasse.
- Sanscrit College.

Hooghly.
- College of Mohammad Mohsin.
- Hooghly Branch School.
- Hooghly Infant School.
- Seetapore Branch School.
- Tribanee Probational School.
- Umerpore ditto.
- Bancoorah ditto.

Jessore School.
Dacca School.
Comillah School.
Chittagong School.
Barleah School.
Dinajpore School.
Burrisal Probational School.
Sylhet ditto.

Orissa.
Section II.

Cuttack School.
Midnapore School.

Eastern Provinces.
Section III.

Gohawatee School.
Ditto Branch Schools.
Nilachol.
Pandu.
Beltulla.
Amingong.
North Gohawatee.
Seebsaugor School.
Akyab School.
Ramree School.
Moulmein School.
Tavoy and Mergui Branch Schools.

DIVISION II.
Behar.

Patna School.
Bhaugulpore Institution.
Bhaugulpore Hill School.

DIVISION III.
Allahabad Division.

Benares College and Seminary.
Benares Branch School.
Ghazipore School.
Allahabad School.
Saugor School.
Jubbulpore School.
Azimghur School.
Goruckpore School.

DIVISION IV.
N. W. Provinces.

Agra College.
Dehlie College and Institution.
Bareilly School.
Meerut School.
Furruckabad School.
Ajmeer School.

* Retired from the Service. † Deceased.
‡ The arrangement of Divisions selected for the Report of 1839-40, has been continued for the sake of uniformity of record.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

AS ON 30TH APRIL, 1842.*

Calcutta.

Hindoo College and Patsala.
Medical College
Mahommadan Madrassa
Sanscrit College.

Hooghly.

College of Mohammad Mohsin.
Hooghly Branch School.
Hooghly Infant Shcol.
Seetapore Branch School.
Tribanee Probational School.
Umerpore ditto.

N. B.—Meeting day, last Tuesday of the month ;—11 A. M.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE EDUCATION BRANCH OF THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

AS ON 30TH APRIL, 1842.

DIVISION I.

Bengal.

Section I.

Baucoorah Probational School
Jessore School
Dacca College
Comillah School.
Chittagong School.
Beauleah School.
Chyebassa School, *S. W. Frontier.*
Burrisal Probational School.
Sylhet ditto.

Orissa.

Section II

Cuttack School.
Midnapore School

The Eastern Provinces.

Section III.

Gohawatee School.
Ditto Branch School.
Nilachol.
Pandu.
Beltulla.
Amingong.
North Gohawatee.
Seebsaugor School.
Akyab School.
Ramree School.
Moulmein School.
Tavoy & Mergui Branch Schools.

DIVISION II.

Behar.

Patna School
Bhaugulpor Institution
Ditto Hill School.

DIVISION III.

Allahabad Division

Benares College and Seminary.
Benares Branch School.
Ghazipore School
Allahabad School.
Saugor School.
Jubbulpore School.
Azimghur School.
Goruckpore School.

DIVISION IV.

N. W. Provinces.

Agra College,
Dehlie College and Institution.
Bareilly School.
Meerut School.
Furruckabad School.
Ajmeer School.

* See Government Orders in Gazette of January 19th 1842.

REPORT, &c.

To

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

Introduction.

1. Our last Report was dated the 25th December 1841, and contained a Narrative of our proceedings for the year 1839-40.

2. We propose in our present Report to submit statements of our past proceedings, our present position, and our future prospects, as placed upon record during the period commencing the 1st May, 1840, and ending the 30th April, 1842, avoiding as much as possible any detailed repetition of such portions as should more properly perhaps have come within this, but which have been printed in the Appendix to our Report for 1839-40.

3. The change in the constitution of our body caused by the General Orders published in the Gazette of the 12th and 13th of January (and cited in the margin for readier reference), the delay that has taken place in the preparation of the Report of 1840-41, and the expectation that by submitting a report for the two years 1840-41 and 1841-42, simultaneously, framed from the records of the late General Committee up to the 31st January 1842, and from those of the Education Department for the short period between that date and the 30th April, 1842, we might give to our Report a more convenient form, avoiding broken periods, have induced us to adopt the unusual measure in question. We trust that under the circumstances the proceeding will be approved.

MEMO.

12th of January, 1842.

"The Governor General in Council having been pleased to resolve that the Institutions founded and supported by the Government for the diffusion of Education shall be brought more directly under the control of the Government itself, aided by a Council of Education composed of the present members of the General Committee of Public Instruction, and such other officers as may from time to time be joined with them, the Local Committees of the Colleges and Schools in the two divisions of the Bengal Presidency will in future address their reports and references to the Secretary in the General Department of the Government of India.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Bird to be President of the Council of Education and of its several Sub-Committees.

These Sub-Committees are requested to continue in the discharge of their duties of Examination and Superintendence as at present, being now Sub-Committees of the Council of Education.

The General and Financial business of the Department of Education will be assumed by the Government, and the Council of Education be maintained for purposes of reference and advice upon all matters of important administration and correspondence, retaining under the directions of the Government the supervision now established over the Institutions at the Presidency.

4. In connection with the matter under review we propose for the

year 1842-43, ending the 30th April, 1843, to submit a separate report as a Council of Education on the Institutions* committed to our charge by the General Order before cited; presuming that the Government of India in the Education Branch of the General Department will take the necessary measures on this point in regard to the Institutions† removed from our control, and transferred to that of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

5. The Appendix to the last General Report, before cited, contains from page cv. to cl. our letter of the 30th October, 1840, (reporting on the state of the Colleges and Schools then under our superintendence, and on the various measures considered requisite and expedient for the promotion of efficient Education by means of those Institutions, in accordance with the principles and sentiments recorded in the Minute of the Governor General on the subject of Native Education, dated November 24th, 1839:) as also the letter of the Secretary to Government dated, 16th December, 1840, stating that the conclusions we had come to "had upon mature deliberation been adopted by the Government," and would "form the basis of the measures to which sanction is accorded in the letter in question." The main objects contemplated in these measures were 1. The improvement of Establishments with increases of salary at most of the Colleges, and the appointment of Principals, and new Professors at some of them. 2. The primary advantage of making efficient the highest system of Instruction in our Central Colleges, with the further object of connecting the Zillah Schools with those Colleges. 3. The arrangement of Scholarships. 4. The appropriation of funds to meet an annual increased expenditure of not less than 1,49,740 Rs. per annum. 5. The appointment of Mr. J. Thomason to visit the Oriental Colleges of the North Western Provinces.

See page i. to civ. of Appendix to report of 1839-40.

1. Para. 5 of letter of Mr. Secy. Bushby, dated 16th Dec. 1840.

2. Para. 7.

3. Para. 7, 8, 11, 12.

4. Para. 9 10, 13, 15, 16.

5. Para. 22.

A Deputy Secretary will be appointed to the General Department of the Government of India and Bengal, who will be Ex-Officio Secretary of the Council of Education and of its different Sub-Committees.

In the mean time Dr. Wise, the present Secretary, will be pleased to act under the orders of the Secretary in this Department until all the measures for the transfer of business, and the appointment of a Deputy can be matured, 13th January.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. V. Bayley to be Deputy Secretary to the Governments of India and Bengal in the General Department, and Ex-Officio Secretary to the Council of Education and to its several Sub-Committees."

* *Calcutta.*

Hindoo College; the late Mr. Hare's School; Sanscrit College; Mahomedan College, and Medical College

Hooghly.

Hooghly College; Hooghly Branch School, Hooghly Infant School; Seetapore School; Tribanee School; and Umerepore School.

† *Mofussil.*

Dacca; Jessore; Chittagong; Comillah; Beauleah; Cuttack; Midnapore; Gowhattee; Sibsagur; Akyab; Ramree; Patna; Bhaugulpore, ditto Hill School, Moulmein; Benares; Ghazepore; Allahabad; Saugor; Jubbulpore Agimghur; Goruckpore; Agra; Delhi; Bareilly; Meerut; Furruckabad; Ajmeer; Bancoorah; Barrisaul, and Sylhet.

6. Para. 12 & 24. 7. Para. 28. 8. Para. 37. 9. Para. 39. 10. Para. 40. 11. Para 41 & 42.

6. The cautions relative to the appointment of Principals. 7. Captain Marshall's visitation of the Benares College. 8. The continued grant to the School Society's or Hare's School. 9. The preparation of a Manual of Legal Instruction, of Rules and Regulations for the Institutions, and of Vernacular Class Books. 10. The due performance of their duties by Members of the Local Committees. 11. The visitation and inspection of the Government Institutions.

6. We recapitulate these heads as they will form subjects, to which we shall deem it our duty now to advert in our General Report, and as they were originated and sanctioned during the period, which that Report is intended to embrace. We shall there also state the position and progress of our general plans and principles, and our proceedings in connection with other communications from Government bearing thereon, and then proceed to our Special Reports of the state and progress of each Institution.

GENERAL REPORT.

Efficiency of Establishments.

7. Proceeding then to review the subjects mentioned in the preceding paragraph in the order in which they are there stated; we have in the first place to take up the matter of the *efficiency of our Establishments*. In order that your Lordship in Council may have the most full information on this subject, we have placed a Statement of the Establishment of each Institution as on the 30th of April, 1842, in our Special Report, in juxta position with the other details of the state and progress of that Institution. We would further notice in this place that Appendix No. I. contains some *Suggestions* prepared by our late Secretary, Dr. Wise, for the use of our Masters, and which have been placed in their hands with our approval. We believe our endeavours to secure liberal provision, and an honorable profession for those in the service of Government in the Education Department, and at the same time improved prospects for our Institutions, from the superior qualifications of many of those employed in the direct instruction of the youths educated under our superintendence, have been upon the whole satisfactory, and successful, during the period under review in this Report.

Suggestions for Masters.

Professors from Europe.

8. During the year 1841-42, two gentlement, Mr. Ireland and Mr. Lodge, have arrived from England, both of the University of Cam-

bridge, and of distinguished attainments. They have come out under agreement to serve generally in the Education Department for seven years; first two years at 300£ per annum @ 2s. per Rupee; second two years 400£ per annum, last three years at 600£ per annum. Mr. Ireland was attached for the first few months to the Hindoo College where he gave the General Committee much satisfaction. The Government have since appointed him Principal at the Dacca College on a salary of 400 Rs. per mensem. Mr. Lodge has also been attached for the few months that have elapsed since his arrival in February last, to the Hindoo College.

On encouraging the highest system of instruction in Colleges, and connecting the Zillah Schools there with.

9. The primary advantage of making efficient the highest system of Instruction in our Central Colleges with the further object of connecting the Zillah Schools with those Colleges, has ever been anxiously watched over, and attended to by us.

10. The efficiency of the Establishments of both Colleges and Schools, as adverted to in the preceding paragraphs, and the arrangements of Scholarships, which our Report will hereafter develope, will we trust be sufficient evidence of this.

Apparatus.

11. In connection with the former portion of this subject, viz. the promotion of the highest system of Instruction in our Colleges, we think it not out of place here to mention. that finding the pupils of our best Institutions were sufficiently advanced to benefit by the courses of practical Lectures on Natural Philosophy, which we have always intended to establish so soon as the Colleges could be supplied with the necessary apparatus, we learnt that on a moderate computation five sets of *Apparatus* would cost 6,000 Rs. i. e. of such a description as the General Committee conceived would be essentially necessary for the proper instruction of the students. The Government having been pleased to sanction the amount in August, 1841, we requested our late President, Sir E. Ryan, upon the occasion of his departure from India, to interest himself on his arrival in Europe in selecting suitable apparatus. We have reason to believe that Sir Edward Ryan has already procured some of the apparatus in question, and has placed himself in communication with the East India House on the subject of its transmission to this country.

Scholarships.

12. The execution of the plans laid down in p. cc. to ccxii. of the Appendix to the General Report for 1839-40, and which plans came first into operation at the close of last year, have met with our best attention.

No candidate will be entitled to a Scholarship, whatever may be his superiority over others, unless his knowledge of the different branches of study mentioned in the following scheme comes up to the standard therein described, or unless his knowledge of any one or more of those branches is, in the estimation of the Committee, so much above the standard as to compensate for his deficiency in other branches.

13. We have in our examinations for those Scholarships borne especially in mind the rule cited in the margin from page ccvi., and the results up to the 2nd March, were communicated in Memoranda of that date. These Memoranda and the Orders of Government thereupon form No. II. of the Appendix. The award of Oriental Scholarships at Hooghly and in Calcutta were made by us, and those at Agra and Delhie under the special Orders of Government in the General Department. The printed Resolutions Appendix No. III. contains the result of both combined.

14. Since the date of the Memoranda before cited, it would appear that no other Oriental Scholarships have been awarded by Government, but that the following junior English Scholarships have been allotted by that authority.

Kissenchunder Sein,...	Comillah	Junior Scholarships.
Bolaki Chund,..............	Meerut........	Ditto.
Tarapersaud Nag,...........	Ghazipore....	Ditto.
Sheodeen and Shamloll,......	Agra	Ditto.

15. The Scholarships available in 1841, and those gained under the foregoing proceedings in last year, and the balance not gained, are exhibited in the subjoined tabulated statements. The students who have been successful competitors will be found designated in our special report of each institution. The instructions for the details of the competition for Scholarships in 1842-43, will be found in the Circular No. 17, dated 20 April, Appendix iv. page xix.

I. SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE IN 1841-42 (UNDER RULES OF THE EDUCATION DEPTARTMENT AND ORDERS OF GOVT.—II. AND THOSE GAINED IN 1841-42.

		COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.	English.		Oriental.		TOTAL. English.		TOTAL. Oriental.		English.		Oriental.		TOTAL. English.		TOTAL. Oriental.	
			Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.
I	*Calcutta*, ..	Hindoo College, . .	5	7	0	0					5	7	0	0				
		Rajah of Burdwan's Scholarship, . . .	0	1	0	0					0	1	0	0				
		Tagore ditto, . . .	0	1	0	0					0	1	0	0				
		Rajah Gopeemohun's ditto, ...	0	1	0	0					0	1	0	0				
		Joykisen Singh's do. .	0	1	0	0					0	1	0	0				
		Gunganurain Doss's ditto, ...	0	1	0	0					0	1	0	0				
		Scholarships open to public competition in the Hindoo College, . . .	1	1	0	0					1	1	0	0				
		Rajah of Burdwan's ditto ditto, . .	1	1	0	0					1	1	0	0				
		Sanscrit College, . .	0	0	15	11					0	0	0	0				
		Scholarships open to public competition in the Sanscrit College, . .	0	0	1	1					0	0	0	0				
		Madrassa, . . .	6	3	13	11					2	0	3	7				
		Scholarships open to public competition in the Madrassa, . .	1	1	1	1					0	0	0	0				
			—	—	—	—	13	18	32	24	—	—	—	—	9	14	3	7
II	*Arracan*, ..	Akyab School in the Hindoo College,	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
		Ramree ditto ditto, . .	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
	Tenasserim Provinces,	Moulmein School in the Hindoo College.	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
		Mergui ditto ditto, . .	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
			—	—	—	—	4	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
	Hooghly, ..	College of Mohammad Mohsin, . .	5	7	15	11					5	4	6	5				
		Mohammad Mohsin's Scholarships, . .	0	3	0	2					0	0	0	0				
		Scholarships open to public competition in the College of Mohammad Mohsin, .	1	1	1	1					0	0	0	0				
		Hooghly Branch School in the College of Mohammad Mohsin, . . .	1	0	1	0					1	0	0	0				
		Seetapore School do.,	1	0	1	0					0	0	0	0				
	(Probational,). . .	Bancoorah ditto ditto,	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
		Tribany ditto ditto, .	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
		Omerpore ditto ditto,	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
		Jessore ditto ditto, .	1	0	0	0					1	0	0	0				
		Carried over, . .	12	8	18	14	17	18	32	24	7	4	6	5	9	14	3	7

		COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.	English.		Oriental.		Total. English.		Total. Oriental.		English.		Oriental.		Total. English.		Total. Oriental.	
			Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.
		Broughtover	12	8	18	14	17	18	32	24	7	4	6	5	9	14	3	7
		Cuttack ditto ditto.	1	0	0						0	0	0	0				
		Midnapore ditto ditto,	1	0	0	0					1	0	0	0				
							14	8	18	14					8	4	6	5
	Dacca. . .	Central College, . .	5	7	0	0					2	0	0	0				
		Scholarships open to public competition in the Dacca College.	1	1	0	0					0	0	0	0				
III.	*(Probational,)* . .	Sylhet School in the Dacca College, . .	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
		Burrisaul ditto ditto, .	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
	Assam, . .	Gowahattee ditto do.,	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
		Sibsaugor ditto ditto, .	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
		Bauleah ditto ditto, .	1	0	0	0					1	0	0	0				
		Commillah ditto ditto,	1	0	0	0					[illegible]	0		0				
		Chittagong ditto ditto,	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
							13	8	0	0					4	0	0	0
IV.	*Benares,* .	Central College, . .	5	7	15	11					0	0	0	0				
		Scholarships open to public competition in the Benares College,	1	1	1	1					0	0	0	0				
		Benares Branch School in the Benares College, . . .	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
		Ghazipore School do.,	1	0	0	0					1	0	0	0				
		Patna ditto ditto, .	1	0	0	0					1	0	0	0				
		Bhaugulpore ditto do.	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
		Allahabad ditto do., .	1	0	0	0					1	0	0	0				
							11	8	16	12					3	0	0	0
V.	*Agra,*	Central College, . . .	5	7	15	11					4	0	22 *	6				
		Rajah of Bhurtpore's Scholarships, . .	1	0	1	0					0	0	0	0				
		Scholarships open to public competition in the Agra College,	1	1	1	1					0	0	0	0				
		Saugor School in the Agra College, . .	1	0	0	0					1	0	0	0				
		Jubbulpore ditto ditto,	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
		Azimghur ditto ditto, .	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
		Goruckpore ditto do,	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
		Furruckabad ditto do.	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
		Ajmeer ditto ditto, .	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
							13	8	17	12					5	0	22	6
VI.	*Delhi,* .	Central College, . .	5	7	15	11					5	0	23 *	12 *				
		Nawab Itimadoodowlah's Scholarships, . .	0	0	3	3					0	0	16 *	*3				
		Scholarships open to public competition in the Delhi College, . . .	1	1	1	1					0	0	2*	1				
		Bareilly School in the Delhi College, . .	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
		Meerut ditto ditto, .	1	0	0	0					1	0	0	0				
	(Probational,) . .	Shahjehanpore do. do.	1	0	0	0					0	0	0	0				
							9	8	19	15					6	0	41	16
		Total Number, .					77	58	105	77					35	18	72	34

* N. B.—The number of Scholarships increased, see printed Resolution, dated 20th April.

BALANCE OF SCHOLARSHIPS NOT GAINED AS ABOVE, AND OPEN AT THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF 1842-43.

		Colleges and Schools.	English. Junior.	English. Senior.	Oriental. Junior.	Oriental. Senior.	Total. English. Junior.	Total. English. Senior.	Total. Oriental. Junior.	Total. Oriental. Senior.
I.	*Calcutta,* ...	Sanscrit College, ...	0	0	15	11				
		Scholarships open to public competition in the Sanscrit College, ...	0	0	1	1				
		Madrassa, ...	3	3	12	4				
		Scholarships open to public competition in the Madrassa,	1	1	1	1				
							4	4	29	17
II.	*Arracan,* ...	Akyab* School in the Hindoo College, ...	1	0	0	0				
		Ramree ditto ditto, ...	1	0	0	0				
	Tenasserim Provinces, ...	Moulmein School in the Hindoo College, ...	1	0	0	0				
		Mergui ditto ditto, ...	1	0	0	0				
							4	0	0	0
	Hooghly, ...	College of Mohammed Mohsin, ...	0	3	9	6				
		Mohammed Mohsin's Scholarships	0	0	0	2				
		Scholarships open to public competition in the College of Mohammed Mohsin, ...	1	1	1	1				
		Hooghly Branch School in the College of Mohammed Mohsin	0	0	1	0				
		Seetapore School ditto, ...	1	0	1	0				
	(Probational)...	Bancoorah ditto ditto, ...	1	0	0	0				
		Tribany ditto ditto, ...	1	0	0	0				
		Omerpore ditto ditto, ...	1	0	0	0				
		Cuttack ditto ditto, ...	1	0	0	0				
							6	4	12	9
	Dacca, ...	Central College, ...	3	7	0	0				
		Scholarships open to public competition in the Dacca College, ...	1	1	0	0				
III.	*(Probational,)*...	Sylhet School in the Dacca College, ...	1	0	0	0				
		Burrisaul ditto ditto, ...	1	0	0	0				
	Assam, ...	Gowahatty ditto ditto, ...	1	0	0	0				
		Sibsaugor ditto ditto, ...	1	0	0	0				
		Chittagong ditto ditto, ...	1	0	0	0				
							9	8	0	0
IV.	*Benares,* ...	Central College, ...	5	7	15	11				
		Scholarships open to public competition in the Benares College,	1	1	1	1				
		Benares Branch School in the Benares College, ...	1	0	0	0				
		Bhagulpore School ditto, ...	1	0	0	0				
							8	8	16	12
		Carried over, ...					31	24	57	36

* Abolished by Government in June, 1842.

	Colleges and Schools.		English. Junior.	English. Senior.	Oriental. Junior.	Oriental. Senior.	Total. English. Junior.	Total. English. Senior.	Total. Oriental. Junior.	Total. Oriental. Senior.
		Brought over, ...					31	24	57	38
V.	*Agra,* ...	*Central College, ...	1	7	*					
		Raja of Bhurtpore's Scholarships.	1	0	1	0				
		Scholarships open to public competion in the Agra College,...	1	1	1	1				
		Jubbulpore School in the Agra College, ...	1	0	0	0				
		Azimghur ditto ditto, ...	1	0	0	0				
		Goruckpore ditto ditto. ...	1	0	0	0				
		Furrackabad ditto ditto, ..	1	0	0	[illegible]				
		Ajmeer ditto ditto, ...	1	0	0	0				
							8	8	2	1
VI	*Delhie,* ...	Central College, ..	0	7	0	0				
		Scholarships open to public competition in the Delhie College, ...	1	1	0	0				
		Bareilly School in the Delhie College, ...	1	0	0	0				
	(*Probational,*)...	Shahjehanpore ditto ditto, ...	1	0	0	0				
							3	8	0	0
		Total Number, ...					42	40	59	39*

16. The Scheme of Scholarships laid down in our Rules and Regulations has not had effect for a sufficient time to enable us to declare from our experience of its results, that it has been found perfect in all its parts, and suited in its details to every institution. We should be very averse however to a sudden change of that Scheme, for we would submit that even if it should be found unsatisfactory in its practical operation in some places, time has not yet been allowed to judge, whether its evils may not be only such primary obstacles, as might be expected to impede beneficial reforms, involving extensive change; and whether further those evils are not capable by time or by sound measures, of being palliated or overcome. We think at any rate that it would be very injudicious to change, and relax the Rules deliberately prescribed and approved in one year, before those Rules in as far as regards Scholarships, have had the opportunity of standing the test of the second or third. Whenever such a test shall have been applied, and its application shall have satisfactorily shewn a predominance of evil in the plan, we shall be fore most to reconsider the expediency of such modifications as the subject may demand, or the Government and others interested in Native Education, may be pleased to suggest.

* See previous N.B., and Para. 93.

17. We subjoin abstracts of our actual receipts, and disbursements during the period embraced in our Report, i. e. from the 30th April, 1840, to the 30th April, 1841, and from the 30th April, 1841, to the 30th April, 1842. Also an abstract statement of our available means, and of our probable liabilities as from the latter date to the 30th April, 1843. We append to the special reports on each, the accounts of the several institutions in the following form.

Some of these last are for broken periods, owing in some cases, to the increased establishments sanctioned by the Government letter of the 16th of December, 1840, having been given effect to in anticipation, and in others, from non-receipt of local accounts, till after the close of the official year.

Resources of Annual Income.					[illegible]	Actual Charges, 1840-41.		Actual Charges, 1841-42.	
Special Fund.	Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.	Total.	Do from additional Grant of Dec. 16th 1840.	[illegible] Govt. letter [illegible] Dec. 1840		Items.	Total.	Items.	Total.

Note.—The details of the Establishments that form one of the main items of the local charges will be found in another part of our separate report on each institution.

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18. *Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements from 30th April 1840, to 30th April, 1841.*

Receipts.

Cash Balance of last year in Bank of Bengal, ...		23,875 12 11	
Interest from Government Agent on account of General Fund, ...	18,000 0 0		
Parliamentary Lack of Sa. Rs.,	1,00,000 0 0		
Separate Local and other Grants to Schools and Colleges, ...	82,583 [illegible] 0		
Raja of Burdwan's Donation,	25,000 0 0		
Miscellaneous Receipts for Schools and Colleges, ...	1,74,985 0 2		
		4,07,234 12 2	
			4,31,110 9 1
		Carried forward...	4,31,110 9 1

Disbursements.		Brought forward...	4,31,110 9 1
*Allowance of the Secretaries, Principals & Superintendents,	39,726 2 8		
Ditto of the English Teachers,..	1,70,247 7 10		
Ditto of the Moulavees, ...	39,025 4 3		
Ditto of the Pundits, ...	23,644 5 4		
*Ditto of the Servants, ...	21,900 8 7		
Stipends to the Students, ...	12,913 10 2		
Cost of building and repairing School Houses, ...	16,913 7 0		
School House Rent, ...	7,793 0 0		
Miscellaneous Charges for Books, Prizes and Contingencies, &c. including Medical College Hospitals and Museum, ...	82,660 11 1		
Add.		4,14,824 8 11	
Balance Deposited in the Government Agency for future Scholarships and part of 1-9th shares of Syudpore Funds in Hooghly Collectorate, ...		16,066 10 8	
			4,30,891 3 7
Add net Balance......			219 5 6

* These include the Sudder Office, which cost, for the Secretary and Establishment, Rs. 16,095 8 4 in 1840-41.

Abstract of Receipt and Disbursements from 30th April 1841, to 30th April, 1842.

Receipts.			
Balance of last year in Bank of Bengal, ...		219 5 6	
Interest from Government Agent on account of General Fund, ...	46,500 0 0		
Parliamentary Lack of Sa. Rs...	1,06,666 10 0		
Government new Grant, ...	1,94,018 14 10		
Separate Local and other Grants to Schools and Colleges, ...	87,363 2 0		
Miscellaneous receipts of Schools and Colleges, ...	1,80,761 10 0		
		6,15,310 4 10	
			6,15,529 10 4
Disbursements.			
*Allowances of the Secretaries, Principals & Superintendents,... ...		51,812 0 0	
Ditto of the English Teachers, ...		2,28,518 15 5	
Ditto of the Moulavees, ...		55,051 2 3	
Ditto of the Pundits, ...		32,667 12 3	
*Ditto of the Servants, ...		28,042 8 0	
Carried forward...		3,96,092 5 11	6,15,529 10 4

* These include the Sudder Office, which cost for the Secretary and Establishment, Rs. 16,697 6 4, in 1841-42.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward..	3,96,092	5	11	6,15,529	10	4
Stipend or Scholarships to Students, ...	19,165	11	5			
Cost of building and repairing School Houses, ...	19,407	15	8			
School House Rent, ...	9,241	5	4			
Miscellaneous charges for Books, Prizes and Contingencies, &c. including Medical College Hospitals and Museums, ...	87,490	9	5			
				5,31,397	15	9
Balance......				84,131	10	7

NOTE.—Bank balance not drawn till 1841-42, and therefore not credited by Accountant General.

Abstract Statement of Available Means and Probable Liabilities, as from 30th April, 1842, to 30th April, 1843.

AVAILABLE MEANS.

	Rs.	As.	P.		*Per annum.* Rs.	As.	P.
Parliamentary Grant under Orders of Government, dated 23d January, 1824, ...					1,06,666	10	0
Government New Grant under Orders of 16th December, 1840,					1,49,740	12	0
Calcutta Sanscrit College, a separate Grant from Government, under Orders of 23d January, 1824, ...					21,669	13	0
Ditto Hindoo College. By Collection of Schooling Bills, &c.	2,421	9	7				
Interest of Co.'s Paper, belonging to this Institution, ...(Sa. Rs. 23,000)=	92	0	0				
Ditto of Raja of Burdwan's Scholarship Fund ... Ditto, (13,500)=	48	0	0				
Rs. per month...	2,561	9	7	or	30,739	3	0
Ditto Pantshala. By Collection of Schooling Bills, &c. ..					1,560	0	0
Ditto Madrassa, a separate Grant from Government, under Orders of 23d January, 1824, ...					32,000	0	0
Ditto Medical College. The total charge of this College, paid by Government separately, under Orders of Government, dated 7th March, 1835, ...					72,016	4	0
Hooghly, College of Mohammud Mohsin. Interest of Co.'s Paper, belonging to this College, Sa. Rs. 7,37,400, under Orders of Government, dated 30th March, 1836, ..	3,152	4	9				
1-9th Share of the Hooghly Imambarah Funds, under Orders ditto, ..	500	0	0				
By collection of Schooling Bills, ..	300	0	0				
Rs. per month...	4,252	4	9	or	51,027	9	0
Ditto Branch School. By collection of Schooling Bills, ...					1,200	0	0
Seetapore School. By ditto ditto ...					240	0	0
Midnapore School. By ditto ditto ...					360	0	
Seebsaugor School a separate Grant from Government, under Orders of 3d February, 1841, ...					3,120	0	
Arracan Schools ditto, under Orders of 22d November, 1837,...					6,000	0	0
Moulmein Schools ditto, ditto 27th May, 1835, ...					6,000	0	0
Bhaugulpore Hill School ditto, ditto 18th January, 1837, ...					3,000	0	0
Carried over ..					4,83,540	3	9

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward..					4,88,340	3	0
Benares College, a separate Grant from Government per annum, Fd. Rs. 20,000 or Co.'s Rs. per month, ...	1,701	1	9				
Interest of Co.'s Paper, belonging to this College, ...Sa. Rs. 1,33,000=	472	14	2				
Rs. per month...	2,173	15	11	or	26,087	15	0
Agra College, Endowment, Village Collections from the Estate of the Late Gungadhur Pundit, under Orders of Government, Persian Department, dated 7th Nov. 1823, Rs.	1,000	0	0				
Interest of Co.'s Paper, belonging to this College, ...Sa. Rs. 1,78,400=	634	4	11				
Rs. per month...	1,634	4	11		19,611	11	0
Delhi College, Escheat Fund, granted under Orders of Government in the Persian Department, dated 9th March, 1827, ...	250	0	0				
Interest of Donation made by Nawab Itmadooddowlah, Sa. Rs. 1,70,000, under orders of Government in the Persian Department, dated 19th September, 1829, ...	604	7	1				
Rs. per month..	854	7	1		10,253	5	0
Interest of General Education Fund, Sa. Rs. 5,65,900 in the hands of the Government Agent, on the 1st January, 1842...					24,145	1	0
Total...Co.'s Rs.					5,68,438	3	0

Probable Liabilities.

Establishment of	*Rs.*	*A.*	*P.*	*Remarks.*
1. Hindoo College,	42,775	14	0	Taken as per Bills of April, 1842.
2. Pautsaulah,	2,652	0	0	
3. Medical College,	61,219	0	0	
4. Mohummedan Madrassa,	29,424	0	0	
5. Sanscrit College	12,444	0	0	
6. Hooghly College,.	61,704	0	0	
7. Hooghly Branch School,	6,648	0	0	
8. Hooghly Infant School,	1,506	0	0	
9. Seetapore Branch School,	2,112	0	0	
10. Jessore School,	4,236	0	0	
11. Dacca College,	14,400	0	0	
12. Comillah School,	3,900	0	0	
13. Chittagong School,	5,400	0	0	
14. Bauleah School,	3,360	0	0	
15. Cuttack School,	2,928	0	0	
16. Midnapore School,	5,052	0	0	
17. Gowahatee School,	6,288	0	0	
Carried forward...	2,66,035	14	0	

Establishment of	*Rs. A. P.*	*Remarks.*
Carried forward . .	2,66,035 14 0	
18. Sibsaugor School, . . .	2,504 0 0	
19. Ramree School, . .	2,400 0 0	
20. Moulmein School, . .	4,050 0 0	
21. Patna School, ...	8,019 2 0	
22. Bhaugulpore Institution, . .	4,152 0 0	
23. Bhaugulpore Hill School, .	3,588 0 0	
24. Benares College, ...		
25. Benares Seminary, . .	26,040 0 0	
26. Benares Branch School, .		
27. Ghazipore School, . . .	6,240 0 0	Taken as per Bills of April, 1842.
28. Allahabad School, . .	8,016 0 0	
29. Saugor School, . . .	6,024 0 0	
30. Jubbulpore School, . .	3,456 0 0	
31. Azimghur School, . . .	3,564 0 0	
32. Gorruckpore School, . .	3,204 0 0	
33. Agra College, ...	24,876 0 0	
34. Dehli English College, .	27,888 0 0	
35. Dehli Oriental Institution, .		
36. Bareilly School, . . .	4,200 0 0	
37. Meerut School, ...	5,160 0 0	
38. Furruckabad School, .	4,884 0 0	
39. Ajmeer School, ...	5,616 0 0	
Contingencies of the above, .	16,644 0 0	Taken as per Government Orders, dated, 16th Dec. 1840, No. 986, including Medical College.
Book Allowances of ditto, . .	17,280 0 0	Taken as per Circular No. 23, dated 11th May, 1842.
Scholarships, ...	67,408 0 0	Taken as per page ccv to General Report of Appendix.
Stipends, ...	3,962 0 0	Taken as per Para. 32 of this Report.
House Rents, ...	6,252 0 0	
Medal Prizes for Library Reading, ...	936 0 0	
Office Establishment, . . .	6,532 12 0	
Probable Liabilities, . .	5,28,791 12 0	
Balance, . .	39,646 7 0	
Available Means, . .	5,68,438 3 0	

19. In connection with the foregoing paragraph, we consider it advisable in this place to solicit the attention of the Government of India, to the annexed Statements 1 and 2 giving the General and Financial results at one view.

I. List of the Government Schools under the late General Committee of Public Instruction at the end of 1840-41, i. e. on the 30th April, 1841.

Names of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Religion. Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.	Average attendance.	By whom superintended.	Average monthly Expense from 30th April, 1840, to 30th April, 1841. Rs.	A.	P.	Average Cost monthly to Govt. of Education per head. Rs.	A.	P.
CALCUTTA.															
Hindoo College,	6	15	557	0	557	0	0	431	Sub-Committee, N. Managers & Principal,	4,618	13	2	8	4	8
Medical College	7	2	79	25	51	3	0	58; Sy.S. 55	Sub-Committee and College Council.	*4,926	9	3	*62	5	9
Mahomedan Madrassa,	2	11	252	0	0	252	0	E.D. 100; O.D. 130	Sub-Committee & Supt. Major Ouseley,	2,469	7	7	9	12	9
Sanscrit College,	0	11	123	0	123	0	0	78	Sub-Committee & Secy.,	1,151	7	4	3	5	9
HOOGHLY.															
College of Mahomed Mohsin,	3	37	1076	16	735	325	0	E.D. 603; O.D. 196	Sub-Committee and Principal,	5,927	2	0	5	8	1
Hooghly Branch School,	2	8	393	1	300	92	0	230	Ditto ditto and Supt,	465	9	8	1	2	11
Hooghly Infant School,	1	1	60	4	48	8	0	44	Ditto ditto,	108	2	11	1	12	10
Seetapore Branch School,	1	0	76	1	75	0	0	54	Ditto ditto,	109	11	6	1	7	1
†Tribaney Probatnl. School,	2	1	97	0	97	0	0	‡0	Ditto ditto,	4	3	6	0	0	8
†Umerpore ditto,	1	1	86	0	86	0	0	61	Ditto ditto,	8	12	5	0	1	9
DIVISION I. BENGAL. Section I.															
†Bancoorah Probatnl. School,	2	1	183	2	170	11	0	48	Local Committee,	36	9	4	0	3	2
Jessore School,	2	3	156	2	153	1	0	75	Ditto ditto,	258	4	8	1	10	6

* This sum however also provides, as per General Order dated 12th August, 1839, for 70 Secondary School boys in Hospitals, Museums, Dispensaries, &c. The stipend of 3 Rs. per mensem, received by each of the Secondary School is paid from the Presidency Pay Office.
† Aid in Books, and no other fixed allowance is given. ‡ A cypher in the average attendance column signifies that no returns have been received.

Names of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Religion. Christians.	Religion. Hindoos.	Religion. Mahomedans.	Religion. Other Castes.	Average attendance.	By whom superintended.	Average monthly Expense from 30th April, 1840, to 30th April, 1841. Rs.	A.	P.	Average Cost monthly to Govt. of Education per head. Rs.	A.	P.
Dacca College, ..	2	9	252	19	199	34	0	141	Local Committee.	938	15	10	3	11	7
Comillah School, ...	2	1	85	5	73	7	0	45	Ditto ditto,	331	0	8	3	14	0
Chittagong School, ...	2	3	108	8	94	6	0	89	Ditto ditto, ...	479	7	11	4	7	0
B-aleauh School, ...	2	2	186	3	182	1	0	0	Ditto ditto, ...	284	2	4	1	8	5
S. W. F. SCHOOLS.															
*Burrisaul Probanl. School,	1	2	45	4	41	0	0	0	Local Committee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sylhet ditto,	1	2	76	1	73	2	0	0	Ditto ditto,	3[illegible]	5	10	0	7	4
ORISSA. Section II.															
Cuttack School, ...	2	1	82	0	82	0	0	62	Local Committee, ...	121	1	9	1	7	7
Midnapore School, ..	2	2	140	5	131	4	0	95	Ditto, ..	400	12	8	2	13	[illegible]
THE E. PROVINCES. Section III.															
Gowahattee School,.......	2	3	316	3	211	102	0	254	Local Committee, ..	461	2	8	1	7	4
Ditto Branch Schools,... †									Ditto ditto, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nilachol, ... †								82	Ditto ditto,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pandu, ... †								58	Ditto ditto, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beltullah, ... †								34	Ditto ditto, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amingong, ... †								24	Ditto ditto,	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Gowahattee, ... †								52	Ditto ditto, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Aid in Books, and no other allowance is given.

† Elementary and not directly under this Office.

Names of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Assistants.	Number of Pupils	Religion. Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.	Average attendance.	By whom superintended.	Average monthly Expense from 30th April 1840, to 30th April 1841. Rs. A. P.	Average Cost monthly to Govt. of Education per head. Rs. A. P.
S[illegible] School,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Committee.	0 0 0	0 0 0
{ Akyab School,	2	3	78	4	4	1	69	0	Ditto ditto,	474 3 7	6 1 3
{ Ramree School,	1	3	51	1	1	29	20	No Register.	Ditto ditto,	*274 10 3	5 4 2
Moulmein School,	2	1	72	21	1	5	45	0	Commissioner,	550 0 0	7 10 2
Tavoy and Mergui Branch Schools,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ditto,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Division II. BEHAR.											
Patna School,	2	3	102	[illegible]	60	31	0	70	Local Committee,	5[illegible]3 1 [illegible]	5 2 0
Bhaugulpore Institution,	1	1	62	1	57	4	0	39	Ditto ditto,	305 14 [illegible]	4 14 9
Bhaugulpore Hill School,	1	1	89	0	9	0	80	63	Ditto and S[illegible]	2[illegible]2 1[illegible] 4	3 4 7
Division III. ALLAHABAD DIVISION.											
Benares English Seminary / Oriental College,	2	16	349	12	328	9	0	{ E. D. 116 / O. D. 80 }	{ G. G.'s A. Visitor and Local Committee, / D[illegible] }	1 4[illegible]1 [illegible] 5 / 0 0 0	4 3 0 / 0 0 0
Ghazeepore School,	1	0	179	8	135	36	0	97	Loc[illegible]	215 7 4	1 3 3
Allahabad School,	2	4	105	6	81	18	0	[illegible]	Ditto ditto,	600 11 10	5 11 6
Saugor School,	2	5	202	2	185	15	0	{ E. D. 24 / O. D. 77 }	Ditto ditto.	524 15 1	2 9 6
Jubbulpore School,	2	2	111	6	45	60	0	{ E. D. 32 / H. D. 48 }	Ditto ditto,	201 10 10	1 13 0

* Not fairly in operation till January 1812.

Names of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Religion. Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.	Average attendance.	By whom superintended	Average monthly Expense from 30th April, 1840 to 30th April, 1841. Rs. A. P.	Average Cost monthly to Govt. of Education per head. Rs. A. P.
Azimghur School, ...	2	5	598	2	457	139	0	O.D. 98; E.D. 36	Local Committee, ...	410 6 8	0 10 11
Gorruckpore School, ...	1	0	51	1	32	18	0		Ditto ditto, ..	268 8 8	5 4 2
Division IV. N. W. PROVINCES.											
Agra College, ...	5	14	251	11	200	40	0	E.D. 76; O.D. 109	Visitor Oriental College J. Thomason, Esq., Local Committee & Principal, ..	1,160 2 4	4 9 11
Delhi College & Institution,	3	14	166	4	93	69	0	E.D. 55; O.D. 77	Ditto ditto, ...	1,258 4 3	7 9 3
Bareilly School, ...	1	1	72	0	63	9	0	47	Local Committee, ..	352 8 0	4 9 10
Meerut School, ...	2	1	86	1	47	38	0	63	Ditto ditto, ..	428 0 0	4 15 7
Furruckabad School, ...	2	2	116	2	96	18	0	70	Ditto ditto, .	408 14 0	3 8 3
Ajmeer School, ...	2	4	156	4	119	33	0	72	Ditto ditto, .	473 6 4	3 0 6
Total, ...	79	192	7324	196	5494	1420	214	4448		33,393 1 7	203 10 6

II.—List of the Government Institutions under the Council of Education and Government, in the General Department, at the end of 1841-42, i. e. on the 30th April, 1842.

Names of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.	Average attendance.	By whom superintended	Average monthly Expense Rs. A. P.	Average Cost monthly to Govt. of Education per head. Rs. A. P.
CALCUTTA.											
Hindoo College, ...	5	17	520	0	520	0	0	427	Sec. of Council of Education and Principal, .	4,763 1 1	9 2 6
Medical College, ...	7	4	87	25	60	2	0	M.C. 68; Sy. S. 65	Sec. of Council of Education & Coll. Council	6,407 5 3	*73 10 4
Mahomedan Madrassa, ...	2	11	253	0	0	253	0	E.D. 91; O.D. 120	Ditto and Supt. Major Ouseley.	2,779 9 8	10 15 9

* Vide Note supra to Medical College.

Names of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Religion. Christians.	Hindoos	Mahomedans.	Other Castes	Average attendance.	By whom superintended.	Average monthly Expense from 30th April, 1841, to 30th April, 1842. R. A. P.	Average Cost monthly to Govt. of Education per head. Rs. A. P.
Sanscrit College,	0	10	118	0	118	0	0		Sec. of Council of Education,	1,4[illegible]3 4 10	11 15 7
HOOGHLY.											
College of Mohammad Mohsin,	4	39	964	16	621	327	0	E. D. 60[illegible] O. D. 467	Sec. of Council of Education and Principal,	6,292 5 4	6 8 5
Hooghly Branch School,	2	8	368	2	297	69	0	237	Ditto ditto,	520 [illegible] 0	1 6 7
Hooghly Infant School,	1	1	54	4	45	5	0	40	Ditto ditto,	126 4 9	2 5 5
Seetapore Branch School,	2	5	141	1	100	40	0	75	Ditto ditto,	262 5 2	1 13 9
*Tribanee Probational School	2	1	68	0	68	0	0	6	Ditto ditto,	1 10 0	0 0 4
*Umerpore ditto,	2	1	100	0	100	0	0	89	Ditto ditto,	9 10 0	0 1 6
DIVISION I. BENGAL. *Section I.*											
*Bancoorah Probational School,	1	2	199	0	188	11	0	34	Local Committee & Government (General Department.)	1 15 8	0 0 2
*Jessore School,	1	4	158	0	156	2	0	67	Ditto ditto,	340 0 6	2 2 5
Dacca College,	3	[illegible]	342	24	277	41	0	165	Local Committee, Principal, & Government (General Department.)	971 13 2	2 13 5
Comillah School,	2	1	83	1	74	8	0	50	Local Committee & Government (General Department,)	331 8 2	3 15 10
Chittagong School,	2	3	105	11	92	2	0	83	Ditto ditto,	545 15 11	5 [illegible] [illegible]
Beauleah School,	2	2	177	2	174	1	0	0	Ditto ditto,	272 15 1	1 8 8

* Aid in Books is given and no other allowance granted to these Schools.

Burrisaul Probatnl. School,	1	2	61	8	50	3	0	0	Local Committee and ditto	6	5	4	0	1	8
Sylhet ditto ditto, ...	1	2	131	4	127	23		0	Ditto ditto, ...	23	5	4	0	2	5
ORISSA. *Section II.*															
Cuttack School, ...	2	2	86	9	70	7	0	62	Ditto ditto, ...	283	7	6	3	4	9
Midnapore School, ...	2	4	149	3	144	2	0	114	Ditto ditto, ...	511	12	4	3	6	11
THE E. PROVINCES. *Section III.*															
Gohawattee School, ...	2	3	171	0	101	70	0	212*	Ditto ditto, ...	681	12	4	3	15	9
Ditto Branch Schools, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ditto ditto, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nilachol, ... †								90							
Pandu, ... †								69							
Beltulla, ... †								58							
Amingong, ... †								27							
North Gohawattee, ... †								63							
Seebsaugor School, ...	2	1	75	2	60	13	0	75	Ditto ditto, ...	250	0	0	3	5	4
Akeyab School, ...	2	3	56	8	3	1	41	0	Commissioner Local Committee & Government in General Dept.	309	2	4	5	8	4
Ramree School, ...	1	3	70	1	1	46	31	50	Ditto ditto, ...	228	2	2	2	14	2
Moulmein School, ...	2	1	65	15	3	6	41	0	Ditto ditto, ...	500	0	0	7	11	1
Tavoy and Mergui Branch Schools, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ditto ditto, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIVISION II. **BEHAR.**															
Patna School, ...	2	3	107	17	71	19	0	73	Local Committee and Govt in General Dept.	795	0	11	7	5	4
Bhaugulpore Institution, ...	2	1	66	1	63	2	0	49	Ditto ditto, ...	392	6	11	3	15	1
Bhaugulpore Hill School, ..	1	1	104	0	0	11	93	67	Ditto ditto, ...	325	7	11	3	2	1

* An error but is so stated in the local return. ‚ Elementary and not directly under this Office.

† Aid in books is given and no other allowance granted to these Schools.

Names of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Religion: Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.	Average attendance.	By whom superintended.	Average monthly Expense, from 30th April, 1841, to 30th April, 1842.	Average Cost monthly to Govt. of Education per head.
DIVISION III. ALLAHABAD DIVISION.											
Benares English Seminary Branch School, ...	4	6	19	15	166	10	0	131	Local Committee & Govt. [Genl. Dept.]	R. A. P. 1,245 14 9	Rs. A. P. 6 8 2
Benares Oriental College, ..	0	15	110	0	110	0	0	*115	Ditto ditto, .	1,063 4 [illegible]	9 13 6
Ghazeepore School, ...	2	1	183	15	124	44	0	115	Ditto ditto, ..	432 10 11	2 5 10
Allahabad School, ...	2	6	103	6	81	13	0		Ditto ditto, ...	68[illegible] 13 8	6 11 0
Saugor School, ...	2	5	222	2	202	18	0	E. D. 77, H. D. 110	Ditto ditto, ...	518 10 9	2 5 4
Jubbulpore School, ...	1	4	174	7	122	45	0	E. D. 52, V. D. 90	Ditto ditto, ...	430 6 [illegible]	2 7 7
Azimghur School, ...	2	4	246	1	210	32	0	O. D. 113, E. D. 29	Ditto ditto, ...	473 9 [illegible]	1 14 9
Goruckpore School, ...	2	1	52	0	[illegible]	1	0	0	Ditto ditto, .	192 4 0	3 11 2
DIVISION IV. N. W. PROVINCES.											
Agra College, ...	3	13	346	21	260	65	0	E. D. 88, O. D. 124	Visitors [illegible] tee and [illegible]	2,301 6 8	6 10 5
Delhi College & Institution.	3	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]4	90	0	E. D. 106, O. D. 140	Ditto ditto, ...	2,082 1 [illegible]	6 0 11
Bareilly School, ...	2	2	85	0	77	8	0	73	Local Committee and Govt. (General Dept.)	456 7 10	5 5 11
Meerut School, ...	2	1	67	1	41	25	0	53	Ditto ditto, ...	422 13 11	6 4 11
Furruckabad School, ...	2	5	108	0	81	27	0	81	Ditto ditto, ...	338 10 1	3 9 6
Ajmeer School, ...	2	4	171	5	125	41	0	48	Ditto ditto, . .	617 14 4	3 9 9
Total, ...	87	233	7391	240	5435	1507	209	5019		41169 14 0	247 15 6

* An error, see C. 4, but so in local returns.

E. D. English Department. O. D. Oriental Department. H. D. Hindee Department. V. D. Vernacular Department.

The appointment of Mr. Thomason to superintend the Oriental Colleges of the N. W. Provinces.

20. It was pointed out in Para. 41 of Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter, dated 16th December, 1840, that the Government would look to Mr. Thomason for a visitation and general superintendence in the North Western Provinces of the Oriental Colleges at Dehlie and Agra, and that the General Committee should maintain such direct communication with that officer, as might seem desirable, without imposing too much correspondence upon him.

21. It was therefore intimated to Mr. Thomason, that the General Committee were desirous, that the Colleges at Dehlie and Agra should be placed under his supervision and inspection, and we requested that officer to be kind enough to undertake the duty, should it meet with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces. We expressed the hope that such arrangements might be made as would enable him to visit and examine into the qualifications of the Oriental Teachers then employed, or who were to be appointed to the above Colleges, and to report upon such changes as he might consider necessary, and with this object we authorized him to entertain and to dismiss such Moulavees and Pundits, as he might consider necessary in order to place these institutions on an efficient footing.

22. Mr. Thomason's Minutes on his examination of the Agra and Delhie Oriental Institutions after his appointment will be found in the Appendix No. V. and page xxi.

23 The grant of the Oriental Scholarships at Agra and Delhie for 1841-42, was finally made by the Government of India. Vide the Oriental Department Scholarship Resolution, dated 20th April, 1842, No. III. page xiv. of the Appendix—and it was there stated as follows:

'Resolved further, that the above Scholarships on this temporary scheme be considered as for one year only to the 1st October 1842, and that in the meantime the Visitor, in communication with the Agra and Delhie Local Committees, report to Government the plan under which he can bring the Scholarship Scheme laid down in the Rules and Regulations to be more nearly, if not altogether, followed at Agra and Delhie'

The results will remain to be reported hereafter.

The caution relative to the appointment of Principals.

24. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council in the 12th Paragraph of his Secretary's letter of the 16th December, 1840, enjoined on us to be most cautious in making these appointments of Principals, and to bear in mind, that it would be better, that they should for a time be left open, or remain upon

their present footing than that they should be unworthily or even otherwise than eminently filled.

25. We have carefully carried out these instructions, and have every reason, as far as at present advised, to be satisfied with the conduct of the Principals at the

Hindoo College......Captain Richardson.
Hooghly College........J. Sutherland Esq. (late Actg. in 1840 and 1841, Dr. Esmile.)
Agra College.........J. Middleton, Esq.
Delhee College..........F. Boutros, Esq.

26. We recommended Mr. Ireland for the Principalship of the Dacca College, and we observe that Government have been pleased to adopt our recommendation. We sincerely hope and expect that the appointment will be attended with the greatest benefit.

27. A strict adherence to the principle enjoined in the Para. above cited had debarred us from appointing a Principal to the Benares College up to the date, when that Institution ceased to remain under our control. We now understand that the Government has met with a like difficulty, but is instituting enquiries in proper directions for a fully qualified individual, a competent knowledge of Sanscrit being an essential requisite of such qualification

Capt. Marshall's Deputation to Benares.

28. In Paras. 25 to 28 of the letter from Mr. Secretary Bushby, dated 16th December, 1840, before referred to, it was intimated to the General Committee, that Captain Marshall, Secretary to the College of Fort William, would be desired to visit the Benares College for the purpose of examining into the character and acquirements of the present Pundits, and to report respecting them, as well as the existing scale of their salaries, with reference to the thorough efficiency of the Educational Establishment in the Oriental Department that was contemplated by our Committee. It was suggested to Captain Marshall, that one of the most qualified and experienced teachers connected with the Sanscrit College of Calcutta should be associated with him for the purpose. It was further pointed out to Captain Marshall, that the Government adopted the recommendation of the Committee to restore the Persian Classes in deference to the feeling of the residents of Benares in favor

of Persian tuition, and that the salaries, 50 Rupees for a Moulvee and 20 rupees for an assistant, were accordingly sanctioned.

29. The Establishment sanctioned after consideration of that Report, and as it stood on the 30th April, 1842, will be found in the Special Report on the Benares College.

30. At the same time Captain Marshall submitted suggestions for the due Regulation of the College, which suggestions as an intermediate measure to that of the preparation of General Rules for our Oriental Institutions, adverted to hereafter, met with our general concurrence.

The continued grant to the S. B. Society's School or Mr. Hare's, of 500 Rupees per month.

31. In Para. 37 of the letter of Government of the 16th December, 1840, it was stated that the Governor General in Council would not disturb the appropriation of the allowance of 500 Rs. monthly drawn from Government on account of the School Society, while Mr. Hare continued to be connected with the preparatory School near the Hindoo College, to the maintenance of which it was principally applied, but, that Mr. Hare would be required by the Committee to make Periodical Reports on the state and prospects of the Preparatory School, and when his connection with it should cease, the disbursement was to come more directly under the supervision of the Committee of Public Instruction, to whom the assignment was then to be transferred.

32. Mr. Hare forwarded to us the returns for the year 1841, in November of that year.

They exhibited the following results.

That 438 boys were instructed in various branches of English and Vernacular learning under Native teachers, (the furthest advanced being fit for admission into the senior department of the Hindoo College,) for the sum of about 530 Rs., of which the balance of 30 was paid by Mr. Hare. That gentleman informed us that it afforded him much pleasure to say, that in his opinioin the school was then in very good order; further that he was in the constant habit of visiting it daily, at irregular times, and frequently examined some of the boys and classes in their different lessons, which enabled him to speak with confidence as to the results.

33. Of the 21 Scholarships awarded in 1841-42, to the Hindoo College, *seven** were gained by boys originally admitted from Mr. Hare's School. The school in question also furnishes numerous pupils to the Medical College.

* Peary Churn Sircar, the first, was one of the seven.

34. On the 1st June, 1842, the lamented decease of Mr. Hare took place.

35. The Section of the Council of Education for the Hindoo College immediately took under its consideration the subject of continuing the School Society's English School before superintended by Mr. Hare.

36. It appeared, that the pupils of this School had hitherto been admitted entirely by Mr. Hare, that they paid nothing for Schooling, Books or Stationery, that the discipline was well maintained by Mr. Hare, personally, and that he paid from his own funds any incidental expences, in excess of the Government allowance of five hundred rupees.

The expences of the School had been the following;

For House Rent	53	5	4
,, Teachers, 12 in number	278	0	0
,, Servants	14	0	0
,, 30 Free Scholarships in the Hindoo College.	160	0	0
,, Contingencies say	60	0	0
Total	565		

There were on the 13th of June, in this School 469 boys divided into 12 classes. Their ages are from 7 to 15 years.

37. The Section considered it expedient to provide for the continuance of the School, making alterations in the system gradually, and with caution, so as ultimately to incorporate it with the Institutions subordinate to the Hindoo College, and recommended that a Visitor should be appointed to supply as far as possible, the place of Mr. Hare in maintaining the discipline of the School. The Section proposed themselves to regulate the admissions, and to impose a rate of one Rupee per Month on future pupils, reserving to themselves a discretion to admit Free Scholars, and so regulating the admissions as to provide, that the free Scholars of Mr. Hare's foundation should hereafter be reduced to, and remain at, one hundred, the total number of pupils being five hundred. They contemplated also appropriating the additional funds resulting from the introduction of the new system in providing a salary for the Visitor, and meeting the extra charges of the Institution.

In the hope, that the Government would approve these arrangements, an application was submitted to that authority for the present means of supplying a Visitor, in replacement of the invaluable services of Mr. Hare, and likewise for the continuance of the grant from which the School had been maintained.

38. It was stated in reply, that Government was prepared to sanction and approve the proposed plan experimentally for continuing the School Society's School, subject to modification at any time by Government, whenever it might appear to be failing in maintaining the efficiency of the Institution.

His Honor in Council was also pleased to sanction the Council of Education advancing for six months from the 1st of August, 50 rupees per mensem for the remuneration of a well qualified Visitor. The sum was to come from the Education Funds, liable to repayment and adjustment hereafter, so soon as the Schooling Payments contemplated for the future system might admit of it.

39. The Supreme Government concluded by mentioning, that it could not omit the occasion of recording its regret at the loss the cause of Education had suffered by the demise of the individual, whose care and tact mainly produced the flourishing state of the Institution under review.

We have to add our most full sympathy and concurrence in this expression of regret, and we trust, that we may best shew our sense of the late Mr. Hare's services, by our attention to the interests of the Institution to which he was so especially attached.

NOTE.—Although a portion of these proceedings took place subsequently to the 30th April, the circumstances will be our best excuse for recording the whole in this place.

Manual of Legal Instruction.

40. In Para. 40 of our letter of the 30th October, 1840, we begged to inform your Lordship, that we had enquired into the best means of compiling a Manual of Legal Instruction, and found there would be so much difficulty attending its proper execution, that we were pleased to learn, that this important work had been committed to the care of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, and further that as soon as this useful Text Book might be completed, we should introduce it into our Colleges, where its want was much felt.

41. In Para. 39 of the reply of Mr. Secretary Bushby, dated 16th December, 1840, it was stated that the subject did "not call for any present remarks from His Lordship in Council;" further than the expression of his "approbation of the Committee's proceedings."

42. We recently requested the Register of the Sudder Dewanee and Nizamut Adawlut to inform us what progress had been made in the completion of the work referred to.

43. The Register informed us in reply, that we had erroneously assumed that the Court undertook the preparation of the Manual of Legal Instruction alluded to, "a task indeed" (he added) "for which their duties leave them no leisure."

Extract (Paras. 11 and 12) from a letter to Western Court, 30th November, 1838.

Extract (Para. 6) from a letter of the Government of India, 22d June, 1840.

Extract (Para. 3) from a letter to the Western Court, 19th Aug. 1840.

Letter to the Bengal Government, No. 3492, 24th Sept. 1841.

Reply to ditto No. 1503, 12th October, 1841.

44. The Register at the same time forwarded the letters and extracts noted in the margin, as showing the several propositions that were made on the subject.

45. From the extract of a letter from the Presidency Court to the Western Court, dated the 19th August, 1840, it appeared that the Court suggested that endeavours should be made to procure a completion of the "Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiff's Guide" by incorporating with it the laws affecting the constitution and powers of the Courts of the uncovenanted Judges, which have been passed since the publication of the work, and added, that to the "Guide" thus extended, might be annexed "The Principles of Mahomedan Law" from pages 1 to 81 of the late Sir William Macnaghten's Work on Mahomedan Law, and the four Chapters on "Inheritance," "Stridhun," "Partition," and "Adoption" from the Work on Hindoo Law by the same Author. The Court further suggested the preparation of a work of this kind in the first instance, as calculated to be of great assistance to the uncovenanted Judges, until a complete Manual could be procured.

46. From the letter of the Court, dated 24th September, it appeared that the Court had been unable to find any person to undertake the preparation of the Manual complete.

47. The Court stated, however, that they had seen an Epitome of the Regulations by Mr. Marshman, and they were of opinion that such parts of it as related to the Courts of the Moonsiffs with the addition of certain Chapters on Hindoo and Mahomedan Law before mentioned, would form a suitable work for the instruction of intending candidates for Moonsiffships.

48. We are of opinion, that for the present the following works will sufficiently answer the purpose of Manuals of Legal Instruction for the use of our Institutions:

Marshman's Summary of Revenue Regulations and Subsequent Enactments..........................	English, Bengali and Persian.
Marshman's Guide of Civil Law 1842, and ditto..............................	English, shortly will be ready in Bengali and Urdu.
Skipwith's Assistant Magistrate's Guide and ditto..............................	English, Bengali and Urdu.

Reprint of page 1 to 81 of Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law.

Reprint of the same author's chapters on Inheritance, Stridhun, Partition and Adoption in his work on Hindoo Law.

The Preparation of Rules and Regulations for the Educational Institutions.

49. The Rules and Regulations which the late General Committee prepared after consultation with other parties interested in Native Education, and which they caused to be distributed for the information and guidance of the several Local Committees, and the officers more directly connected with the duty of Instruction, were finally placed in the hands of all those concerned during December, 1841, and January, 1842. We will only now further, with regard to these Rules, refer the Government of India to page clxxxii. to ccxxviii. of the printed Appendix to the last General Report for 1839-40, where the Rules in detail will be found, and submit the expression of our opinion, that as far as our experience has enabled us to judge, they appear generally calculated to strengthen and improve our Institutions, and to subserve the promotion of Native Education. We however feel it our duty respectfully to add, that it is our conviction that the Rules cannot be sufficiently enforced, or the returns required, sufficiently answer the purposes for which they are demanded in regard to our Institutions, unless those Institutions are subjected to *unexpected visitation*, and *searching inspection*, by the officer most intimately connected with the correspondence of the Department, and we would therefore earnestly solicit the favorable consideration of Government to the measure of occasionally permitting the Secretary to make such visitation and inspection. The past experience on this point with reference to the beneficial results of our late President's (Sir E. Ryan) general visitation in 1839, leads us to press this proposal upon the Supreme Government.

The preparation of Vernacular Class Books.

50. With reference to Paras. 25 to 29 of the Minute by the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Auckland, dated 24th November, 1839, p. lxxvii. and lxxviii. of the Appendix to the last General Report: with reference also to Para. 44 of our address to Government, dated 30th of October, 1840, p. cxxx. and Para. 39 of Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter in reply, dated 16th December, p. cxlviii.; we have the honor to draw the attention of the Supreme Government to our proceedings on the subject of Vernacular Class Books.

51. The Report of a Sub-Committee of our Members on this important topic will be found as No. VI. of the Appendix to our present Report, page xxxv.

52. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council after a perusal of that Report intimated to us " that the Govern-

ment of India concurs with the Council of Education in considering it to be a correct principle in the preparation of Vernacular School Books, to name or describe the works to be prepared, the price the Government is willing to give for each work, and then to offer such price for these works when delivered and approved of, either after a tender inviting a general competition, or on an arrangement with individuals known to be peculiarly qualified for the purpose."

53. The Government of India desired the early and most careful attention of the Council to the beneficial completion and propagation of all the details necessary to carry out the approved principle, and stated, that it would be generally disposed to sanction from time to time such sums on account of the preparation and examination of these Vernacular Class Books, as the Council might recommend to be assigned for the same.

9th April.
26th ditto
12th May.

54. In furtherance of these instructions we held certain proceedings on the dates noted in the margin, the general results of which may be stated, as follow:

We resolved, 1st. That the works to be rendered into the Vernacular languages, should be first prepared in English suited to the circumstances of this country; as by these means the same works might be translated into the languages of the various Kingdoms and Provinces of India, and thus impart a character of uniformity to the whole educational system.

2ndly. That these works should be collated from existing treatises with the exception of the Spelling Book, Grammar and Dictionary (for reference), and Vocabulary (to be committed to memory in order to impress on the mind the meaning and derivation of the principal words.) These last not to be prepared first in English.

3rdly. That the Local Arithmetic, and Accounts of the Province, should form one of the first subjects of study, and that this treatise should be at once prepared without being previously written in English. But such Local Arithmetic is to be adapted to the European system of study (including the rule of proportions with fractions decimal as well as vulgar, and the extraction of the square and cube root) though expressed in the forms, tables, and numbers, peculiar to the locality.

4thly. That the first work to be prepared in English, and rendered into the Vernacular, should be a Reader of about 100 pages, conveying valuable instruction in the simplest language.

5thly. That then should follow:

The History of the Province or Kingdom in which the Seminary is located.

An Ethnological View of the Rise, Progress, and Fall of Kingdoms and Empires.

A Compendium of General Geography with a few leading Statistical facts.

A History of India.

History of England.

A Description of the Wonders of Nature and Art in India.

6thly. That while the aggregate of all the works should not exceed an amount which would allow a rate of 250 duodecimo pages to each, that limit should not be enforced for such particular work (say for instance General History and the History of India, which may be imperfect if so limited) as may require more space.

7thly. That during the preparation of this Series, approved existing works, as follow, should be brought into use:

BENGALI.

1. Burnomala, Spelling, I., II., III. Parts; 2 annas.
2. Gunitanko, Arithmetic. Hailes; 8 annas.
3. Nithicotha, Reader (1,) I. Part; 2 annas.
4. Monoronjun, Reader (2;) 2 annas.
5. Grammar by Brijikissore; 1 rupee.
6. Hitopodesh (Emended) Reader (3,) 8 annas.
7. Potro Cowmodi, Letter writer; 3 annas.
8. Pearson's Geography; 8 annas.

URDU.

1. Spelling Book; 3 annas.
2. Fables; 1 anna 6 pie.
3. Brown's Arithmetic; 8 annas.
4. Gilchrist's Ressala; 8 annas.
5. S. B. S. Readers I., II., III: 1 rupee 12 annas.
6. Miss Bird's Geography; 12 annas.

URIAH.

The Local Committee at Cuttack to select.

55. 8th. That all the above works should be taught only in the Vernacular Institutions; and only until the further plan approved, and in preparation, is matured.

56. We have subsequently taken further measures to bring the fuller plan approved to maturity, by the selection of qualified individuals for the preparation of some works, and by general invitation in those directions where we had prospects of success, for the preparation of others. The details of these will be narrated in their proper place in our next Report. We have duly furnished the Madras and Bombay Governments, and the Local Vernacular Gazettes with copies of our proceedings on this subject.

The due performance of their duties by the Members of the Local Committees.

"The Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl in Council having reason to believe, that the Members of the Local Committees of Education do not in all instances perform their duties of superintendence with the requisite regularity, and care, deems it proper to call their attention to the great importance which is attached by the Govt. to the zealous execution of those duties and to require them to visit at least once in each month, in due rotation, the Educational Institutions with which they may be connected, and to attend and assist at all examinations when they may be present at their respective stations."

57. Notwithstanding the Government Orders of the 6th January, 1841, cited in the margin for readier reference, we regret to find, that it appears from the records of the Education Department, that with some exceptions, shewing a high interest in the important cause of native education, we have not received that practical aid from the Local Committees in general, which we could have desired. There has not been that constant inspection, and that close attention to strict adherence to the rules prescribed, which form the main securities for the success of our system. We cannot in all cases even say that a pressure of other official business has been the cause of this disappointment, for we have observed, that in many cases at those stations, where the duties of the Civil Officers are known to be most onerous and important, there the personal interest has been greatest, and there consequently the success of our Schools the most eminent

58. Some again differ in opinion from us as to the principles on which our proceedings are based, and evince no wish to assist their developement.

59. These circumstances, will we trust be considered by the Government in connection with others we have urged in regard to the *necessity of personal inspection by our Secretary* in certain districts.

The Visitation and Inspection of the Govt. Institutions.

60. We have fully noticed this subject, above, and we would only remark in this place, that we perceive from the Minutes of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education in England, and from the Report of the Ceylon School Commission, that the plan of periodical, and occasional local inspection, and visitation, is looked upon by those Authorities, as one of the most important means to the success of their general measures for the promotion of Public Instruction—and it is obvious from the circumstances of this Country and of our Institutions, that the same precautions are required here quite as much as in Ceylon, and a great deal more than in England.

61. As before stated we think no person could so fully carry out the views, with reference to which such inspection is desired, as the officer charged with the correspondence of the Department.

62 With advertence to Para. 42 of Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter of the 16th December, 1840, we have carefully borne in mind the instructions of that communication, but the important duties of the Principals, as Heads of their own Colleges, and other circumstances, have prevented our being able to report any successful application of the measure referred to by His Lordship in Council.

63 In connexion with the subject of our Principals, and Masters, we would here take the opportunity to state, that we have always adopted it as a general rule in the selection of our Masters on the occasion of vacancies in our Institutions, publicly to advertize a certain date for the examination of all candidates for such situations. We have then selected those who have proved themselves best qualified by proficiency and character combined; giving always a due consideration to claims founded on previous service in the Education department. We have also selected for Assistant Teachers, those youths who have distinguished themselves in our Colleges and Schools, and have had the opportunity thereby of being previously acquainted with both the principles and details of our Educational system.

Libraries and Books

64. With reference to Paras. 38-39 of the letter of Government, dated 16th December, 1840, we have endeavoured to supply our School Libraries and Classes on a liberal scale, and by a judicious selection, with the Books and other Instruments of Instruction necessary to carry out the course of study laid down in our Rules 65-66-67-68-69-70.

65. The subjoined Statement will shew the value of the supply to the several Institutions noted, during the period embraced in our Report, viz. for the two years from 30th April, 1840, to the 30th April, 1842.

Hindoo College,	880	3	0
Medical College,	4,263	9	7
Mahommedan Madrassa,	3,627	10	9
College of Mohammad Mohsin,	13,117	7	10
Hooghly Branch School,	327	11	0
Seetapore Branch School,	673	5	10
Tribeny Probationall School,	50	0	0
Uterpore ditto ditto,	419	9	9
Bahoogah ditto ditto,	188	14	0
Jessore School,	306	12	0
Dacca College,	2,586	12	3
Comillah School,	232	4	0
Chittagong School,	1,118	10	0
[illegible]	367	14	8
Dinajpore [illegible]	402	3	0
Sylhet [illegible]	302	[illegible]	6
Cuttack School,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Midnapore School,	779	6	0
Gohawatee School,	388	5	0
Akyab School,	18	0	0
Ramree School,	1,031	5	9
Moulmein School,	76	0	0
Patna School,	216	3	8
Bhaugulpore School,	619	5	0
Bhaugulpore Hill School,	395	11	0
Benares College, Seminary and Branch School,	7,157	15	10
Ghazipore School,	145	8	0
Allahabad School,	383	6	0
Saugor School,	229	12	0
Jubbulpore School,	508	14	9
Azimghur School,	664	8	10
Goruckpore School,	100	8	0
Agra College,	7,208	13	3
Dehlie College and Institution,	4,412	14	6
Bareilly School,	379	0	0
Meerut School,	1,099	2	4
Furrackabad School,	803	1	0
Ajmeer School,	277	2	6
Pooree School (since abolished),	21	0	0
Singapore School,	49	4	0
Mr. Ravenshaw at Chaprah School (since abolished),	37	0	0
Dr Key, Hydrabad,	51	0	0
Bombay,	100	0	0
Poona College,	50	0	0
L Wilkinson, Esq., for Bhopal School,	1,278	2	11
Mundlaisair,	100	0	0
Total Rs.	58,290	6	6

Of this sum there were paid for,

Arabic Books,	5,808	5	9
Persian ditto,	9,560	5	1
Sanscrit ditto,	6,496	6	10
Vernacular ditto,	3,708	4	1
English ditto,	29,184	1	9
Stationery,	3,532	15	0
Total Co.'s Rs.	58,290	6	6

66. We have lately been desired by the Orders of the Supreme Government to discontinue the system of Book Agency obtaining as a branch of our Secretary's Office, and a Circular corresponding with the subjoined, has been issued in accordance with those instructions.

"I am directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to instruct you as follows:

"1. Your Committee will be pleased to discontinue sending to this office in future any Indents for any Books or other Instruments of instruction for the use of your Institution.

II. Your Committee will charge as a Contingent Bill the sum of Rupees* per month. and from that source, and from the proceeds of Rule 41, to which rule you should most strictly adhere, you will provide such Books, &c., as your Local Committee may require for the Classes, confining yourself generally to the specification of works of this description laid down in pp. 14 to 19 of the Rules. For works of reference for your Library, and for Prize Books, your Committee will select such as you may wish,—but for all Books, &c. your Committee is to make your own arrangements with Book Agents in Calcutta, or elsewhere direct.

III. The amount thus drawn, when not expended in one month, may be reserved till required, but your Committee will furnish to this office a full account, on the 30th of April of each year, of the state of your Library, and of your Receipts and Expenditure on account of Books, &c. including in the former, in a separate column, those under Rule 41.—Donations of Books should be also noted separately.

IV. Your Correspondence with your Agents on this service will be free, under cover to, and under frank of, this office, when your Agents may be here—and of the Senior Civil Servant or the Secretary to the Local Committee at the place, when elsewhere. The former (i. e. Senior Civil Servant) only in places where there may be no Local Committee. Your "Service" parcels will also have free conveyance per the Government Steamers.

V. This grant is to have effect from 1st of May 1842, and is to be charged in separate bills.

67. The Statements 1 and 2 shew the financial results of the change, as for the year 1841-42 and 1842-43.

I.—*Statement of value of Books sent from the Education Department to the following Institutions from 1st May, 1841, to 1st May, 1842, in compliance with Local Indents.*

SECTION I.

Bengal.

		Value of Books as above.		
Calcutta,	Hindoo College,*	4,858	9	9
	Sanscrit College,			
	Madrassa,	3,018	2	9
	Medical College,	3,699	11	0

* See Statement No. II., p. 88.

District	School	Value of Books as above.		
Hooghly,	College of Mohammed Mohsin,	8,897	9	7
	Hooghly Branch School,	189	11	0
	Infant School,	14	0	0
	Seetapore Branch School,	387	7	4
	Bancoorah Probational School,	0	0	0
	Tribeny ditto,	25	1	0
	Umerpore ditto,	178	2	9
	Jessore School,	111	0	0
	Dacca School,	1,934	4	3
	Comillah School,	118	8	0
	Chittagong School,	494	0	0
	Bauleah School,	225	6	8
	Sylhet Probational School,	291	7	6
	Burisaul ditto,	146	11	3

Section II.

Orissa.

Cuttack,	Cuttack School,	291	7	0
Midnapore,	Midnapore School,	321	6	0

Section III.

Eastern Provinces.

Assam,	Gowahattee School,	36	8	0
Arracan,	Akyab,	14	0	0
	Ramree,	656	3	6
	Seebsaugor School,	343	8	6
Tenasserim Provinces,	Moulmein,	152	4	0

Division II.

Behar.

Patna,	Patna School,	98	8	0
Bhaugulpore,	Bhaugulpore Institution,	293	13	0
	Ditto Hill School,	167	2	0

Division III.

Allahabad Division.

Districts.				
Benares,	Benares College and Seminary, Branch School,	5,863	9	6
	Ghazipore,	45	10	0
Allahabad,	Allahabad,	274	6	0

		Value of Books as above.		
Nerbudda Territory,	Saugor,	136	2	0
	Jubbulpore,	234	0	0
Azimghur,	Azimghur,	268	15	4
Goruckpore,	Goruckpore,	53	12	0

DIVISION IV.

North Western Provinces.

Agra,	Agra College,	6,664	1	11
Delhie,	Delhie College and Institution,	3,669	4	6
Bareilly,	Bareilly School,	375	0	0
Meerut,	Meerut ditto,	430	13	0
Furruckabad,	Furruckabad,	281	10	0
Ajmeer,	Ajmee.,	156	8	6
	Grand Total,	44,918	5	7

NOTE.—By "value" is not meant that they were always purchased for the specific Institution, but debited to it, because they were a portion of the copies subscribed for, or otherwise purchased by the late General Committee.

II.—*Statement of Sums now allowed as a charge monthly in the Bills of the following Institutions with reference to advanced progress of Students in each, and comparative Numbers, as per Circular before cited.*

SECTION I.

Bengal.

			Per mensem.	Per annum.
Calcutta,	Hindoo College and Patsallah,	Rs.	100	1,200
	Sanscrit ditto,			Nil.
	Madrassa,	„	70	840
	Medical College,	„	70	840
Hooghly,	College of Mahommed Mohsin,	„	100	1,200
	Hooghly Branch School,	„	35	420
	Infant School,	„	5	60
	Seetapore Branch School,	„	20	240
	Bancoorah Probational School,	„	20	240
	Tribany ditto,	„	20	240
	Umerpore ditto,	„	20	240
	Jessore School,	„	20	240
	Dacca School,	„	70	840
	Comillah School,	„	20	240
	Chittagong School,	„	30	360
	Bauleah School,	„	30	360
	Burrisaul Probational School,	„	20	240
	Sylhet ditto,	„	20	240

SECTION II.

Orissa.

		Per mensem	Per annum.
Cuttack, . .	Cuttack School, ...	„ 25	300
Midnapore . .	Midnapore School, ...	„ 25	300

SECTION III

Eastern Provinces.

Assam, . .	Gowahattee School, . . .	„ 25	300
	Seebsaugor School, ...	„ 20	240
Arracan, . .	Akyab, ...	„ 20	240
	Ramree	„ 20	240
Tenasserim Provinces, .	Moulmein, ...	„ 20	240

DIVISION II

Behar.

Patna, . .	Patna School, ...	„ 30	360
Bhaugulpore,	Bhaugulpore Institution, . . .	„ 30	360
	Ditto Hill, ...	„ 20	240

DIVISION III.

Allahabad Division.

Districts.			
Benares, . .	Benares College and Seminary, Branch School. . .	„ 100	1,200
	Ghazipore, ...	„ 30	360
Allahabad. . .	Allahabad, ...	„ 40	480
Nerbuddah Territory, . .	Saugor, ...	„ 30	360
	Jubbulpore, ...	„ 25	300
Azimghur, . .	Azimghur, ...	„ 25	300
Goruckpore, . .	Goruckpore, ...	„ 20	240

DIVISION IV.

North Western Provinces.

Agra, . .	Agra College, ...	„ 100	1,200
Delhie, . .	Delhie College and Institution	„ 100	1,200
Bareilly, .	Bareilly School, ...	„ 30	360
Meerut, . .	Meerut ditto, . . .	„ 25	300
Furruckabad, . .	Furruckabad, ...	„ 25	300
Ajmeer, . .	Ajmeer, ...	„ 25	300
		Total, . .	17,760

68. We concur in thinking that by the previous system there was a waste of time, establishment and correspondence (our operations being so largely extended), and that now a pecuniary saving has been effected:* while the measures enjoined by the

* At one of our Colleges Class Book Editions of Hume and Smollet, which our Committee never could purchase except for 8 or 10 Rs. per copy, have been procured for 3 to 4 Rs. since the change.

Circular as to confining purchases of Class Books to the large, and approved range prescribed in p. 14 to 19 of the Regulations, and the transmission of an Annual Report on purchases, should secure a proper selection.

We assume that annually or biennially the scale will be raised or lowered, as the changing circumstances of our Colleges and Schools may demand.

Oriental Works. 69. With reference to Para. 43 of our letter of 30th Oct., 1840, and Para. 39 of the Reply of the Secretary to Government, p. cxxx. and cxlviii. of the Appendix to the last General Report, relative to the allotment of 1,200 Rs. per annum towards the publication of Oriental Works; we beg to state, that on the 29th July, we considered a proposal to encourage the printing of certain Arabic Class Books now out of print, tendered with the condition that we should take a certain number of each. We resolved that 50 copies of the Tawarick-i-Timooree of Mouluvee Ahmud Kubeer should be taken at 9 Rupees a copy. That 50 copies of the Nufutool Yumanee should be taken at 9 Rupees, and 50 of the Dewanee Mutanubbee at 8 rupees, should be purchased from Mouluvee Abdoollah, and that the sum of 100 Rupees per mensem annually allowed for printing the Oriental Works should be employed for the above purpose, as for 1841-42.

70. Advertence was also had in the Paras. cited to the procuring from Egypt Arabic Works, which have been translated from European Scientific Works, and exchanging them for Oriental Works in our Store, or to be purchased.

71. We accordingly communicated to Government the names of the works we wished for from Egypt, and the Government in reply informed us, that a request had been forwarded through the Political Department to Her Majesty's Consul General in Egypt. The correspondence will be found No. VII., page li., of the Appendix, but we have not as yet been made acquainted with the final results.

Library Medals. 72. In Para. 38 of the letter of Government, dated 16th Dec., 1840, "The award of Gold and Silver Medals for knowledge acquired in the Libraries of the Colleges and Schools, by voluntary study" was "entirely approved," and our Rules p. cxci. of the Appendix to the last Report, will have shewn that the subject of providing the means for the reading Library Books has had our best attention. Those Rules were, as before stated, issued in December and January last, and we can hardly hope with reference to the short time that has elapsed since that, for the fully matured and successful operation of this Rule, nor indeed until one or two years shall have elapsed, and have afforded the requisite opportunities for the fulfilment of our wishes in this respect.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

73. On this subject we consider the fullest information will be found in the subjoined Statements of Buildings and Repairs sanctioned for the years 1840-41 and 1841 42.

Names of Institutions.	Date of sanction and by whom sanctioned.	Purposes for which sanctioned.	Sum sanctioned	Sum paid in 1840-41, i. e. from 30th April, 1840, to 30th April 1841.	Sum due on 30th April, 1841
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hindoo College, . .	Proceedings Sub-Committee Sanscrit College, dated 14th Mar 1840. . . .	Repairs and addition, . . .	3,073 7 0	* 1,573 7 0	
Madrassa (Calcutta,)	Sub-Committee Finance Minute Book No 1. p. 154 dated 10th Nov 1840,	Repairs, ...	2,688 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,488 0 0
Medical College, . .	Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter, dated Dec. 1840, . .	Contribution of the Rajah of Burdwan for general purposes, and building of a Lying in Hospital, .	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	

N. B.—The Civil Architect was directed in September, 1840, to make a complete repair to the Medical College buildings. No estimate was sent to this Office. Vide Committee's letter to Government, dated 9th September, 1840.

* The Sum of Rs 1,500 was paid on the 7th April 1840, thus there is no further Sum to be debited on the 30th April, 1841.

Names of Institutions.	Date of sanction and by whom sanctioned.	Purposes for which sanctioned.	Sum sanctioned	Sum paid in 1840-41, i. e. from 30th April, 1840, to 30th April, 1841.	Sum due on 30th April, 1841.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
College of Mohammed Mohsin, Hooghly, . .	College of Mohammed Mohsin Minute Book No. 2, p. 27, dated 10th Jan. 1840, ditto p. 102, dated 7th August, 1841, . .	Repairs and additions done to the College of Mohummed Mohsin, Hooghly. Estimate for cleaning, white washing, sand rubbing, painting thorough repairing and sundry alterations, ... 18,069 10 7½ Portico to the west of Perron's House, ... 3,463 11 0 Entrance gate, three lodges, public Offices, new roads, a range of out Offices, ... 6,652 6 ½ Estimate for a puckah Ghaut, ... 2,827 3 3 Expence for covering over the public drain. .... 3,475 11 3 Estimate for sundry additional alterations, additions, ... 4,947 1 6 Total amount, ... 39,435 11 8	*39,435 11 8	9,000 0 0	12,435 11 8
Seetapore School, .	Procdgs. Sub-Committee Finance in Minute Book No. 1, p. 141, dated 8th Oct., 1839,	Construction of a Bungalow . .	240 0 0	240 0 0	

* Of this Sum 18,000 was paid on the 14th March, 1840.

Names of Institutions.	Date of sanction and by whom sanctioned.	Purposes for which sanctioned.	Sum sanctioned.	Sum paid in 1840-41, i. e. from 30th April 1840, to 30th April, 1841.	Sum due on 30th April, 1841.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bancoorah, Probational school,	President's Book No 1, p. 247, dated 16th May, 1840,	Part contribution for erecting a School House,	300 0 0	300 0 0	
Midnapore School,	Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter, dated 7th Dec. 1840,	Part contribution for erecting a School House,	600 0 0	600 0 0	
Saugor School,	Book U, page 29, dated 26th June, 1839, and President's Book No 2, page 111, dated 22d October, 1840,	For erecting a School House,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
Ajmere School,	Book S page 67, dated 20th Jan. 1841,	For constructing a School House,	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0
Jubbulpore School,	General Proceedings dated 29th Aug 1840	Ditto ditto,	1,000 0 0	.	1,000 0 0
Cuttack School,	Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter of the 18th August, 1841,	Ditto ditto,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
Gowhatty School,	Minute Book U, page 49, dated 10th September, 1840,	For a new Bungalow,	1,223 0 0	..	1,223 0 0

Statement of Buildings and Repairs sanctioned for the year 1841-42.

Names of Institutions.	Date of sanction and by whom sanctioned.	Purposes for which sanctioned.	Sum sanctioned	Sum paid in 1841-42, *i. e.* from 30th Apr., 1841, to 30th April, 1842.	Sums due on the 30th April, 1842.
Madrassa, Calcutta, ..	Sub-Committee Finance Book No. 1, page 154, dated 10th Nov 1840, ..	For these repairs vide preceding statement. This is not a second grant, ..	*2,688 0 0	1,488 0 0	
Hindoo College, ditto, ..	Mr. Secy. Bushby's letter of 18th August, 1841, ..	Additional accommodation, ..	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
Medical College, ..	Mr. Secy. Bushby's letter of 27th October 1841, ..	For an operating room.	4,357 0 0	1,500 0 0	2,857 0 0
Ditto ditto, ..	Mr. Secy. Bushby's letter of 8th September, 1840, ..	Repairs, ..	1,792 15 6	1,792 15 6	
College of Mohammed Mohsin, Hooghly, ..	Sub-Committee's Minute Book No. 2, page 102, dated 7th Aug. 1841 & page 27. ..	Very extensive repairs and additions, ..	39,435 11 8	12,435 11 8	
Dacca College, ..	Mr. Secy. Bushby's letter of 18th August, 1841, ..	Building new College,	17,000 0 0	....	17,000 0 0
Cuttack School, ..	Ditto ditto ditto, ..	Ditto School, ..	† 1,000 0 0		
Midnapore School, ..	Ditto ditto ditto, ..	Ditto ditto, ..	2,550 0 0	....	2,550 0 0
Saugor School, ..	Genl. Committee Proceedings, dated 30th December, 1841, ..	Ditto ditto, ..	1,000 0 0	....	1,000 0 0
Delhie College, ..	Mr. Secy Bushby's letter of 18th August, 1841, ..	Ditto College, ..	20,000 0 0	....	‡20,000 0 0

* In January 1841, 2,000 paid for the site of the building, 4,87[illegible] 9-7 raised by local subscription by the General Committee.
† The amount was expended in 1840-41, after which the order from Government sanctioning the amount was received.
‡ Lately suspended by orders of Government with reference to general financial considerations.

Names of Institutions.	Date of sanction and by whom sanctioned.	Purposes for which sanctioned	Sum sanctioned.	Sum paid in 1841-42, i. e. from 30th April, 1841, to 30th Apr. 1842.	Sums due on the 30th April, 1842.
Furruckabad,	Book P, page 182, dated 1st May, 1841,	Ditto no definite sum stated, the Committee proposes to give aid. Rs. 2000 were raised by Local Subscription.			
Bareilly School	Genl. Committee's Proceedings, dated 30th September, 1841.	Building new School House,	2,000. 0 .0	....	2,000. 0 .0
Ditto ditto,	Mr. Secy. Bushby's letter of the 9th February, 1842,	Ditto in addition to above sum,	6,010. 0 .0	....	6,010. 0 .0
Jubbulpore School,	General Proceedings, dated 29th August, 1840,	For erecting a school house,	1,000. 0 .0	1,000. 0 .0	
Ajmere School,	Book S, page 67, dated 20th Jan. 1841	Ditto ditto,	1,000. 0 .0	1,000. 0 .0	
Gowhatty School,	Sub-Committee of Finance Book, No. 1, page 174, dated 28th June, 1841,	Addition to the old school house & repairing bungalow,	301. 4 .0		
Ditto ditto,	Book U, page 49, dated 16th September 1840,	For a new bungalow,	1,223. 0 .0	1,524 4 0	

* Returned by Local Committee under Orders of Government.--See Special Report on Ajmere School.

A detailed Statement of the School Buildings will be found in the Special Report of each Institution.

Scholarship Examinations.

74. In the past year 1841-42, the General Committee changed the manner in which the Examination of their Schools and Colleges was to be conducted. The important points of this change will be found fully stated in pages ccix., x. and xi. of the Appendix to the last General Report. But we may here briefly mention that before this change, the gentlemen of the Station or of the Local Committee were selected to conduct the Examination of the different Departments of the College or School; who sent in a Report of the state in which they found the Classes, with such remarks as they might consider called for. This plan was found in many cases inconvenient. For the purpose therefore of the Scholarship Examination several gentlemen, some of the General Committee, some not of that body, were selected, and kindly undertook to draw out Sets of Questions in each department of study; which were to be answered without any assistance. To accomplish this object, our Secretary was provided with lithographic presses, and after writing out the questions upon the transfer paper, the required number of copies was thrown off in his presence, and the lithographic stones forthwith cleaned. These sets of questions were carefully sealed, and forwarded so as to be received at all the Colleges and Schools on the same day. On that day, being the date previously fixed for the Examination, the Local Committee having met agreeably to the instructions given, the Examination Papers were opened, and were distributed to the candidates, who had no previous intimation of the probable subject of the Examination, except in as much as the questions embraced for the most part, the different branches of study they had pursued in the College or School. Each student was placed at a separate desk, so as to make it impossible for him to consult books, and very difficult to communicate with the other competitors. This was further prevented by the presence of one or more of the Members of the Local Committee, who remained in the room during the whole time the students were employed in giving answers to the prescribed questions. At the termination of the day, the exercises were collected and sealed up, and the remaining portion of the Examination questions were given out the following day, and the same precautions were observed, until the Examination was completed.

The Members of the Local Committee were then required to select the best exercises, and decided upon those which they

considered entitled to Scholarships. These exercises were forwarded to the General Committee, who decided finally upon the merit of the Candidates selected.

75. This arduous duty both for the Presidency and Mofussil Institutions was kindly performed by the following gentlemen:

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Hon'ble Sir H. W. Seton	History
C. H. Cameron, Esq., ...	Literature.
Revd. Mr Pratt.	Mathematics.
Major Ouseley and Capt. Marshall,	Arabic, Persian, and Vernacular.
J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq., ... } Baboo Ramcomul Sen, ... }	Sanscrit.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Hon'ble Sir H. W. Seton, ...	History.
F. Millett, Esq., ...	Arithmetic.
J. Kerr, Esq.	Geography.
F. J. Halliday, Esq ,...........	Grammar.

Several sets of these Examination Papers were printed in the last Report. In the Special Report of each Institution will be found a list of the successful candidates for these Scholarships, and a notice of the state in which we found the different Colleges, as examined by the above tests.

Encouragement of Vernacular and Oriental Languages and Literature.

76. In accordance with the principles laid down for our guidance, we have endeavoured to promote the highest efficiency in the Vernacular and Oriental Languages and Literature, in every practicable way, compatible with the due regard to the superior importance of the cultivation of the English Language and Literature, and the deeper and more lasting benefits the latter are capable of imparting. A reference to our Lists of Establishments, detailed hereafter, to our numerous Oriental Scholarships, our Oriental College Visitors, our Subscriptions to Vernacular and Oriental Works, and our Proceedings in regard to Vernacula. Class Books, will afford the readiest criterion by which to judge of our measures on this subject.

77. The Supreme Government and our Committee have also constantly requested the best attention of the Local Committees to the great importance of encouraging translations from the English into the Vernacular, and vice versa, and we have

directed specially, that this branch of study should be made the vehicle of imparting sound knowledge in Morals, History, Science and general Literature, and not only for the acquirement of vocabularies or phrases of rote, and of little or no practical application.

78. We intimated in a note to Rule 65, p. cxcii. of the Appendix to our last General Report "that the course of study to be pursued in the Oriental Institutions is under consideration and will appear hereafter."

79. The Rules for the course of study in English Colleges and Schools were issued in January of this year as before stated, but circumstances over which we had no control, have prevented our yet attaining the like result in regard to our Oriental Institutions.

Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, President; Prosonnocomar Tagore; F. J. Halliday, Esq., J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq., Raja Radhakant Deb; H. V. Bayley, Esq., Secretary.

80. We have recently appointed a Section of our Council to take up the subject and report thereon without delay, consisting of the gentlemen noted in the margin.

81. We have likewise requested them to call in the assistance at their Meetings of any European or Native gentlemen whose peculiar position or qualifications may promise them material assistance in the prosecution of the object in view.

82 Intermediately we have had no occasion to interfere with the Oriental Studies in the Calcutta Madrassa. Some suggestions for the Regulation of the course of studies, has been adopted in the interval in regard to the Sanscrit College at Calcutta, and the Oriental Department of the College of Mohammed Mohsin at Hooghly.

83. At Benares the Governor General's Agent as Visitor, and Captain Marshall's Suggestions, as stated in Para. 28, have been the means we have applied for the guidance of that Oriental Institution, and the appointment of Mr. Thomason as the Visitor of the Agra and Dehlie Oriental Colleges, has, it is hoped, provided for the due Regulation of matters appertaining to them.

Stipends.

84. In continuation of Para. 3 of our last General Report the Stipends allotted to Students have diminished by our Scholarship Scheme and General Lapses, to the following:—

	30th April, 1841.				30th April, 1842.				Difference.			
	Number of Students.	Amount Rupees.			Number of Students.	Amount Rupees.			Number of Lapses.	Saving of Rupees.		
Calcutta Madrasse, ...	5	53	5	4	0	0	0	0	5	53	5	4
Sanscrit College, ...	31	248	7	8	21	163	2	8	10	85	5	0
Benares College, ...	26	78	0	0	22	68	0	0	4	10	0	0
Agra College, ...	34	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	86	0	0
Bhaugulpore Hill School,	66	99	0	0	66	99	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, P. M....	162	564	13	0	109	330	2	8	53	234	10	*4

Conclusion.

85. Having thus described the General Plan and Principles of the System which has been pursued, we now proceed to submit to the Supreme Government our Special Report on the state and progress of each Institution for the period under review. This will be set forth under the following heads:

1. Local Committees, ... 1840-41 1841-42.
2. Establishment, &c., with previous service of officers therein, salaries, &c. .... as on 30th April 1842.
3. Statements of numbers paying and non-paying, studies, and denominations of Students,... .. .. from 1835 to 1842.
4. Examinations, Scholarships and other Honors, ... 1840-41 1841-42.
5. Miscellaneous: not comprised in the above Heads, ...
6. Local Receipts and Disbursements,...... 1840-41 1841-42.
7. School Buildings, ... as on 30th April, 1842.

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* The Medical College students receive Stipends, but as the Orders of Government, dated 7th March, 1835, do not affect them, any vacancies that are created, are filled up.

The Agra and Dehlie Colleges and Institution according to Mr. Thomason's Plan are receiving Scholarships, nearly according to the old rate, but in lieu of the former alimentary allowance.

At Bhaugulpore on the 30th April, 1841, there were two students who received stipends of 6 each, and on the 30th April, 1842, one who received a stipend of 5 rupees. It appears that in consequence of superior merit, these youths got the increased allowance. The other students receive at the rate of 1-8 a head for food, &c., for political reasons connected with the neighbouring tribes.

The Hindoo College was allowed to draw 160 Rs. with its other allowances for stipends, and the then Managing Committee had the disposal of them. In October, 1841, this allowance of 160 was discontinued by the General Committee.

DIVISION I.—SECTION I

BENGAL.

HINDOO COLLEGE

86. 25TH AND 26TH YEARS.

Sub-Committee as on 30th April, 1841.

Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, *President.*

Hon'ble A Amos. | Major R. J. H. Birch.
C. H. Cameron, Esq. | Doctor Grant, and
J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq. | Wise.

Section of the Council as on 30th April, 1842.

The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, *President.*

MEMBERS.

C. H. Cameron, Esq. | Baboo Radhamadub Banerjee.
J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq. | Rajah Radhakant Deb.
H. V. Bayley, Esq | Baboo Ramcomul Sen.
David Hare, Esq * | „ Sreekissen Sing.
The Rajah of Burdwan. | „ Dwarkanauth Tagore.†
Baboo Prosonocomar Tagore |

Baboo Russomoy Dutt, *Secretary and Member.*

General Meeting days—Monthly at the Hindoo College, at 4 P. M. of the second Saturday in the month.
Special—whenever and wherever necessary

87. ***Establishment of the Hindoo College as on 30th April, 1842***

Names.	Designation	Salary.	Date of Appointment
Capt. D. L. Richardson‡...	...Principal	... 600 0 0	April , 1839
Mr. V. L. Rees ..	. Professor of Mathematics	300 0 0	Nov. 6, 1835
Mr. J. Rowe	...Ditto Surveying...	... 106 10 8	Sept. 27, 1833

* Deceased. † In Europe.

‡ A Professor of English Literature at this Institution from August, 1835, to April, 1839 salary 300. As Principal he receives a house, rent free, next the College . 140 Rs. per month

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr. J. Kerr*	...Head Master	500	0	0	June 1, 1841
Mr. R. H. Halford†	...2d Assistant ditto	200	0	0	May 14, 1840
Mr. T. Sturgeon‡	...3d ditto ditto	150	0	0	Feb. 8, 1842
Pitamber Surmono	...Pundit	30	0	0	Mar. 9, 1827

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr. R. Jones	...Head Master	300	0	0	Nov. 1, 1836
Mr. W Mathews§	...1st Assistant	175	0	0	Apr. 12, 1837
Baboo Ramchundro Mittre	...2d ditto	125	0	0	Mar. 1, 1830
„ Isswerchundro Saha	...3d ditto	95	0	0	June 1, 1833
„ Ramtonoo Lahary	...4th ditto	95	0	0	July 6, 1833
„ Hurrochundro Dutt	...5th ditto	80	0	0	Dec. 26, 1835
„ Gopeekissen Mittre	...6th ditto	70	0	0	April 4, 1841
„ Bissonoth Singh	...7th ditto	70	0	0	May 3, 1841
„ Coylaschundro Bose	...8th ditto	60	0	0	April 1, 1841
Mr H. Heysham	...9th ditto	60	0	0	May 15, 1841
Baboo Rajkrishna Mittre	...10th ditto	50	0	0	Apr. 21, 1841
Mr. A. Guize	...11th ditto	50	0	0	Apr. 28, 1841
Juggomohun	...Pundit	30	0	0	May —, 1823
Gouricburn	...Ditto	15	0	0	May 15, 1841
Mocktaram¶	...Ditto	15	0	0	Jan. 16, 1841
23 Servants' wages		139	0	0	

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Hurromohun Chatterjee	...Assist. Secy. & Cashier	125	0	0	Oct. 24, 1834
Haranchundro Mookerjee	...1st Assistant Writer	20	0	0	Aug. 1, 1841
Goorookisto Goopto	...2d ditto ditto	16	0	0	Jan. 1, 1836
Anundchundro Dutt	...3d ditto ditto	10	0	0	Aug. 1, 1841
Taryneechurn Ghose	...Librarian	25	0	0	Dec. 1, 1839
Settaram Mookerjee	...Head Sirkar	16	0	0	Jan. —, 1817
Ramrutten Bose	...Sirkar Collecting	8	0	0	Aug. 1, 1830
Hullodhor Gangoly	...Ditto ditto	8	0	0	Jan. 1, 1836
Buddinath actg. for Rajnarain	Ditto ditto	8	0	0	Dec. 1, 1836
2 Servants		13	0	0	
		3,564	10	6¶	

88. *Establishment of the Patshala as on 30th of April, 1842.*

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Khettromohun Dutt**	...Superintendent	40	0	0	July 1, 1840
Romanath Surmono	...1st Teacher	20	0	0	Jan. 18, 1840
Harronath Nayrutton††	...2nd ditto	16	0	0	ditto
Ramnarain Surmono	...3rd ditto	15	0	0	ditto

* Teacher in Edinburgh, (previous to 1835,) one year, Head Master Bishop Corrie's School, Madras, from 1836 to 1841.

† Head Master Meerut School, August, 1836, salary 318 Rs.

‡ 3rd Teacher Hooghly College, salary 100 in 1841.

§ Teacher of Oriental Seminary.

|| Teacher of the Pautshala.

¶ For Scholarships, See Appendix No. VIII.

** Assistant Teacher, School Society's School.

†† Professor of Nyaya in a Chowbaree.

Name.	Designation.			Salary.	Date of Appointment.
Mohadeb Acting for Brojonath 4th	Teacher	...	...	15 0 0	Jan. 18, 1840
Nemychurn Dey 5th	ditto	...	...	10 0 0	ditto
Modhosuden Gooptc & Sreenath Actg for Gooroochurn Ghattock 6th	ditto	...	...	10 0 0	Aug. 1, 1840
Soorjikanth Chatterjee* ...7th	ditto	...	...	10 0 0	Jan. 18, 1840
Modhosuden Gooptoo and Sreenath 8th	ditto	...	...	8 0 0	Aug. 1, 1840
Bacharam Sircar 9th	ditto	...	...	8 0 0	Apr. 1, 1840
Haranchunder Ghattock ...10th	ditto	...	...	8 0 0	ditto
Brojonath Doss 11th	ditto	...	...	8 0 0	ditto
Banymadhub Doss 12th	ditto	...	...	8 0 0	ditto
10 Servants' wages ...	..	...	...	45 0 0	
				221 0 0	

Number of Students, &c.

89. On the 30th April, 1841, there were 557 Scholars on the College List, and on the 30th, of April, 1842,497: of whom the School Society† paid for 28 at Co.'s Rs. 5-5-4 per month: and there are free 61.‡ Donation Scholars, 19§ are paid for by the Council of Education at Co.'s Rs. 6-6-4, and of the remaining 389, 3‖ boys pay—at Co.'s Rs. 7-7-4 per month and the rest 386 Co.'s 5-5-4.

Junior Department.

90. On the 30th April 1841, there were 380 Scholars in this Department of whom 4 were Donation Scholars paid for by the Council of Education at Rs. 6-6-4 per month, 25 free, and the remainder 351, paid at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 5-5-4 per month. These Scholars were divided into 4 Classes, and sub-divided again into 12 Sections: on the date cited.

On the 30th April, 1842, there were 321 Scholars in this Department of whom 9 were Donation Scholars paid for by the Council of Education at Co.'s Rs. 6-6-4 per month, 24 free, and the remainder 288, paid at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 5-5-4 per month. These were divided into 4 Classes and subdivided again into 12 Sections: on the date cited. In the Examiner's Reports the Classes and Sections are not properly distinguished.

* Teacher of a Native Pautshala.

† School Society paid for 30 Boys, but at this date only 28 in attendance.

‡ 20 of these Boys were formerly Pay Scholars, but they were transferred to the Free List in consequence of their having received Scholarships.

§ The Council of Education paid for 24 Boys, but at this date only 19 in attendance.

‖ This increased rate of schooling was charged to such Boys as are of an advanced age under old rules.

Senior Department.

91. This Department consisted on the 30th of April, 1841, of 5 Classes, as follows:

	Pay.	*Free.*	*Donation.*	*School Society.*	*Total.*
First Class, - - -	12	8	0	14	34
Second ditto, - - -	14	6	2	14	36
Third ditto, - - -	29	4	2	2	37
Fourth ditto, - - -	28	3	1	0	32
Fifth ditto, - - -	34	3	1	0	38
	117	24	6	30	177

The Department consisted on the 30th of April, 1842, of 5 Classes, as follows:

	Pay.	*Free.*	*Donation.*	*School Society.*	*Scholars [illegible]*	*Total.*
First Class, - - -	6	4	0	13	14	37
Second ditto, - - -	16	1	2	10	7	36
Third ditto, - - -	24	2	3	5	0	34
Fourth ditto, - - -	24	6	4	0	0	34
Fifth ditto, - - -	31	3	1	0	0	35
	101	16	10	28	21	176

Pautshalla.

92. On the 30th April, 1841, there were 481 boys on the List; and on the 30th April, 1842, 474—all are paying at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 4 per annum. These Scholars are divided into 12 Classes, and the studies of the highest Class are Grammar, Geography, History, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, and the lowest, Spelling and Alphabet.

93. *Statement shewing the number of paying Students, and the amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay.*

On the 30th December.	Non Paying.	Paying.	Total amount paid.		
1835	60	324	14,133	1	2
1836	52	388	19,310	4	8
1837	53	396	21,831	12	6
1838	56	419	21,560	11	0
1839	56	466	25,718	11	4
1840	55	507	29,531	3	3
1841	53	467	34,543	7	1

Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages taught at Hindoo College.

On the 30th December.	English.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Hindee.	Oordoo.	Bengali.
1835	384						
1836	440						
1837	449						
1838	475						
1839	522						
1840	562						
1841	520						

All the Students study Bengali, also some. Persian, previous to Nov. 1841, when the Persian Class, was abolished: There was no Register of the Persian Class.

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Institution on the 30th Dec. of the following seven years.

On the 30th December.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	[illegible]
1835				
1836				
1837				
1838				
1839				
1840				
1841				

All Hindoos. Vide number in preceding columns.

Examinations, 1840-41.

94. Mr. David Hare examined the eight Junior Classes at the close of 1841, and he stated that "they have acquitted themselves in a way highly creditable both to their teachers and themselves. The branches of Education in which they were examined were English Reading, Spelling, Grammar, the Common Rules of Arithmetic and Geography. Every boy was examined separately in the various branches in which he had been receiving Instruction. Correct pronunciation, just emphasis, and a good understanding of the words and sentences, which they read, were particularly attended to; and those who had been studying Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography were examined with the same care, as to their properly comprehending what they had been studying. I was very happy to find that notwithstanding the increase in the number of boys (there being now upwards of four hundred in this Department,) and the late introduction of two new Classes, they still maintained the character of former years. I believe, these Classes were never in a more efficient state, and in my opinion much credit is due to all the teachers in this Department."

95. Our late Secretary Dr. Wise, examined the three Senior Classes of the Junior School, and recorded the following Reports.

3d Class, Lower School.

"There were 38 pupils on the roll of this Class; of whom four were absent. The Class is unequal; not only in the age but also in the

acquirements of the boys. Some of them, who lately joined this Class, have not been well trained; their pronunciation is bad, and they are but little advanced in their studies. The younger boys were generally smart and intelligent, and read with much propriety."

"Their answers in Geography were generally correct, and they shewed considerable knowledge in this engaging branch of their studies. In Arithmetic they had reached the Rule of Three, but I find they are not well practised in this. They did not know the "Rule" clearly. I award the prize for Reading, Explanation and Grammar to Judub Chunder Soor.

2d. In Geography to Kadarnauth Sein.

3d. In Arithmetic to Lalbeharry Chatterjee.

4th. In Writing to Serenauth Bose.

5th. Attendance and good conduct, Nobinchunder Dutt.

6th. Translation to and from the Bengallee, Samboochunder Mitter."

1st & 2d Classes, Lower School.

96. "This Class consists of 20 pupils of whom 2 were absent; and its subordinate Section of twenty-eight, of whom nine were absent from sickness or other causes."

"I examined the Class and Section together; as Mr. Jones teaches both in English Literature, and in the Elements of Science. Baboo Ramchunder Mittre, teaches the Class in Geography Dictation, Translation and Writing."

"The generality of the boys are more equal than most of the other Classes, and read and explain very well. In parsing they were less ready and accurate, which may be accounted for by Mr. Jones having been acting for the Head Master for five months during the year of Report, and he has only been with the Class for the last two months. Their knowledge in "lessons on objects", was not great; and I should recommend its being more frequently practised. I had their knowledge in Arithmetic tested by a difficult question in the Rule of Three; only two of them worked the question, and of the others only eight knew the Rule. I find the Class is not sufficiently exercised in the Tables of Weights and Measures, and in Mental Arithmetic. I think more attention should be paid to taking places in the Class and Section, and monthly tickets for regular attendance distributed.

"Their knowledge in Geography was on the whole very accurate, and their copy-books were very clear and neatly kept. On the whole the state of the Class and Section did much credit to the masters."

"I award the prizes to the Class and Section as follows:"

Reading, Explanation and Grammar, { Sibchunder Mullick. Obhoychurn Ghose.

Geography, ...	Samachurn Saha.
Arithmetic, ...	Kadarnauth Mittre. Coylaschunder Tagore.
Writing, ...	Ramgopaul Neugee. Sorupchunder Mukerjee.
Attendance and good conduct, ...	Hurrodass Dutt.

Vernacular Department.

97. Baboo Ramcomul Sein examined the Students in their knowledge of the Bengali language and has reported as follows:

"The whole number of the students belonging to Classes, which were examined were not present, but the following is the number I examined:

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

	English to Bengali	*Bengali to English.*
1st Class..................	18	26
2nd Ditto..................	26	29
3rd Ditto..................	27	28
4th Ditto..................	20	20
5th Ditto..................	29	29

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

1st Class..................	33	35
2nd Ditto..................	27	30
3rd Ditto..................	28	25

98. "Some of the Students of the 1st and 3rd Classes in the Senior Department stated that they could not translate the Themes, given to them, as they did not understand the passages, but Principal Richardson who was present would not admit their objections, and by explanation surmounted their difficulties. The young men submitted but still wanted the assistances of Dictionary, and Interpretation, which I agreed to furnish. With this indulgence they begun translating from English to Bengali, which they kept up till late, and even then the whole passage was not finished. I am extremely sorry to say that the 1st and 2nd Classes particularly, who attempted to render the pieces a literal translation, failed completely in as much as their productions have become unintelligible, wrongly spelt, and some of the writings inferior to those furnished by the Junior Classes. The performances were the joint work of the whole Classes, as they sat close to each other and copied the translations."

"It appears that the 1st and 2nd Classes have confined their studies solely to English, and ceased to translate or read Bengali for a considerable length of time. Their excuse is, that they have no time and no means given to them to prosecute the study or keep up the knowledge they had possessed in Bengali."

"The next examination was in Bengali Themes which they were required to translate into English. The Bengali was of

two descriptions prose and verse. In this they were allowed the assistance of the College Pundit as well as a Dictionary. The translation as far as they understood was correct, with exception of some passages, which appear to have been misunderstood and misinterpreted. In short they appear to understand English better than their own language, to which they attach little or no interest in preference to the English."

Junior Department.

99. "The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes were examined both in English and Bengali. The Readers No. 4 and 5, which are their Class Books, were given them, and passages selected, which they translated with promptness. Bengali printed Themes were also given them for translation, which I have the pleasure to say has been performed tolerably well, and the whole of the boys of this Department seemed to take pleasure and interest in the undertaking. The boys might do better, but they also complain that they are not furnished with means or time to study Bengali regularly."

English Senior Department.

100. Our late Secretary Dr. Wise examined the 5th Class, Upper School at the end of the year. He has made the following remarks as to its state:

"This Class consists of 33 Students of whom only one was absent on the 1st day of Examination, and three on the 2nd day. The reading in Poetry and Prose with Explanation, and the Grammar, were on the whole very satisfactory. In Geography, and in the Rudiments of Natural Philosophy, their answers were for the most part ready and correct. In Geometry and Arithmetic, there was a greater diversity in the knowledge, which the Students exhibited. There were several Sections in the Class, and the four or five last Students were more defective in their knowledge than I expected. This want of due Classification must retard the progress of the Class, and in this large College should be prevented, by only promoting the competent Scholars."

I award the Prizes as follows:

Reading, Explanation and Grammar......	Nropendernauth Tagore.
Arithmetic..........................	Jogutchunder Roy.
Geography..........................	Samachurn Goopto.
Geometry..........................	Raj Kristo Naug.
Natural Philosophy..................	Nobinchunder Ghose.

4th Class.

101. Our late Secretary Dr Wise recorded the following remarks, as to the result of his Examination of the 4th Class, Senior Department.

"This Class consists of 30 Students of whom eight were absent.

The first day I examined them, in their literary studies, by requiring each of them to read, explain and parse a passage

selected from the 6th No. of the Prose Reader. In general their reading was correct, and their explanations prompt. I however noticed, that several words were incorrectly pronounced, and there was, in several cases a want of facility in explaining the boys' ideas, which I did not expect to find in this Class, and it should be speedily corrected. I award the Prize in this Department to Greeschunder Bose.

The following boys, gave me also great satisfaction:

Juggodishnauth Roy.
Avatarchunder Gaugoolee, and
Mohendernauth Bose.

There were 22 Students present on the second day of Examination. The Class was divided into three or four Sections; some of the Students were very defective in their knowledge of Geometry, an inequality which should not exist in this Class. A year ago some of the Students of the Senior Class of the Junior Department were as far advanced as some of the Students of this Class. This defective preparatory study should be carefully attended to in future."

"The two first divisions were well trained. They demonstrated one or more propositions of the 1st and 3d Books of Euclid readily and correctly, and answered a number of general questions with great propriety. The following is the order of their merit, the first being the Prize Student.

Juggodisnauth Roy.
Avatarchunder Gangoolee.
Greeschunder Bose.
Omeschunder Banorje.

They answered several difficult questions in Arithmetic very well, and the manner in which they solved several questions in Algebra was satisfactory. I consider Avatarchunder Gungoolee as deserving the Prize in this study."

3rd Class. 102. Dr. Wise examined the Literary acquirements of the Students of the 3rd Class, Senior Department; and has remarked as follows as to its condition.

"I examined this Class in the Literary Studies by requiring each to read, explain, and parse a passage in Milton's Paradise Lost. The reading was generally very good, the explanations (sometimes difficult) were ready, and generally good; and the parsing correct. I award the prize to Rajnarain Bose. The reading and explanations of Rajmohun Mittre, Heraloll Goopto, Coylaschunder Saha, Kesubchunder Ghose, Coylaschunder Mookerjee, Gobindchunder Dey, Samachurn Bose, Gobindchunder Seal, Dinnonauth Dey and Nobinchunder Paulit, were very good."

"The Class is on the whole equal, and very well trained. I noticed at the same time general cases of great irregularity in attendance in this class which should be checked.

"Their answers on the History of England were very correct, and ready. I award the prize in this department to Gopalloll Roy."

"In Geography, the replies of a large proportion of the Class were satisfactory. I award the prize to Gobindchunder Seal."

"In Natural Philosophy, the examination was satisfactory: the greater number of the Students shewed that their knowledge, though not extensive, was accurate. I award the prize in this department of study to Dinonauth Dey, and I was much pleased with the manner in which the following Students answered the questions put to them:

Gobindchunder Seal, Gopalloll Roy, Rajnarain Rose and Krishnochunder Ghose."

103. Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland, recorded the following remarks on the state of this Class in their Mathematical acquirements:

"This Class consists of 32 pupils, who are divided, in regard to their Mathematical reading, into two Sections of which the first consists of 12 Students. The whole were under the Instruction of Mr. Middleton in the past year."

"I examined the first Section in two propositions of Euclid, the 16th of the 6th Book, and 36th of the 3rd Book, which each pupil was required to demonstrate separately, and orally before me. This method, though tedious, affords the best test of proficiency, and has the great advantage of precluding copying. I found the performances of four only as indifferent, of four respectable, and of four superior."

"With reference to this result and the readiness of the young men (four excepted) to adduce and explain the preceding propositions, I consider the progress of this part of this Class in Geometry, as creditable to the care of Mr. Middleton."

"Their skill in Algebra and Computation was tried by four written questions varying in difficulty. Indications of copying are evident in their exercises. This makes it very difficult to separate those who led from those who followed. The pupils, however, seem to me to have a good foundation in decimal Arithmetic and Algebra."

"They had recently begun Trigonometry, and I only offered to them a single problem. The same remark as to copying is applicable to this part of the Examination. Those, however, who (on comparing the exercises and weighing general merits) seem to be original, appear to me to have a good knowledge of the first principles. The master seems to have attempted, and with success, to initiate them in the Analytical Methods of

solution, which I think should always precede the mere Mechanical solution by aid of Logarithm Tables."

"I class the Students of this Section thus, after balancing their respective merits:"

Classification of Section I.

Koylaschunder Mukerjee, 1st best.
Gopalloll Roy.
Gobindchunder Seal.
Rajnarain Chowdhooree.
Chundermohun Mittre.
Pearcloll Mullick.
Denonauth Dey.
Samachurn Bose.
Nobinchunder Paul.
Kesubchunder Ghose.
Rajmohun Mittre.
Gobindchunder Dey.

"Of the 2d division, 3 were absent at the Geometrical Examination. Each Student was required orally to demonstrate to me the 9th Proposition of the 2d Book of Euclid. The proportion of the indifferent in this Section is high; being about half of those examined."

"This Section contains the dull of the preceding year, who were unable to keep up with their contemporaries, who have more Mathematical aptitude. It is probable, that many of the dull of this Section will never be Mathematicians. The progress, however, of the rest of the Class is respectable, and evinces zealous attention in the master."

"They were tried with a few written questions adapted to their attainments in Arithmetic and Algebra. I find in their exercises indications of copying. With the reserve that is due to this cause, I think this Section is well grounded in Decimal Arithmetic."

"On a comparison of merits I make this Classification."

Classification of Second Section.

Koylash Chunder Saha.
Srinath Sen.
Anandapersaud Mookerjee.
Rajnarain Bose.
Motiloll Deo.
Samachurn Bose 2d.
Chundichurn Dhur.
Prosunnachunder Ghose.
Kanoylall Saha.
Gobindchunder Dhut.
Kashinauth Chunder.
Baneemadhub Banurjee
Girishchunder Ghose.
Haranund Mookerjee.
Dwarkenauth Bysack.
Nobinchunder Mookerjee.
Hetaloll Goopto.
Bhowaneshur Dey.

104. The Hon'ble Mr. Amos examined the 1st Class in Mathematics.

He reports "the result of the Examination appears to me very satisfactory. Above fifty Students have been examined, and it is impossible to peruse their papers without being gratified with the exhibition of accurate and useful knowledge, which has been diffused thus extensively among the native youth. Mathematical examinations, which afford a certain touchstone of diligence or of indolence, of sound information and judicious invention, or of the concerted display of half digested reading and ignorant conceptions, are of the highest service in all countries. Their fruits will, I am persuaded, be abundantly apparent in India before many of the present Students of the Hindoo College shall have closed the career of their active and useful lives. One Student, unfortunately, whose papers will be found in this collection, Gopaul Kissen Ghose, who, I am convinced would have materially contributed to realize these expectations, died in the interval between the first and second day's Examinations. Considerable merit was exhibited in what he had done on the present occasion, and I am informed that his proficiency had procured for him high esteem among the professors of the College. But his example survives, and from the papers of several other Students, I infer equal or scarcely inferior hopes of what may be done for India through the exact Sciences."

Mr. Amos classed their proficiency thus:

Joges Chunder Ghose.	Pearychurn Sircar.
Anundokissen Bose.	Gyandermohun Tagore.
Madhubchunder Bhudra.	

There were no separate prizes for this branch of study, the prizes were awarded on the general proficiency after the examination. Numbers were fixed for each branch of Study, and those Students carried the prizes, who mustered the higher number in aggregate.

105. Mr. Millett examined the literary acquirements of the second class of the Senior School of the Hindoo College on the 23rd and 24th of December 1840, and made the following report:

"This class consisting of 30 pupils, have read during the year,—

"Goldsmith's History of England abridged; Robertson's India; Pope's Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Eloisa to Abelard; Elegy on an Unfortunate Young Lady, and Shakespeare's Hamlet and Othello."

"For the purpose of the examination I chose passages from Robertson's India, the Essay on Criticism, and Hamlet. Twenty-one students were examined on the first day; the remainder on the following; and in other passages, as nearly as I could select of equal difficulty, from Robertson's India, the Essay on Man, and Hamlet."

"The Students were called up separately, and after reading the passages, their knowledge of the meaning of particular words and sentences, and of the historical allusions contained in them, was tried by a series of previously prepared questions."

"The pieces taken from Pope and Shakespeare were of some difficulty, and afforded a good test of the acquirements of the Class in this branch of their studies."

"About half the Class read with fluency and accuracy, and for the most part gave correctly the meaning of the words, the force of the epithets, and the sense of the metaphors, they were called on to explain. In the historical allusions they were less successful; and few were able to give off hand the general scope of the passages."

"The remaining portion of the Class were more or less deficient in all the above respects."

"The following Students acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner and closely approached each other in proficiency.

"I have placed them according to what I conceive their relative merits awarding the prize to Womeschunder Ghose.

1. Womeschunder Ghose.
2. Bamolachurn Deb.
3. Gobinchunder Dutt.
4. Brijo Gopaul Addy.
5. Kissenchunder Ghose.

Next I would place, 6. Collydoss Dutt;

and after him the following ten, between whom I saw no reason for making any great distinction, though I have arranged them according to the marks made against their names during the examination.

7. Pearychurn Sircar.
8. Dwarkynauth Doss.
9. Kristo Seba Mookerjee.
10. Nobinchunder Bose.
11. Gobinchunder Paulit.
12. Conoy Lall Bysack.
13. Gobinchunder Mojoomdar.
14. Madhubchunder Bhudra.
15. Gopaul Kissen Banerjee.
16. Nobinchunder Mittre.

"The remainder it does not appear necessary to classify, but I should mention that from 4 pupils, viz.

Gyandernauth Tagore. | Pronnocoomar Sen.
Sreeshchunder Ghose. | Poorno Chunder Dey.

obtained very few answers to the questions."

106. The following is the Report of the Hon'ble Sir E. Ryan, C. H. Cameron, Esq., and Dr. J. Grant.

"We examined the 1st Class of the Hindoo College in English Literature. The examination lasted a whole day."

"We selected for the purpose two passages from Lord Bacon's Essays, and one from Pope's Epilogue to the Satires, both of which works have been read by this Class, and the boys were severely questioned directly and collaterally on the subjects set before them."

107. The first passage from Lord Bacon is in the Essay on Envy.

"A man that is busy and inquisitive is commonly envious, for to know much of other men's matters cannot be, because all that ado may concern his own estate; therefore it must needs be that he taketh a kind of play-pleasure in looking upon the fortunes of others; neither can he that mindeth but his own business find much matter for envy; for envy is a gadding passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep at home: "Non est curiosus quin idem sit malevolus."

"Men of noble birth are noted to be envious towards new men when they rise; for the distance is altered, and it is like a deceit of the eye, that when others come on, they think themselves go back."

The boys were desired

1. To say in what sense "busy" is used.

2. To explain "for to know much of other men's matters, &c."

3. To explain what is meant by taking "a kind of play-pleasure."

4. To point out in what circumstances "the deceit of the eye" which Bacon meant, could take place.

108. The next passage from Bacon is in the Essay on Counsel.

"It is vain for Princes to take Counsel concerning matters, if they take no Counsel likewise concerning persons: for all matters are as dead images; and the life of the execution of affairs resteth in the good choice of persons. Neither is it enough to consult concerning persons "Secundum genera," as in an idea or mathematical description, what the kind and character of the person should be; for the greatest errors are committed and the most judgment is shewn in the choice of individuals. It was truly said "Optimi consiliarii mortui," "books will speak plain, when counsellors blanch."

The boys were desired

1. To say how many kinds of taking counsel Bacon here mentions.

2. Which he considers the most important, and what reason he assigns.

3. Which he considers next in importance, and what reason he assigns.

4. To explain "an idea."

5. To explain "Counsellors blanch."

109. The passage in Pope's Epilogue to the Satires is the following:—

> No power the Muse's friendship can command;
> No power, when virtue claims it, can withstand:
> To Cato Virgil paid one honest line;
> O let my country's friends illumine mine!
> — What are you thinking? F. Faith the thought's no sin;
> I think your friends are out, and would be in.
> P. If merely to come in, Sir, they go out,
> The way they take is strangely round about.
> F. They too may be corrupted you'll allow?
> P. I only call those knaves who are so now.
> Is that too little? come then, I'll comply,
> Spirit of Arnall! aid me while I lie.
> Cobham's a coward, Polwarth is a slave,
> And Lyttelton a dark designing knave,
> St John has ever been a wealthy fool—
> But let me add, Sir Robert's mighty dull,—
> Has never made a friend in private life,
> And was, besides, a tyrant to his wife.
> But pray when others praise him, do I blame?
> Call Verres, Wolsey, any odious name?
> Why rail they then, if but a wreath of mine—
> Oh, all accomplished St. John, deck thy shrine!

110. The boys were desired

1. To point out how the example of Virgil paying an honest line to Cato, illustrates the doctrine which the poet has just before stated.

2. To explain "illumine mine."

3. To explain "I think your friends are out and would be in."

4. To state what they collected from this passage to be Pope's real opinion of Cobham, Polwarth and the rest.

5. To say who Sir Robert was, and why he is introduced after St. John, and the rest with "But let me add."

6. To explain "call Verres, Wolsey, any odious name."

7. To give some account of Verres.

8. Of Wolsey.
9. To explain "a wreath of mine."

111 To each question, the Examiners affixed a member intended to represent the value of a complete answer, and assigned as well as they could at the moment, the value of such incomplete answers as were given."

"The result of the Examination was in general less satisfactorily than that of 1839; but the answers of Gopaulkissen Ghose, who gained the prize in that year were excellent, and far superior to those of any competitor.

112. The Report proceeds. "He answered fully the 2d and 4th questions, from the first passage of Bacon, and the 1st, 2d and 3d of the second passage. The 5th and 6th of the same passage he answered partially. He answered partially the 5th question from Pope, and fully all the other questions except the 3d and 7th"

"We should have assigned the prize to him, and it is with deep regret we now mention, that within a very few days after the Examination he was attacked by a fever of which he died in less than forty eight hours."

"He had been for the last three years superior to all his fellow students in Mathematics, in History and in English Literature; and we have little doubt, that if he had lived he would have been a distinguished man of letters, and a powerful instrument for the great purpose of diffusing European tastes and opinions among his countrymen."

"We trust that even as it is, his example, will long stimulate the industry of the Hindoo youth."

"The prize is awarded to Bholanauth Chunder, who stands next to Gopaulkissen Ghose."

"We propose to place in the College Examination room a small Marble Tablet in memory of Gopaulkissen Ghose, containing a suitable inscription."

"The order assigned to the first boys of the first Class for knowledge attained from reading the Library Books was, as follows."

Best.	1. Gopaulkissen Ghose.	6. Kissenchunder Mitter.
	2. Bholanauth Chunder.	7. Joygopal Set.
	3. Moheschunder Dutt.	8. Madhubchunder Ghose.
	4. Bissonauth Sing.	9. Kallykissen Mitter."
	5. Sevoopersaud Ghose.	

113. "The names of boys recommended for prizes by Molovy Hafiz Ahmud Kubeer at the Examination of the Per-

sian Class attached to the Hindoo College on the 23d January, 1841, were as follows.

1. Gunneshchunder Banerjee.
2. Juggutchunder Roy.
3. Bhoobunmohun Goopto."

Examination 1841 42

114. The Principal and Masters of the Senior Department of the Hindoo College, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Besnard and Mr. Halford, undertook the Examination early in October last, of the Classes of the Junior Department of the Hindoo College. Their duties were divided in the following manner.

Class	Division	Literature	Geography.	Arithmetic.
		Examined by.		
1st	1st Division	Capt Richardson,	Mr Kerr, . .	Mr Ireland.
1st	2nd "	Mr Kerr,	" ditto . .	" ditto.
2nd	1st "	Capt Richardson,	" Besnard,	" ditto.
2nd	2nd "	" ditto, ...	" ditto, . .	" Halford.
3rd	1st "	" ditto, . .	" ditto,	" Ireland.
3rd	2nd "	Mr Kerr, ...	" ditto,	" Kerr
3rd	3rd "	" Besnard,	" ditto, .	" Ireland.
4th	1st "	Capt. Richardson,	" ditto, ...	" ditto
4th .	2nd "	Mr Kerr, . .	" ditto, .	" ditto.
4th	3rd "	" Besnard, .	" ditto,	" Halford.
4th .	4th "	" Halford, . .	" ditto, . .	" ditto.

NOTE —Geography is taught to the 1st five divisions only

115 Captain Richardson reports "it gives me great pleasure to be able to say, that upon comparing notes together, the Examiners were upon the whole much gratified by the general result of the Examination." We were particularly pleased with the 1st Division of the first Class, and the 1st Division of the third Class. We think that the state of those Classes reflects the highest credit on their respective teachers, Mr. Jones and Baboo Ramchunder Mitter."

"We were not so well satisfied with the 2nd Division of the 1st Class, which consists chiefly of boys, who were admitted into the College at too advanced an age. Neither were we quite pleased with the 1st Division of the second Class, which, from causes not dependent upon the gentleman in charge of it, did not exhibit that proportionate superiority to the Class below it, which might have been expected by any one unacquainted with [illegible] of promotion, by which it sometimes hap-

pens, that the general progress of a Class is impeded by the admission of boys who are by no means fit for it."*

English Senior Department.

116. The Examination of this Department was on the whole gratifying: in fact the general result of the Examination of this College was highly satisfactory, and reflected both credit on the intelligence and diligence of the Principal, Professors and Masters, and on the attention and capacity of the Students.

We do not enter more fully into details of the performances of the several Classes, in regard to the Scholarship Examination in this place, both for want of space, and with reference to the plan stated in our General Report under the head "Scholarship Examination:" page 47, as further, we have placed in our Appendix No. VIII. p. liii. the Report of the proceedings held at the public distribution of the honors and prizes by the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B., together with some other of the actual performances themselves, besides those entered in the Proceedings.

117. Mr. Sutherland reported on the Bengali Translations made at the Hindu College, as Exercises by which the merits of the Candidates for Scholarships were to be tried.

Fifty-eight Candidates offered themselves, of these four were externs. The piece selected for translation was Hume's character of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Sutherland considered this exercise was very difficult, and only feasible to students who have long practised, and well learnt the art of translation. The candidates did not produce a creditable exercise, and the greatest number of the exercises were very bad. The following were the best:

Sri Ram Chuttupadhay, ... 1st Class Hindu College.
Hurischunder Mukhupadhya,.... 1st Class.
Greeschunder Deb,.............. 1st Class.
Sarada Biswas,.................

Mr. Sutherland concluded by repeating, that in the then state of Bengali tuition in the Hindu College, it was useless to offer for translation exercises of so difficult a character, and suggested that some arrangement should be made for directing the attention of the pupils to Bengali literature and composition.

This suggestion is meeting with our attentive consideration, and measures have been taken to carry it into effect, the details of which will be reported hereafter.

* Since corrected by the New Rules, See p. cxcix. of Appendix to Report for 1839-40.

118. SCHOLARSHIPS*,—1842.†

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO OBTAINED SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Five of these Scholarships were at 40, four at 30 Rupees per mensem, and five were of lower value. Two were competed for amongst all the Schools of Calcutta. They were all obtained, however, by Hindu College Students.

	Value per mensem.	
	Rs	
P[illegible]churn S[illegible]car,	40	* Senior Scholarship,...... 1st Class.
J[illegible] Chunder Ghose,	40	* Do. do.
M[illegible] Bhudra,	40	* Do. do.
[illegible] Bose,	40	* Do. do.
[illegible] Mohun Tagore,	40	Raja of Burdwan's Scholarship,... .... do.
[illegible]nath Bose,	30	* Senior Do. 2d Class.
[illegible]	30	* Do do.
[illegible] Bose	30	* Do. do.
[illegible] Dey,	30	* Do do.
[illegible] Dutt,	23	Rajah of Burdwan's family.
[illegible] Seel	22	P[illegible] Comar Tagore's, do.
Chun[illegible]nath Mittre,	18	Gopeemohun Deb's, do.
Govinch[illegible] Dutt,	1[illegible]	Baboo Gun[illegible] Narain Doss's do.
Gree[illegible] Dey,	1[illegible]	Baboo Joykishen Sing's, do.

Those marked * are Government Scholarships.

STUDENTS WHO OBTAINED JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

The first six Junior Scholarships are the gift of the Committee.

	Value per mensem	
	Rups.	
Jugdishnath Roy,	8	* Junior Scholarship.
Bhoodeb Mookerjie,	8	* Do
Rajundernauth Mittre,	8	* Do
Obotarchunder Gangooly,	8	* Do.
Bonnomally Mittre,	8	* Do.
Muddoosoodun Dutt,	8	* Do.
Shamchurn Law,	8	Do. Rajah of Burdwan.

Those marked * are Government Scholarships.

* See p. cci. of Appendix to last General Report.
† See also p. ccix. of same Appendix as to Mode of Examination.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amended Constitution of the Hindoo College.

119. On the 16th October, 1841, the General Committee of Public Instruction suggested to the Government that it would be expedient,

I. That the ten Scholarships at 16 Rupees each, which were then given to ten Students of the Senior Class of the Hindoo College, should be abolished from the 1st October, and that the more valuable ones sanctioned by the Government in their letter No. 986, dated 16th December, 1840, be substituted. By the new arrangement the Students of the first and Second Classes of the Senior Department are eligible to Senior Scholarships: and the Students of the 3d, 4th and 5th Classes of the same Department to the Junior.

See Appendix to last General Report p. cxxxvi.

II. That in future prizes should be confined to the Junior Department of the College.

III. That Donors of Rupees 5,000 and upwards continue to have the privilege of sending an indigent Student to the College free of expense.

IV. That the present Managers named in the margin, should be recommended to Government to be appointed Members of the General Committee of Public Instruction for the purpose of controlling and managing the Hindoo College, to which their appointment as Members of the General Committee is to be limited.

The Rajah of Burdwan.
Baboo Prosonocomar Tagore.
" Radhamadub Banorjee.
Rajah Radhakauth Deb.
Baboo Ramcomul Sein.
" Russomoy Dutt.
" Sreekessen Singh.
" Dwarkanauth Tagore.
David Hare, Esq.

V. That two of the present Managers of the Hindoo College should be Members of the General Committee as heretofore, and have a vote in the Committee on all Matters under the control of the Committee.

VI. That the future management and control of the Hindoo College, should be vested in a Sub-Committee of the General Committee of Public Instruction to consist of the present Managers with the addition of two Members of the General Committee, subject of course, as all other Sub-Committees are, to the control of the General Committee.

VII. That the Sub-Committee should appoint their own Secretary.

VIII. That in future there only be twenty-five free Pupils in indigent circumstances to be sent by the present Managers in rotation, and five by the Sub-Committee.

IX. That the Rajah of Burdwan and Baboo Prosonocomar Tagore should be continued as Hereditary Governors of the College under the original Regulations of the College when founded, and that their families should be allowed the privilege of choosing a Member of the Sub-Committee.

X. That the capital now in the hands of the Managers, and amounting to Rupees 23,000 should be invested in Government Securities, and the interest be employed to found Scholarships to perpetuate the names of the original founders of the College.

That 1	Scholarship	of Rs. 28	be called	the	Rajah of Burdwan's foundation Scholarship.
1	"	of " 22	"		Tagore's
1	"	of " 18	"		Rajah Gopeemohun's
1	"	of " 12	"		Joykissen Singh's
1	"	of " 12	"		Gunganaram Dass'
Total 5	at Rupees	92 per month.			

Appendix No. X. to the last General Report, p. ccxxix. contains the Orders of Government, dated 20th October, 1841, generally approving of the above.

Supernumerary Teachers.

120. In April and May, 1840, it was proposed by our Committee to attach to the Hindoo College two young men on Salaries of 60 Rupees each, to prepare themselves for the performance of their duties as Teachers, and certain Rules were to be observed in their education, the principal features of which were, that they were to be placed under the Superintendents of the Senior and Junior Departments; that during this probational period they were to assist the Masters in teaching the Classes; that they were to attend one at least of the Professor's lectures; that their conduct and progress was to be carefully reported; and that on the Superintendent's certifying that they were sufficiently instructed to superintend a separate institution under the General Committee, they would be appointed thereto as opportunities offered. The Hindoo College Management declined to accede to the Institution of a fixed Normal Class of the above description in the College, but made no objection to receive the two Supernumerary Teachers proposed to be sent. One of these Mr. Tresham is now 2d Master at Benares, the other Mr. Heysham is still at the Hindoo College, and confirmed as a Master there.

Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

121. On the 6th of February, 1841, Mr. G. W. Johnson, was appointed probationally to the office of Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy on a salary of 300 Co.'s Rs. per month. This gentlemen was appointed to lecture twice

a week, and each attendance on his duties was to be one hour and a half in duration. The hour was to be spent in the lecture, and the half hour in examining the Class on the subject of the lecture. These lectures were discontinued at the close of the year, as the then newly arrived Head Master Mr. Kerr was qualified to lecture in Political Economy, and the expence involved in the previous arrangement was deemed inexpedient.

Moral Philosophy.

122. In September, 1840, the importance of a knowledge of Moral Philosophy to the Students of the Hindoo College, and the value of Smith's Moral Sentiments, with reference to the mental peculiarities of the Hindoos were brought before the notice of the General Committee in a Minute by Mr. C. H. Cameron, copy of which will be found in the Appendix No. IX. p. lxix.

Mr. Principal Richardson has accordingly given a few written lectures on Moral Philosophy, and has used his best exertions in pointing out the Morals to be deduced from the various productions in verse and prose, which have been read in the Classes. The Principal has also taken occasion to give some account to the students of Smith's general theory, but in consequence of the scarcity of copies in Calcutta of his work above mentioned, he has been obliged to wait a further prosecution of his course till the arrival from England of a supply, which may be shortly expected.

Translations into the Vernacular.

123. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Auckland having offered for competition at the Hindoo and Hooghly Colleges a prize of a Gold Watch for the best translation into Bengali of Hume's Essay "on the Dignity and Meanness of Human Nature," there appeared by the Reports of the Examiners an extraordinary superiority in the winner Hurrochunder Ghose (a Student of the Hooghly College) in his composition, over those of all the others (which were very inferior indeed,) of the Hooghly College and of the Hindoo College Students. This matter was therefore brought prominently to the notice of the Sub-Committee of the Hindoo College, and measures (which will more properly find a place in a future Report, and which will then be stated together with their results) are being adopted with a view to correct the defect.

Patshala.

124. The Patshala was opened and came into operation at the close of 1839-40, and promised at the close of the year 1840, to be of great advantage. A good system of regulation and method was introduced under the active and zealous superintendence of the Governor, Baboo Prosonocoomar Tagore, and the Managing Committee of the Hindoo College.

No Scholars were admitted into the School beyond 12 years of age, and each paid 2 Rs. a year for his Education. The number of applicants was so great, that many were disappointed in not procuring admission, and the Managers raised the payment of the Scholars to 4 rupees each a year.

At the end of 1840, there were 464 Scholars attending the Patshalah. They were divided into 12 Classes, at an average of 40 Scholars in each Class. They were taught exactly as in the most approved English Schools. Their studies are now Grammar, Reading, Writing and Dictation, Geography, and Arithmetic, and they have commenced Geometry. The Senior Class afforded much satisfaction by the correctness with which they have been taught and with their intelligence and desire to learn. The Senior Class especially excelled in Geography.

Ramchunder Bidyabagish, the late Professor of Law in the Sanscrit College, delivered in 1840, a course of Lectures on Ethics to the more advanced students of this school.

The Managing Committee at the close of 1840, contemplated also a plan to enable the more distinguished and advanced pupils of this School to enter the Junior Department of the Hindoo College.

On the 30th of April, 1841, there were 481 boys, and on the 30th April, 1842, 474, divided as before into 12 Classes.* It is still conducted by a Native Superintendent with the aid of 12 Teachers. It is situated a few yards from the College, in the north westerly direction and across the College Street. It is a lower roomed house of good ventilation. The average monthly expenditure amounts to Co.'s Rs. 270, and the receipts to 125 Rs. In consequence of there having been no examination last year, the result of the proficiency of the Pupils has not been recorded, but the school is known to the native Managers of the Hindoo College to be progressing and flourishing.

* Vide Para, 92, page 54.

125. Local R[illegible]

Resources of Annual Income.						Nature of Charge	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Separate Fund		Amount from Parliamentary Grant	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]		Items	Rs.	Items	Total
HINDOO COLLEGE						HINDOO COLLEGE				
Interest of Fund	1,098 [illegible]					Principal,	6,578 0 0		7,[illegible] 0 [illegible]	
Schooling ...	29,138 0 [illegible]					[illegible] & Teachers in Eng	[illegible]		34,[illegible]8 14	
Ground Rent,	11 [illegible] 0					Pundits, ...	[illegible] 0		987 8 0	
PATSHALAH *						Scholarships	1,[illegible] 0 0		3,[illegible] [illegible] 11	
Schooling, ..	1,162 0 0					Establishment ..	4,240 2 6		4,[illegible]78 8 3	
Book sold ..	48 0 0					Cost repairing the College Building, ... *	73 7 0		0 [illegible] 0	
	31,500 2 0	25,574 6 0	57,124 8 0	5,[illegible] [illegible]	7,05[illegible] 0 [illegible]	House Rent, ..	[illegible]1,[illegible] 0 0		1,[illegible] 0 [illegible]	
				57,124 8 [illegible]		Books & Contingent Charges	[illegible] 1	55,125 13 10	4,[illegible] 1 11	57,156 15 9
				62,470 8		PATSHALAH †				
						Pundits, ...	2,8[illegible] 3		2,5[illegible] 0	
						Establishment .	[illegible]		505 0	
						Books and Contingent Charges	[illegible] 5 9	5,9[illegible] 5 9	4[illegible]5 4 [illegible]	3,[illegible]5 [illegible]
								[illegible] 6 [illegible]		60,692 [illegible]

* Extra charges and exclusive of fixed annual rece[illegible] charges

† [illegible] charges, and d[illegible]tto

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

126. The Hindoo College is situated nearly in the central part of the city of Calcutta, about a mile and three quarters distant from the Government House. The name of its locality is Patuldanga, at present called College Street. It is on the north side of the College Square. The Principal's house is located on the north of the premises across the street, which separates it from the College building. Of the eight Native Masters one of them lives in Patuldanga; the other masters European and Native reside in different parts of the city, the distance of the place of their residences in no case exceeding two miles.

The College is a substantial brick-built pucka building, and the ventilation is good.

It consists of three buildings of which the centre is two storied, and contains one large hall in the first floor, and one in the second floor measuring 50 by 25 feet, and seven good sized apartments above, with the same number below.

The two wings are lower roomed, each consisting of one hall measuring 64 by 22 feet, and five good sized apartments.

The building is in good condition, as it underwent a thorough repair in 1841. The only additions (made in 1839-40) are the two rooms attached to the east and west sides of the two wings, and one durwan's lodge in each of the three buildings.

The premises were built in 1824, at the expence of Government.

Of the three buildings, the eastern wing is occupied by the Junior, and the western by the Senior Department. The upper hall in the building is reserved for the use of the Hindoo and Sanscrit Colleges in common, three rooms in the second floor being occupied by the Senior Department, and one room in the ground floor by the Junior Department. With these exceptions the whole of the centre building is devoted to the Sanscrit College.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

127. 6TH AND 7TH YEARS.

Sub-Committee as on 30th April, 1841.

Hon'ble Sir E. Ryan, *President.*	Major R. J. H. Birch.
C. H. Cameron, Esq.	Dr. J. Grant.
F. Millett, Esq.	Dr. T. A. Wise, *Member and Secretary.*
J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq.	

College Council as on 30th April, 1841.

Professor H. H. Goodeve.
,, J. Jackson.
,, W. Raleigh.
Professor Wallich.
W. B. O'Shaughnessy, *Member and Secretary.*

Section of the Council as on 30th April, 1842.

The Hon. H. T. Prinsep, *President.*
C. H. Cameron, Esq.
F. Millett, Esq.
Dr. J. Grant,
J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq.
H. V. Bayley, Esq., *Member and Secretary.*

College Council as on 30th April, 1842.

Professor H. H. Goodeve.
,, J. Jackson.
,, W. Raleigh.
,, N. Wallich.
Late David Hare, Esq.
Professor F. J. Mouat, *Member and Secretary and Treasurer.*

Monthly Meeting and Inspection day. Last Saturday, in the month at the College, at 4 P. M.

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128. *Establishment of the Medical College as on 30th April,* 1842.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.		
Professor H. H. Goodeve,	Feb. 9, 1835..	600	0	0
,, J. Jackson,	Jan. 1. 1841..	400	0	0
,, W. Raleigh,	Feb. 1, 1841..	400	0	0
,, F. J. Mouat,	Dec. 18, 1841..	400	0	0
,, N. Wallich,	Feb. 1, 1837..	50	0	0
Demonstrator R. O'Shaughnessy,	ditto	300	0	0
Curator A. Webb,	Sept. 1, 1841..	200	0	0
Assist. Professor of Chemistry Mr. Robertson,	Mar. 1, 1842..	250	0	0
Apothecary G. Daly,	Feb. 22, 1841.	250	0	0
Current Expenses for lying in Hospital,..	Sept. 10, 1841..	250	0	0
Do. ,, Clinical Hospital,	Oct. 23, 1838..	500	0	0
Staff Sergeant Wood,	Feb. 9, 1841..	100	0	0
Artist M. Montaire,	Mar. 9, 1839..	64	0	0
Pundit Moloosooden Gupto,	Mar. 17, 1833..	100	0	0
,, Navakrishna ditto,	ditto	100	0	0
Nobinchunder Mitter Apothy. out door Dispy.	Dec. 12, 1839..	100	0	0
Sibchunder Kurmokar, second Teacher,..	Oct. 1, 1839..	100	0	0
Prosonocomar Mittre, Resident Surgeon,	Mar. 2, 1842..	98	6	3
Writer Goluckchunder Mookerjee,	Feb. 1, 1835..	35	0	0
Sircar Ramdhone Chatterjee,	June 1, 1835..	10	0	0
,, Cossinath Dutt,	Sep. 29, 1840..	8	0	0
Librarian Premchund Ghose,	Oct. 12, 1836..	10	0	0
Assistant Curator L. DeSouza,	ditto	10	0	0
Servants Wages,		115	12	9
52 Stipendiary Students,..		416	0	0
* Allowance, &c. of 17 Ceylon Students,		408	0	0
Contingencies,		266	4	6
		5,841	7	6

* Chargeable to the Ceylon Government.

129. *Statement shewing the number of paying Students, and the amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay of the Medical College.*

On the 30th December.	Non paying.	Paying.	Total amount paid.
1835	67	0	0
1836	68	0	0
1837	77	0	0
1838	75	0	0
1839	76	0	0
1840	79	0	0
1841	87	0	0

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Institution on the 30th December of the following seven years.

On the 30th December.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Others than those three.
1835	11	0	56	
1836	22	0	46	
1837	17	0	60	
1838	15	0	60	
1839	24	42	57	
1840	24	54	69	
1841	25*	64*	77*	

* Of these there were Christians 25, Mahomedans 5, and Hindoos 64, belonging to the Medical College; the rest to the Secondary School.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Table of Caste of Hindoo Pupils.

Caste	Number
Brahmins	14
Writers	19
Baedo or Doctor Caste	4
Druggists	1
Bankers	3
Weavers	2
Rojuck	1
Satgope	2

SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Table of Caste of Hindoo Pupils.

Caste	Number
Chuttry	9
Kaysto	3
Rowance	1

N.B.—These tables are as for April, 1842.

Annual Results, 1840-41.
Preliminary Remarks.

130. In January, 1840, the Governor General in Council called the attention of the General Committee of Public Instruction to the subject of providing "the means of an [illegible] and efficient supervision" which "had not grown with the heavy addition of responsibility," involved in the more extended associations and operations of the Medical College.

His Lordship added at the same time various detailed suggestions in regard to the internal economy of the Institution.

131. The Report of the Sub-Committee on the receipt of the above requisition, and the approbatory Orders of Government on the Receipt of that Report, will be found in Appendix No. X. and will put your Lordship in possession of such of the details adverted to, in regard to which your Lordship may wish to make any reference.

132. We do not enter into the Minute in this place, as the several heads of the present Special Report on the State and Progress of the Institution, taken in connection with pages 33 to 38 of our last General Report, will as far as this portion of our Report is concerned, adequately evince to your Lordship in

Council the position and prospects of the Institution. We will therefore at once proceed to submit the results of the examinations.

Examinations, 1840-41.

133. Under date the 18th December, 1840, the Examiners and Assessors forwarded the result of the Annual Examination of eighteen students, who were Candidates for letters testimonial of the Medical College.

Of these, fifteen were foundation Students, and three free Students viz.

Modhusudun Bose. Nava Krishna Goopto.
C. T. Imlay.

The first day's Examination was devoted to answering in writing without any asistance the following question:

"Describe the usual cause, course, and treatment of small pox, the prophylactic means of preventing its spreading, with the degree of their success."

The manner in which this question was answered proved a familiar acquaintance with the fatality of the small pox and the certain, and very simple means of preventing its occurrence. These written answers enabled us to judge of the defective preparatory education of some of these Candidates, which will not again occur in such a degree, as a higher grade of qualification for admission is now required, and a greater number of Candidates for admission will most probably present themselves, as the advantages of a Medical Education become more generally known.

134. *2nd Day.*

Examiners.—Dr. Grant and Dr. Wise.
Assessors.—
Visitors.—Dr. Drummond, Dr. Goodeve, Dr O'Shaughnessy and Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

Anatomy and Physiology.

1.	Jadubchunder Dharrah, ...	Qualified.
2.	Gobindchunder Goopto.	ditto.
3.	Buddunchunder Chowdry, ...	Not qualified.
4.	C. T. Imlay, ...	Qualified.
5.	Nava Krishna Goopto, ...	ditto.
6.	Chummun Lal, ...	ditto.
7.	Mohesschunder Nundy, ...	Not qualified.
8.	Saduchurn Mullick, ...	Qualified.
9.	Isserchunder Neye, ...	ditto.
10.	Kristodass Sircar, ...	ditto.

135. *3rd Day*

Examiners.—Dr. Grant and Dr. Wise.
Assessors.—Dr. Angus and Dr. Stewart.
Visitors.—Dr. Wallich, Dr Goodeve, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

Anatomy and Physiology.

11.	Modhusudun Goopto, (Teacher), ...	Qualified.
12.	Samachurn Ghose	ditto.
13.	Progomohun Set, ...	Not qualified.
14.	Rajkristo Chatterjee, ...	Qualified.
15.	Modhusudun Bose, ...	Not qualified.
16.	Gunnagobind Set.	Qualified.
17	Kalichand Mullick,..	ditto.
18.	Kaettromohun Bose, (5 years), ...	Not qualified.

136. *4th Day.*

Examiners.—Dr. Grant and Dr. Wise.
Assessor.—Dr. Cameron.
Visitors.—Dr. Drummond, Dr. Goodeve, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Egerton, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

Theory and Practice of Surgery.

	Modhusudun Goopto, ...	Having commenced English late in life had some difficulty in expressing himself, but his answers were correct Qualified.
	Jadubchunder Dharrah, ...	ditto.
3.	Gobindchunder Goopto,..............	ditto.
4.	C. T. Imlay,............................	ditto.
5.	Navakrishna Goopto, ...	ditto.
6.	Chummun Lal,........................	ditto.
	Sadhuchurn Mullick, ...	ditto.

137. *5th Day.*

Examiners.—Dr. Grant and Dr. Wise.
Assessors.—Dr. Mercer and Dr. Nicolson.
Visitors.—Mr. Millett, Dr. Jackson, Dr. Goodeve, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Dr. Egerton, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, and Mr. Hare.

Theory and Practice of Surgery.

8.	Rajkristo Chatterjee, ...	Qualified.
9.	Isserchunder Neye, ...	ditto.

10. Kristodas Sircar, ... Qualified.
11. Samachurn Ghose, ... ditto.
12. Kalachand Mullick, ... Not qualified.

The Examiners and Assessors considered it their duty to state that this, the last day's examination was not so satisfactory as they could wish. They added that "there was a want of that distinct perception and discrimination in the description and treatment of Surgical Diseases, which an attendance on Clinical Surgery can alone impart. This led us to make enquiries, and we find what we consider a serious want in the past Curriculum of the College, that they have no Clinical Lectures on Surgical and Medical Diseases, which the large Hospital attached to the College afforded the means of having."

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138. *6th Day.—17th November.*

Examiners.—Dr. Grant and Dr. Wise.

Assessors—Dr. Stewart, Dr. Mercer, Dr. Angus and Dr. Nicolson.

Visitors.—Dr. Drummond, Dr. Goodeve, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. O'Shaughnessy and Dr. Maxwell.

Theory and Practice of Physic.

1. Modhusudun Goopto, ... Qualified.
2. Jadubchunder Dharrah, ... ditto.
3. Gobindchunder Goopto, ... ditto.
4. C. T. Imlay, ... ditto.
5. Nava Krishna Goopto, ... ditto.

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139. *7th Day.—19th November.*

Examiners.—Dr. Grant and Dr. Wise.

Assessors.—

Visitors.—Dr. Drummond, Dr. Jackson, Dr. Goodeve, Dr. O'Shaughnessy and Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

Theory and Practice of Physic.

6. Chumun Lal, ... Qualified.
7. Rajkristo Chatterjee, ... ditto.
8. Kristodas Sircar, ... ditto.
9. Samachurn Ghose, ... ditto.

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140. *8th Day.—21st November.*

Examiners.—Dr. Grant and Dr. Wise.

Assessors.—Dr. Angus, Dr. Garden and Dr. Mercer.

Visitors.—Dr. Drummond, Dr. Goodeve, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Dr. Jackson and Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

Medical Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

1. Modhusudun Goopto, ... Qualified.
2. Jadubchunder Dharrah,.. .. .... ditto.
3. Gobindchunder Goopto, ... ditto.
4. C. T. Imlay,..... .. .. ditto.
5. Nava Krishna Goopto, ... ditto.

141. 9th Day.—24th November.

Examiners.—Dr. Grant and Dr. Wise.
Assessor.—Dr. Angus.
Visitors.—Dr. Drummond, Dr. Scott, Dr. Primrose, Dr. Goodeve, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Dr. Jackson and Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

Medical Chemistry, Materia Medica, &c.

6. Chummun Lal,...... .... Qualified.
7. Rajkristo Chatterjee,................ ditto.
8. Kristodas Sircar, ... Not qualified.
9. Samacharn Ghose,................. ditto.

142. 10th Day.—26th November.

Examiners.—Dr. Grant and Dr. Wise.
Assessors.—Dr. Nicolson, Dr. Garden and Dr. Raleigh.
Visitors.—Dr Drummond, Dr. Egerton, Dr. Goodeve, Dr. Jackson and Mr. Hare.

Practical and Surgical Anatomy. Demonstrations on the Dead Body.

1. Jadubchunder Dharrah,... .. .. Qualified.
2. Gobindchunder Goopto,... ... . ditto.
3. C. T. Imlay,...... .... ditto.
4. Nava Krishna Goopto, ... ditto.
5. Chummun Lal,.... .... ditto.
6. Rajkristo Chatterjee, ... ditto.
7. Modhusudun Goopto, ... ditto.

143. The Examiners and Assessors stated, "we also noticed in some of the students a want of distinct information on the principles of Botany, which is probably attributable to circumstances not having admitted of a regular course of lectures throughout the year, and we were obliged to remand two of the students from their ignorance, of the appearance even of some of the common articles of the Materia Medica. It is, we feel also incumbent on us to suggest that greater neatness and precision of manipulation in dissecting the dead body, and performing the operations of Surgery upon it, are very desirable."

In conclusion the Examiners and Assessors recommended the following students, viz. Modhusudun Goopto, Jadubchunder Dharrah, Chummun Lal, Rajkisto Chatterjee, Gobindchunder Goopto, C. T. Imlay, and Navakrishna Goopto, for letters testimonial of the Medical College.

144. The Examiners also reported, that they had examined those foundation and free Students, who had been engaged at their studies at the Medical College for at least two years to enable them to apportion the annual Government Medals, and Tagore Prizes, to the most meritorious Students. As likewise all the Ceylon students then at the College to find out the two, who exhibited the greatest proficiency in their knowledge; in order to adjust the two prizes which Mr. Cameron was so kind as to offer.

After a careful examination the Examiners were of opinion, that the five following students, whose names are written in the order of their merit, deserved the prizes:

Satcowree Dutt.	Tarachund Pine.
Rajender Mittre.	Prosunnocoomar Mittre.
Gobindchunder Dass.	

The following afforded satisfaction.

Samachurn Sircar.	Moheschunder Day.
Purmesser Doss.	

145. The Examiners next examined the nine Ceylon Students, and were much pleased with their general intelligence. They considered James Loos, as the best Scholar and W. H Ludovic the next. The others stood as follows:

W. Ondaatge.	H. Toussaint.
J. Warnbeck.	J. Hollowell.
W. C Kelaart.	C. Kriekenback.
H. Dickman.	

The Examiners remarked, that some of the students were deficient in Materia Medica, and in the practical operations of Pharmacy, and suggested that more attention should be paid to these important subjects, which has been done.

146. The General Committee of Public Instruction confirmed the Report of the Examiners and Assessors of the Medical College, and College Diplomas were given to the seven students named in the Margin. Modhusudun Goopto and Navakrishna Goopto retained their situations in the Medical College, and the five other young men were reported to the Medical Board, and to the Government, as being available for the service as Sub-assistant Surgeons. Their employments are noted in succeeding Statements.

Modhusudun Goopto.
Jadubchunder Dharrah.
Chummun Lal.
Rajkisto Chatterjee.
Gobindchunder Goopto.
C. T. Imlay.
Navakrishna Goopto.

147. The Sub-Committee after this Report resolved that a Clinical Lecture should be given at least once a week, by one or more of the Professors, on any of the important diseases in the Hospital.

That with the lectures on Midwifery, those on the Diseases of women and children should be annexed.

That the Professor of Chemistry should be requested to give a few Lectures each year on medico-legal Medicine.

That the Sub-Committee should receive at the commencement of each scholastic year, a Statement exhibiting the number of each Professor's Lectures, their nature and the time of their delivery.

That the attention of the Medical College Council should be directed to the defects of the students in Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Botany and Practical Anatomy, as stated in the letter of the Examiners.

That the Medical College Council should be directed to prepare certain registers of attendance to be open to the inspection of the Sub Committee on their monthly visits to the College.

The further resolutions of moment passed, were these :—

"*Museum*.—That the preparations were not always properly labelled.

That the Catalogue should exhibit the preparations obtained from the Medical Society, and those prepared in the College.

That the preparations appeared very creditable.

That some of the skeletons lately put up were admirably prepared.

Hospital Dispensary. The room was too large for its present purpose, and should be separated from the Museum.

That an apartment should be divided off for the clerk, who remains in attendance on the Hospital during the night.

That there did not appear to be any regular Dispensary Book to exhibit the quantity of Medicines received and disbursed.

Hospital. That the wards should be placed under the charge of the responsible Professors, i. e. the Professors of Surgery and of Medicine.

That the Senior Professor have the general charge of the respective Hospital Buildings, &c.

The Out Door Dispensary. Under Nobinshunder Mittre appeared in a satisfactory state. There was no account kept of the Medicines received and expended. This should be attended to.

The Temporary Female Ward. That the medical female patients should be under Dr. Jackson.

That one of the Clerks should remain at night by turns.

That the monthly Meetings of the Medical College Council and Sub-Committee, take place in the Medical College.

"That all the Accounts of the Institution be monthly laid before the Sub-Committee.

That all fines be reported monthly to the Sub-Committee, and that no boy be admitted or dismissed from the College without the sanction of the Sub-Committee."

148. With reference to the Examiners' Report, and the above Resolutions, it was explained by the College Council, that "among their Students as in every other Institution a certain proportion of pupils must always be found who from inferiority of intellect, inattenion, and other causes fall below the standard to which their education is directed. The character of the Instruction given in a School, and the degree of attention and ability of the teachers cannot be justly estimated on the failure of such Students. It seems reasonable on the contrary to submit, that the high acquirements of the numerous youths who have distinguished themselves in the late and in previous examinations, should be regarded as the criterion of their teachers due discharge of the duties of their chairs. It is obvious that unless these duties were so fulfilled, and unless the opportunities for acquiring professional knowledge were fully afforded to the classes, no proportion of these, however small, could attain the proficiency evinced by at least one-third of the students, who presented themselves at the late Examinations."

The College Council further explained that in the Clinical Classes the want of system in the mode of Instruction hitherto pursued, had been justly dwelt on, and it was not a matter of surprize to the Council that the classes should evince deficiency in these Departments, but the Council reminded the Committee that an Hospital was only added to the College a few months before the Examination, that no provision was made for a regular Clinical Teacher in the Medical Department, and that the officers, who volunteered to treat the Medical Cases had the other and more responsible functions of the chairs of Anatomy and Chemistry to fulfil: moreover allowance was claimed to be made for the difficulty in arranging and bringing into practical work any Hospital opened for the first time under circumstances so peculiar as those in which the College Hospital was founded.

With reference to the occasional and night residence of the Clinical Clerks, the Council observed that one at least of the Ceylon pupils was Clerk to each ward; that these youths always slept within a few yards of the Hospital, and rendered the most zealous and useful aid whenever they were summoned, and that their presence and services in this way saved many lives on the occasion of two Cholera Epidemics.

It was added that in the published Programme for the courses of Instruction for the season, provision had been made for the

delivery of one Clinical Lecture on the Medical Cases, and one on the Surgical Cases in the Hospital in each week.

In regard to Medico-legal Instruction Dr. O'Shaughnessy reported, that from the time of his appointment as Professor, he had always given several lectures on Toxicology (one of the most important branches of Medical Jurisprudence) in each of his courses, and that in 1840, he had given six lectures of this kind.

In regard to Botanical Lectures, the Council explained that by the programme of the course for 1841, the Committee would observe, that arrangements had been made for the delivery of Botanical Lectures during the summer division of the course.

In respect to fines and admission and dismissal of Students, the Council stated, that the reporting of fines would be duly attended to, and the admission and dismissal of Pupils be submitted to the Sub-Committee.

Examination, 1841-42. 149. Under date the 4th of January, 1842, the Examiners and Assessors reported the result of the Annual Examination for 1841, of twenty Students of the Medical College, who were Candidates for letters testimonial.

The first day's examination was devoted to answering in writing, various general questions of some difficulty, without any assistance.

The manner in which these exercises were performed showed a very considerable extent of knowledge, and improvement in the accuracy with which they wrote the English Language.

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150. *2nd Day.*

Examiners.—Dr. Grant and Wise.

Assessors.—Dr. Angus, Dr. Nicolson, Dr. Garden, Dr. Stewart and Dr. Corbyn.

Visitors.—Dr. Laing, Professor Goodeve, Professor Mouat and Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

Anatomy and Physiology.

1. Samachurn Ghose, ... Qualified.
2. Sadoochurn Mullick, ... ditto.
3. Collachand ditto, ... ditto.
4. Buddunchunder Chowdry, ... ditto.
5. Brojomohun Set, ... Not qualified.
6. Moheschunder Nun, ... Qualified.
7. Isserchunder Neye, ... ditto.
8. Purmanund Sett, ... ditto.
9. Moheschunder Dey, ... ditto.
10. Tarachund Pine, ... ditto.

11.	Samachurn Sircar, ...	Qualified.
12.	Hurrunchunder Doss, ...	Not qualified.
13.	Sarcowree Dutt, ...	ditto.
14.	Dinnonauth Dhur, ...	ditto.
15.	Gobindchunder Doss, ...	ditto.
16.	Kalikristo Nundy, ...	ditto.

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151. *3rd Day.*

Examiners —Drs. Grant and Wise.
Assessors.—Dr. Nicolson, Dr. Garden and Dr. Cameron.
Visitors.—Mr. Millett, Captain Birch, Professor Wallich, Professor Goodeve, Professor Jackson, Professor Mouat, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

Anatomy and Physiology.

17.	Kristodas Sircar, ...	Not qualified.
18.	Mr. DeCruize, ...	ditto.
19.	Chundersicker Holdar, ...	Qualified.
20.	Prossonnocoomar Mitter,...	ditto.

Theory and Practice of Surgery.

1.	Samachurn Ghose, ...	Qualified.
2.	Kristodas Sircar,...	Not qualified.
3.	Sadoochurn Mullick, ...	Qualified.
4.	Buddunchunder Chowdry, ...	ditto.
5.	Brejomohun Set, ...	Not qualified.
6.	Moheschunder Nun, ...	Qualified.
7.	Isserchunder Neye, ...	ditto.

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152. *4th Day.*

Examiners.—Drs. Grant and Wise.
Assessors.—Dr. Angus, Dr. Nicolson, Dr. Garden, Dr. Mercer and Dr. Stewart.
Visitors.—Professor Goodeve, Professor Jackson, Professor Mouat, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

Theory and Practice of Surgery.

8.	J. F. DeCruize, ...	Not qualified.
9.	Purmanund Set, ...	Qualified.
10.	Moheschunder Dey, ...	ditto.
11.	Tarrachand Pine, ...	Not qualified.
12.	Samachurn Sircar, ...	Qualified.
13.	Hurrunchunder Doss, ...	Not qualified.
14.	Satoowree Dutt, ...	Qualified.
15.	Dinnonauth Dhur, ...	ditto.
16.	Gobindchunder Doss, ...	ditto.
17.	Kalikristo Nundy, ...	Not qualified.

153. *5th Day.*

Examiners.—Drs. Grant and Wise.
Assessors.—Dr. Angus, Dr. Cameron, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Corbyn, Dr. Garden and Dr. Mercer.
Visitors—Professor Jackson, Professor Mouat, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

Theory and Practice of Surgery.

18. Col'uchund Mullick, ... Not qualified.
19. Chundersicker Holdar, ... Qualified.
20. Prosonnocoomar Mittre, ... ditto.

Theory and Practice of Physic.

1. Sumachurn Ghose, ... Qualified.
2. Sadoochurn Mullick, ... ditto.
3. Bur'dunchunder Chowdry, ... ditto
4. Brojomohun Set, ... Not qualified.
5. Moheschunder Nun, ... Qualified
6. Isserchunder Neye, ... ditto.
7. Purmanund Set, ... ditto.

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154. *6th Day.*

Examiners—Drs. Grant and Wise.
Assessors.—Dr. Garden and Dr. Corbyn.
Visitors.—Professor Wallich, Professor Goodeve, Professor Jackson, Professor Raleigh, Mr. O'Shaughnessy and Mr. Hare

Theory and Practice of Physic.

8. Moheschunder Dey, ... Qualified
9. Tarrachand Pine, ... ditto.
10. Samachurn Sircar, ... ditto.
11. Mr. DeCruize, ... Not qualified.
12. Horronchunder Dass, ... ditto.
13. Satcowree Dutt, ... ditto.
14. Dinnonauth Dhur, ... Qualified.
15. Gobindchunder Dass, ... ditto.
16. Kalikristo Nundy, ... Not qualified.
17. Chundersicker Holdar, ... ditto.
18. Prosonnocoomar Mittre, ... Qualified.

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155. *7th Day.*

Examiners.—Drs. Grant and Wise.
Assessors.—Dr. Angus, Dr. Mercer and Dr. Stewart.
Visitors.—Professor Mouat, Professor Jackson, Mr. O'Shaughnessy and Dr. Pearson.

Theory and Practice of Physic.

19 Collachund Mullick, ... Not qualified.
20. Kristodas Sircar, ... Absent.

Pharmacy, Botany, Materia Medica and Midwifery.

1 Sam achurn Ghose, ... Qualified.
2. Satoochurn Mullick, ... ditto.
3. I[illegible]chunder Chowdry, ... ditto.
4 B[illegible]jomohun Set, ... Not qualified.
5. Moheschunder Nun, ... Qualified.

156. *8th Day.*

Examiners.—Drs Grant and Wise.
Assessor.—Dr. Garden.
Visitors.—Mr. Millett. Professor Goodeve, Professor Mouat, Mr. O'Shaughnessy and Mr. Hare.

Pharmacy, Botany, Materia Medica and Midwifery.

6 Isserchunder Neye, ... Qualified.
7 Mr. DeCruize, ... Absent.
8. Purmanund Set, ... Qualified.
9. Moheschunder Dey, ... ditto
10 Taruchand Pine, ... ditto.
11 Samachurn Sircar, ... ditto.
12 Horromchunder Doss, ... Not qualified.
13. Satcowree Dutt, ... Qualified.
14. Dinnonauth Dhur, ... ditto.
15. Gobindchunder Doss, ... Not qualified.
16. Kalikristo Nundy, ... ditto.

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157. *9th Day.*

Examiners.—Drs. Grant, and Wise.
Assessors.—Dr. Nicolson. Dr. Garden, and Dr. Stewart.
Visitors—Professor Goodeve, Professor Jackson, Professor Mouat, Mr. O'Shaughnessy and Dr. Pearson.

Pharmacy, Botany, Materia Medica and Midwifery.

17. Chundersicker Holdar, ... Not qualified.
18. Prossonnocoomar Mittre, ... Qualified.
19. Collachand Mullick, ... Not qualified.
20. Mr. DeCruize, ... Qualified.

158. *10th Day.*

Examiners.—Drs. Grant and Wise.
Assessors.—Dr. Garden, Dr. Cameron, and Dr. Mercer.
Visitors.—Dr. Pearson, Professor Goodeve, Professor Mouat, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Webb, and Mr. Hare.

Surgical Anatomy and Demonstrations on the Dead Body.

1.	Mr. DeCruize,	Qualified.
2.	Satcowree Dutt,	ditto.
3.	Prossonocoomar Mittre,	ditto.
4.	Samachurn Ghose,	ditto.
5.	Purmanund Set,	ditto.
6.	Tarrachand Pine,	ditto.
7.	Kristodoss Sircar,	Absent.
8.	Collachund Mullick,	Not qualified.
9.	Brojomohun Set,	Qualified.
10.	Samachurn Sircar,	ditto.
11.	Kalikisto Nundy,	Qualified.
12.	Sadoochurn Mullick,	ditto.
13.	Isserchunder Neye,	ditto.
14.	Moheschunder Dey,	ditto.
15.	Moheschunder Nun,	ditto.
16.	Gobinchunder Dey,	Not qualified.
17.	Horronchunder Doss,	Qualified.
18.	Buddunchunder Chowdry,	ditto.
19.	Dinnonauth Dhur,	ditto.
20.	Chundersicker Holdar,	ditto.

159. Seven of the students, who were examined this year for letters testimonial, joined the College when it was first opened or upwards of six years ago. The Examiners were of opinion, that the Students had all studied medicine with a success which would have been very considerable under ordinary circumstances, but that their success was not always equal to the exertions which they seemed to have made, in consequence of their imperfect preparatory education, and their ignorance of the English language. This was a defect, the Examiners and Assessors remarked, in the selection of the students, when the College was first instituted, from the difficulty probably of procuring Students who were expected to dissect and perform all the other duties of a Student of medicine in Europe. The Examiners and Assessors apprehended, that the consequence had been that they had followed the lectures of the Professors with far less benefit than could have been desired, and at the examination failed in expressing themselves with that accuracy, which was required for obtaining letters testimonial.

For these reasons they recommended, that the three Students whose names are given in the margin, and who joined the College at the commencement, or upwards of six years ago, should receive Certificates from the Examiners, and be recommended to the Government for situations, at Civil Stations on salaries of 20 or 30 Rupees, and allowed to prepare themselves, and again to come forward as Candidates for letters testimonial at any future Annual Examination.

1. Kristodone Sircar.
2. [illegible]achand Mullick.
3. Brojomohun Set.

And that the seven Students, whose names are also given in the margin, and who gave more satisfaction, should be either allowed to remain another year at the College without stipends, or receive the same certificates, and be allowed an inferior appointment, until they had satisfied the Examiners and had received the letters testimonial, when they might be recommended to be appointed Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

1. Hurrochunder Doss.
2. Sitcouree Dutt.
3. Gobundchunder Doss.
4. Chundersicker Holdar.
5. Kalikristo Nundy.
6. Tarrachand Pine.
7. F. J. D'Cruze.

160. In conclusion the Examiners and Assessors recommended the following ten Students for letters testimonial of the Medical College, viz.

1.	Buddenchunder Chowdry.	6.	Prosonocoomar Mittre.
2.	Moheschunder Nun.	7.	Samachurn Ghose.
3.	Samachurn Sircar.	8.	Sadoochurn Mullick,
4.	Dinnonauth Dhur.	9.	Parmanund Set.
5.	Isserchunder Neye.	10.	Moheschunder Dey.

NOTE.—The new Stipendiary Students of the Medical College, are now carefully examined by the Sub-Committee, as to their knowledge of English and of Arithmetic, being fully sufficient to enable them thoroughly to follow the Professors' Lectures delivered in that language.

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161. The Examiners also examined the foundation and free Students of the Medical College, in order to adjust the Annual Government Medal, and the Tagore Prizes to the most meritorious Students.

As the two first years of the Student's attendance at the Medical College, are now devoted to the elementary studies of Anatomy and Chemistry, the Examiners considered that only those Students should be competitors for the Government, and Tagore Prizes who had entered upon their medical and surgical studies. They consider this the more necessary, as the number of Prizes were diminished by the period having passed during which Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore had allowed his still large grant for Prizes to this College, and as they were desirous, that a

Prize should be given every year to the Student, who had been most attentive to his studies, and had afforded most satisfaction to the Professors.

The Examinations consisted:

1st. In all the Candidates answering several medical questions in writing without any assistance, &c.

2nd. In an Oral Examination.

After a careful examination of the written answers together with the oral examination on the different branches of Medical Science to which the twenty foundation and free Students were subjected, the Examiners considered the following Ceylon Students, as worthy of Prizes.

Mr. Loos, Silver Medal.	Mr. Ondatje, a set of Books.

They next placed the other Ceylon Students in the order of their merit, as follows:

Mr. Warnbeck.	Mr. Kelaart.
Ludovick.	,, Toussaint.
Krickenback.	,, Antoniz.
Dickman.	,, Hollowell.

Of the foundation and free Students they considered the following to deserve Prizes in the order in which they are placed:

Samachurn Dey.	Enyat Hossain.
Purmesser Doss.	Mr. D'Souza.

They were also of opinion, that considering the short time that Wuzeer Khan had attended the College, a small Prize should be given to him for the manner in which he passed the oral examination.

The other competitors were thus placed in the order of their merit.

Mr. Reid.	Prosunnocoomar Sircar,
Doorgadoss Chutterjee.	absent.

162. These recommendations of the Examiners and Assessors were fully adopted and confirmed by the General Committee, and by the Government; and a reference to the lists of Prizes (Para. 181,) given by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General after the following Annual Report of the College Council had been read at a Public Meeting in the Theatre on the 10th of February, and to the Correspondence in Appendix No. XII. will best show the Prizes, Honors and Appointments bestowed upon the successful elèves of this most important Institution.

Report on the state and progress of the Medical College, during the year 1841.

163. Many changes occurred in 1841, in this Institution. The late lamented Mr. Hare, having resigned the Secretaryship and Treasureship, Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy took the former and Mr. Siddons the latter. We had the benefit at the same time of the continuance of Mr. Hare's services, and well directed zeal, by the Government being pleased to appoint him an Honorary Member of the College Council, in which situation he was most usefully and actively employed, till his decease deprived the cause of Native Education of one of its best friends and warmest supporters.

164. Among the Professors, the much regretted departure of Mr. Egerton and Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy for Europe, caused the appointment of Professors Raleigh and Mouat. The chairs of Anatomy and Medicine, previously held by Professor Goodeve were divided; the latter was given to Professor Jackson, and a chair of Midwifery and Diseases of women and children instituted, and entrusted to the Professor of Anatomy. The opening of the Female Hospital, and reception of patients within its walls, was one of the most important and gratifying occurrences of the past year, from which it is anticipated that much good, will, in a short time, result to the Native Community. During the year, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Webb, was appointed Curator of the Museum, and Assistant to the Professor of Surgery, in which capacity he has delivered a course of minor Surgery Lectures. Mr. Siddons, the Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry was directed to give a series of practical demonstrations on the principal operations of Pharmacy, under the directions of the Professor of Materia Medica. The orders of the Committee on this point have recently been carried into effect, as well as those for the practical instruction in the minor operations of Surgery, which, as above stated, were given by Mr A. Webb. On Mr. Siddon's resignation of his office, Mr. A. Robinson, a gentleman with high testimonials of his qualifications for the office, was appointed Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica. On the departure of Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Professor Mouat was directed to officiate as Secretary to the College Council, and at the recommendation of the General Committee of Public Instruction, the office has since been bestowed upon him. On Mr. Siddon's resignation, Dr. Mouat was also appointed Treasurer. The appointment of a Steward and Apothecary also took place during the Session 1840-41, and much practical good has resulted from that measure. This is clearly and satisfactorily proved by the very great improvements, evident in the state of the Hospital, the system of dieting the patients, and the generally improved internal economy of that department of the College.

165. The chief alterations in the Buildings, which have been carried into effect since the last Report, are the completion and habitation of the Female Hospitals, the removal of the Library from the north to the south side of the Museum, (the former room being now occupied by the Curator of the Museum), and the sanction of Government to an operating Theatre, which is situated on the south side of the present Library, and is rapidly advancing towards completion. Some minor alterations, recommended by the Council, and sanctioned by the Committee of Public Instruction, are now being carried into effect, which, when completed, will add much to the comfort, convenience, and utility of the whole establishment.

166. The College Council felt the utmost pleasure and gratification in being able again to record their high approbation of the diligence, good conduct, and general progress of the students, in the various branches of professional knowledge taught within the walls of the Medical College. The orderly demeanour of the students in the lecture-room, the patient attention and evident benefit with which the doctrines and facts expounded were listened to, the general correctness and amount of information elicited during the oral examinations, which were repeatedly instituted in the various classes, combined with the zealous and ardent pursuit of practical Anatomy in the Dissecting Room, lead to the hope, that in future examinations for the testimonial and certificate of qualification, the present students will not be found inferior to any of their predecessors, who have earned and obtained the approbation of the Examiners, Assessors, and the Committee of Public Instruction, and who are now conducting the responsible duties entrusted to them with benefit to their fellow creatures, credit to themselves, and honor to the Institution in which they were educated.

167. The only point on which the Council regretted to have any fault to find, was regarding the irregularity of attendance, which had been frequently remarked by the Sub-Committee of the Medical College, and attracted the attention of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General. The Council was fully aware of the very injurious tendency, and impropriety of the system of absenting themselves, which had obtained among some of the students; and while it had directed its anxious attention to the remedying of so serious an evil, it had been discovered, that the real amount of absence from the Lectures, Dissections and Hospital duties, had not been so great as would at first sight appear from the monthly register of attendance, ascertained by the daily roll call. The fines and other punishments ordered, having been rigidly enforced by the Council, without any corresponding beneficial result, induced that body to institute a more rigid examination into the

causes of the malpractice, with a view to prevention. It then appeared that many of the lads lived at a great distance from the College (in several cases six miles, and in one eight) and having no means in their village of ascertaining the exact time, were oftener after than before the time appointed for calling the roll, and were consequently reported *absent*, although they were in fact in the College during the day specified, and attending to their duties. The degree of zeal evinced by a student in walking to and fro so many miles every day in the pursuit of knowledge, appeared to the Council deserving of every encouragement; and in order to protect the really industrious and meritorious students from the bad impression caused by the constant appearance of their names in the absent list, the system of calling the roll had been somewhat modified. The morning roll was called as usual, and a daily report sent to the Secretary—and in addition to this, by order of the Council, each Professor was furnished with a list of students bound to attend his lectures, by means of which he could always ascertain and record the absent and the present. The whole of these lists being returned to the Secretary at the end of each month, by comparing them with the ordinary roll call, the Monthly Report was to be (has been since) drawn up. The Council trusted, that this system would operate beneficially, and that the attendance of the Pupils would in future be found to be more regular and satisfactory. The Council took the opportunity of expressing the sincere satisfaction entertained by its Members at a recent resolution of the Council of Education, to bestow two Prizes for general good conduct and regularity of attendance, and anticipated that it could not fail to prove a stimulus to the Students, and lead to highly beneficial results.

168. In the Class of Botany, the course and plan of instruction before pursued by Professor Wallich had been continued, and the conduct and diligence of the Pupils had been as regular and gratifying as any teacher could wish. The number of Pupils attending the practical demonstrations and botanical excursions of Dr. Wallich at the Hon'ble Company's Gardens, had considerably increased. The superior value of instruction gained by studying Botany at the 'bed side of nature,' has been fully recognized in every European School, and from its systematic adoption among the Pupils of our College, an equally beneficial result may be anticipated.

169. In the Anatomical Department, few radical changes have been introduced, while judicious alterations (suggested by increased experience in teaching the foundation of all Medical and Surgical Science) have invariably been adopted to render the course of instruction more complete and perfect. Professor Goodeve reported to the College Council his entire con-

currence in the general approbation expressed, and the great satisfaction he had derived from the diligence, good conduct, and attention of the students of Anatomy and Physiology. Men of high caste and good family, are now to be found pursuing a study, which but a very short time since, was nearly an insurpassable barrier to the acquisition of medical knowledge as taught among the more civilized and enlightened nations of the Western World.* Much of this good result was attributed by Professor Goodeve to the valuable aid and assistance, which he received from the Native Demonstrator, Pundit *Moodoosooden Goopto,* whose high caste, extensive acquirements, and unremitting attention to his duties entitled him to the unqualified approbation of the Council. Dr. Goodeve likewise reported the zealous and valuable assistance received from Prossonocoomar Mitre, Samachurn Sircar, Satcouree Dutt, and Mr Krickenback, in preparing the subjects required to illustrate his lectures.

170. The Report of Mr Richard O'Shaughnessy on the progress and exemplary conduct of the Pupils pursuing the study of Practical Anatomy, afforded the College Council much satisfaction. No pains, it was stated, had been spared, and no opportunity passed over, of rendering the students sound practical Anatomists; and in this respect some of them were equal to any students of their standing in the best European Schools. The demonstrations and duties of the Dissecting-room had been followed up by regular Oral Examinations, in which a wholesome spirit of emulation had been excited among the students with the most beneficial results. Mr. O'Shaughnessy specified the great assistance, which he had received from Mr. Toussaint, a Ceylon Student, in preparing the subjects required for demonstration, and performing the task with regularity and ability.

171. In the Class of Surgery, Mr. Raleigh expressed his satisfaction at the regularity of attendance, good conduct, and progress of the Students attending his lectures, as well as the Surgical practice of the Hospital attached to the College. The system pursued by the Professor, was principally calculated to introduce a more practical method of instruction, with a view to communicate to the Pupils the confidence and ready skill absolutely required, to ensure the successful Surgical treatment of diseases, accidents and injuries. The mode of appointing Dressers, the distribution of duty among them, and the performance of operations by the students themselves, combined with the Clinical Lectures delivered on the cases under treatment, appeared to the Council to be well cal-

* See preceding Tables of Castes, in Para. 129.

culated to produce a scientific and skilful body of Surgeons. The value of Clinical instruction has been so clearly proved, and ably pointed out by many of the most eminent teachers in Europe, as to have led to its universal adoption in the Universities, Schools and Hospitals of Great Britain and the whole civilized world. It therefore seemed unnecessary for the Council of the College to dwell upon the subject, further than the expression of their opinion that its benefits were, if possible, even more direct and valuable in this country than at home.

172. In the Class of Medicine, the Report of Professor Jackson was equally satisfactory, as regards the conduct and attention of the Students. Dr. Jackson dwelt chiefly upon the mode of conducting the medical practice of the Hospital, so as to render it the best possible source of instruction to his Pupils. This, the system adopted by the Professor was in the opinion of the Council, eminently calculated to do. Each Clinical Clerk was required to interrogate and examine the patient on his admission, to exercise him in forming correct and accurate diagnoses of disease. After this, he pointed out the plan of treatment which he would recommend to be adopted, and his reasons for so doing. If any errors were committed, they were immediately indicated by the Professor, and thus the foundation was laid for forming a judicious and sound practitioner. This being very nearly, if not identical with the system pursued in the celebrated *Ecoles Cliniques* of Paris and Strasburgh, which has received the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in Europe, and has now stood the test of several years of successful practical application. The number of patients treated in the Male Hospital, Surgical as well as Medical, was 1331. Of these 1103 have been discharged cured, 179 have died, and 49 remained under treatment in January, 1842. The great amount of mortality had been due to causes over which the Medical Officers had no control. Of the fatal cases among the European 163 died within forty-eight hours after their admission into the Hospital, having, in fact, been brought for treatment during the most advanced and fatal stages of disease. This was strikingly evident in the cases of Cholera, Insolation, Apoplexy, and Concussion, as was proved by the special tables submitted. Of the remainder of the deaths, 28 occurred in from 2 to 7 days—12 from 7 to 14—4 from 14 to 20—and 2 from 20 to 40 days. The European patients were nearly all bad subjects, more especially those sent into the Police Department of the Hospital. Six of the fatal cases of Apoplexy originated in exposure to the sun during a state of intoxication, and most of the Cholera patients were Sailors of drunken and dissolute habits, eminently predisposed to attacks of disease,

and in whom its visitations were usually of a very severe, and in many instances rapidly fatal nature.

173. On the state and progress of the Female Hospital, particularly the department devoted to the obstetric cases, the detailed report by Dr. Goodeve, shewed that although the Lying-in-Institution had only been open six months, and was opposed to the most deep-rooted of all the prejudices of Eastern Nations, the number of cases treated had been equal to those of an extensive charity in a populous district of London, viz. the Westminster Lying-in-Hospital. The frightful mortality which obtains among parturient women, under the care and management of uneducated native practitioners, is stated in the reports of the Municipal Committee to be 20 per cent., while that which has hitherto occurred in the Medical College Hospital, has been in the ratio of 3 per cent. It is true that little can be judged from the small number and limited period of time, on which this calculation is based, yet is it equally certain, that the introduction of European science and skill in the practice of Midwifery, among the natives of this country, will save the lives of thousands yet unborn. The only fatal case of labor which occurred in the wards of the College Hospital, was brought in a dying state, and was such as no human skill or ability could have preserved.

174. The Professor of Midwifery had directed the particular attention of the College Council to the very valuable assistance afforded by *Prosonnocoomar Mittre*, to whom the highest credit was stated to be due for his zeal, ability and perseverance.

175. From the short period during which the present Professor of Materia Medica, Dr. Mouat, had conducted the duties of that chair, it was thought premature to judge of the progress of his Pupils, or send in a particular report on the subject.

A system of arrangement, classification, and method of instruction had however been adopted, as nearly as circumstances would permit, on the plan pursued in the course of Professor Christison of Edinburgh. The importance of the subject to the Medical Practitioner, and the extent of information embraced in its wide range, induced the College Council to bring to the direct attention of Government, the necessity of continuing the course every Session, instead of each alternate year, which is the present practice.

Dr. Mouat reported to the Council his satisfaction with the industry, intelligence and good conduct of the Pupils.

The subject of Chemistry was taught during the past year by the late Professor, Dr. Wm. O'Shaughnessy, now in Europe, whose merits and distinguished talents the Government has so often recognized.

This was likewise one of the courses in which the College Council regretted there should be any intermission, since the popularity of the science itself, and its importance to the practitioner of Medicine, fully entitled it in their opinion to a place in the Curriculum of every Session.

176. In Appendix No. XI. will be found Tables of Cases treated in the College Hospitals.

177. The Report forwarded by Dr. O'Shaughnessy to the General Committee of Public Instruction, on the results of the examination of the Secondary Class candidates, who were passed and admitted to the service as Native Doctors, was most satisfactory.

These lads had all proceeded to join the Divisions to which they were posted in General Orders by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the College Council deemed that they best expressed their sense of the good they confidently expected to result by their means to the service, by quoting the concluding paragraph of the Report above referred to, containing sentiments in which the General Committee fully concurred.

"On the whole, the Council are unanimously of opinion, that the Secondary Class has succeeded as far as could possibly be accomplished within two years from its establishment: that its Teachers, Sub-Assistant Surgeons *Nava Krishna Goopto* and *Seebchunder Karmokar*, deserve the highest credit for what they have accomplished, under circumstances of peculiar and novel difficulty: that their success is decisive of the great fact of the practicability, of raising from the English College as a normal School, the *eleves* as the teachers, through the vernacular dialect, of the useful instruction of medical knowledge to numerous classes which could not otherwise receive instruction. The Council look forward with anxious interest to the period now fast approaching, when the Institution of this School will be imitated in other parts of the country, the great final measure contemplated by Government at the commencement of the experiment, which has now been so satisfactorily completed".

178. The College Council had much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very great improvements visible in the Museum, since it had been placed under the charge of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Webb.

The old preparations had all been varnished, and fresh put up —and 77 additions had been made by Mr. Webb, within the previous six months. Some of these are highly interesting and valuable specimens of disease, which had been dissected and preserved by the Curator, in a most creditable and skilful manner.

A Catalogue *raisonné* of all the additions, changes, &c. in this Department, has been made.

179. The Library received many additions during the past year, and was much resorted to, by the Students, in the prosecution of their studies.

180. On the Report of the Examiners and Assessors on the passed and unpassed students, being received by the College Council, they remarked that while the Members of that body could not but regret that so many Students had been considered unfit to receive the certificate of qualification, but the cause stated in the Examiner's Report was deemed quite sufficient to account for the result.

The superior preliminary education and acquirements of the Candidates *now* admitted, lead the Professors confidently to anticipate, that such would not be the cause at any future Annual Examination.

It was represented, that the absolute necessity for possessing an adequate knowledge of the language, which was the medium of instruction, was too evident to require any laboured or detailed demonstration, and that the College Council was convinced, that it had been in a great measure from the want of this essential information, that some of the unsuccessful Candidates made so poor and unsatisfactory an appearance before the Examiners.

181. *List of Prizes and Honors for* 1841-42.

Name of Prize-men.	*Prize and Value.*	*Class in College.*	*Remark.*
Budden Chunder Chowdry, ...	* Case of Instruments, ...	Passed Student,	
Mohes Chunder Nun, ...	Gold Medal, ...	Ditto, ...	
Prosonocoomar Mittre, ...	1st Circlet of Merit,	Ditto, ...	
Mr. James Loos, ..	† Silver Medal, ...	Ceylon Student,	
Mr. Ondatze, ...	† Set of Books, ...	Ditto, ...	
Samachurn Dey, ..	Co.'s Rs. 120.....	Unpassed Student, ...	From Dwt. Fund.
Purmessor Doss, ..	Co.'s Rs. 90......	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
Enayat Hossain, ..	Co.'s Rs. 90 and 2d Circlet of Merit, ..	Ditto, ...	Ditto only twice absent and altogether a very industrious intelligent Student.

* This prize the munificent giver, Baboo Ramgopal Ghose, of the firm of Kelsall and Ghose, put into Dr. Grant's hands, with a request that he would assign it to the Student who passed the best examination.

† Given this year by the Ceylon Government; hitherto by C. H. Cameron, Esq.

Name of Prize-man.	*Prize and Value.*	*Class in College.*	*Remark.*
Mr. DeSouza, ...	Silver Medal, ...	Unpassed Student, ...	
Wazeer Khan, Delhi Student, ...	Co.'s Rs. 32	Ditto, ...	Dwarkanath Fund.
Mr. Ledovick, ...	A set of Books, ...	Ceylon Student,	Best Clinical Clerk.
Mr. Wambeck, ...	A pocket case of Instruments, ...	Ditto, ...	Best Surgeon's Dresser.

NOTE.—The Correspondence with Ramgopal Ghose, and the Resolution of Government relative to the employment of passed Students of 1841-42, as also the Speech of the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B., on the occasion of distributing the prizes, form Appendix No. XII., p. xc.

Miscellaneous.

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Heat Prize.

182. Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy having given a complete set of the Asiatic Journal as a Prize for the best Essay on the admeasurement of Heat, and in memory of the late James Prinsep,

Five Candidates presented themselves in May last, who were shut up in the Theatre, and deprived of all books, papers and other sources of information. With a view to avoid every suspicion of partiality, and award the palm to the best written Essay, without any knowledge of, or reference to, the individual, the competitors were directed to sign their answers with a motto, and on a separate sheet of paper to write their own names on the outside of which the same motto was inscribed as to the Essay. These were all sealed up and placed in the hands of the Professor of Chemistry, to whom was assigned the task of examining the Essays and reporting upon them for the information of the Council of Education, and the College Council, with a view to the adjudication of the Prize.

After a careful and deliberate Examination of the Papers, the Professor of Chemistry arranged them in the subjoined order, as to their merit and relative value. The standard of value assumed, was the real amount of practical knowledge of the subject exhibited, and the manner in which this was stated and illustrated. The greater share of credit being assigned to that, which afforded the best internal evidence of original thought, reasoning, and arrangements. In these points of view, the most creditable Essay was one signed with the motto "*Nil Desperandum.*" It contained a clear, lucid, and tolerably well arranged, digest of what is known upon the subject, few facts or experiments of any importance being omitted. The language was correct, and to the point, without being laboured or diffuse.

The second in the order of merit was signed *"Ex nihilo nihil fit"* a highly creditable performance, displaying acuteness and reasoning powers of a high order, but deficient in arrangement, and a practical acquaintance with the instruments described and referred to.

The third, and in point of elegance and fluency of diction, the best of all the Essays was inscribed *"If ignorance, be bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."* The Professor had some difficulty in estimating the real value of this performance, which as an effort of memory in recording the very words, and sentences of an elegant and profound writer on the subject of heat, was an admirable specimen of the painstaking industry of the writer, but so deficient in originality, as to entitle it to no higher commendation.'

The two other Essays were highly creditable as the work of young Students, but were very much inferior to those already mentioned.

This Report was approved and confirmed, and on the opening of the mottoes, and the delivery of the Prize by the Honourable President, it appeared that Mr. Warnbeck, a Ceylon Student, was the 1st Prizeman.

Enayeat Hosein, ...	2nd.
Dinobundo Dey, ...	3rd.
Durum Seal, a student of 2 years, .	4th.
Chundercoomar, a student of 6 months	5th.

Donation of 2,000 Rs. by the Hon'ble T. C. Robertson.

183. The Hon'ble the Lt. Governor of Agra, intimated to us through his Private Secretary, the deep interest which His Honor felt in the exertions, that were being made through the Medical College, for the diffusion of Medical Science amongst the natives of this country, and made certain suggestions for extending this benefit to the Inhabitants of the North Western Provinces. His Honor at the same time proposed to establish 4 Scholarships, and with this view enclosed a remittance of 2,000 Rs. in order to give effect to his intention. His Honor stated to us, that he understood, that it would be an adequate inducement for youths of certain acquirements to proceed to Calcutta, and prosecute their studies there at some of the established Seminaries, so that before the lapse of 2 years they might be qualified to enter the College, and pursue the usual course of lectures in that Institution. For the remaining period of the tenure of their Scholarships, His Honor wished, that they should be permitted to draw them, in addition to the usual College Allowance.

In connection with this subject we would here mention, that Mr. James Thomason C. S., on the occasion of a recent visit to

Calcutta, also favored us with some valuable suggestions, (aided by the experience of Chumun Lall, a passed Student and Sub-assistant Surgeon at Dehlie,) for the purpose of more completely opening the benefits of the Calcutta Medical College, to youths of the North Western Provinces.

The communications of His Honor the Lt. Governor, and of Mr. Thomason have had our best attention. The remittance has been handed over to the Secretary to the Medical College Council, and that officer has been directed to provide as far as possible for the matters mooted by the Gentlemen named in the new Code of Rules, which the changed and advanced circumstances of the Institution has rendered it incumbent upon us to desire Dr. Mouat to prepare and submit for our approval, after communication with the College Council.

The final results will be embraced in a future Report, but we may here mention in connection with the subject, and as evidence of some steps at least having been already taken to facilitate the object in view, that on the occasion of some Students from distant parts of the North Western Provinces, and who had come to Calcutta, in possession of the Interpreter's Certificates required by the General Orders, providing for the constitution of the Secondary Class, it was found that they could not pass the test required by the same General Order before the Examiners of the College of Fort William. The usual process would have been to remand them to their homes. As this would have produced much inconvenience and distress to the Candidates, it was recommended to, and sanctioned by, Government (and since carried into effect by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,) that all Interpreters to Regiments should be cautioned not to grant Certificates of qualification to any Candidates unable to read and write fluently, and that no one should be recommended as a Candidate above the age of 18 years or under that of 15. As the amount, however of admissions is restricted, and as a greater number of qualified lads might present themselves than were sufficient to fill up existing vacancies, it was recommended to, and sanctioned by, Government, that with a view to prevent disappointment 5 such Candidates should be entertained as supernumerary students receiving half stipends, and be transferred to the regular list in succession, as opportunities might offer.

Assam youths. 184. In March last, the Medical College Council requested us to send to the Hooghly College, the youths who had come to the former Institution from Assam,

as these youths, required to complete their education in the English language, not being in a fit state at the time to profit by the Lectures of the Professors.

The Government concurred with ourselves, and the College Council, in thinking the transfer of these youths to Hooghly for a while advisable, but so soon as they may have acquired sufficient English to comprehend and profit by the lectures, they will be immediately retransferred. Arrangements were accordingly made for their comfort and supervision at Hooghly, and we trust, that after the next Annual Examination at that College they may be found sufficiently advanced for transfer to the Medical College, and thence pursue a course of medical study, which may enable them to impart to the inhabitants of their interesting Native Province with honor, and profit to themselves, the invaluable benefits of the Instruction, they will have had the means of acquiring.

Petition of certain rejected students.

185. Certain students rejected at the last Annual Examination brought to our notice their inability to prosecute further their studies as recommended by the Examiners for want of means.

Dr. Grant, Member of the Section and Examiner, stated, that he had carefully gone over his notes of examination, and could testify that most of the replies given by those students, who petitioned were in some of the different branches very satisfactory. Dr. Grant added, that he had no doubt that nine or ten months' study would enable them to pass the examination, and was the more inclined to this opinion from the good character of these lads. Their failure was in Dr. Grant's opinion mainly owing to a want of facility to express themselves with the clearness sufficient to satisfy the Examiners, that they knew the subject under question thoroughly. They failed most in physiology, some parts of Anatomy, and in Surgery. In Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, and the practice of Physic their replies were excellent.

Dr. Grant concluded by observing, that as there were 3 rates of Alimentary Allowances, viz. 12, 9 and 7 Rs. per mensem, he should say that 5 or 6 Rs. per mensem per head would meet their cases.

The Honorable W. W. Bird, President, on this explanation provided stipends at the above rates of 6 Rs. per mensem for the four petitioners to the 1st January, 1843.

Appointment of Prosonocomar Mittre as Resident Surgeon, Midwifery Hospital, and Dr. Goodeve's Midwifery Scholarships of 16 Rs. per mensem.

186. On Dr. Goodeve representing, that he had more than once had occasion to mention publicly the assistance he had received from Prosonocomar Mittre in the formation and superintendence of the Midwifery ward, as well as the valuable aid he had derived from this young man in the management of the Female Hospital generally; further, that Prosonocomar Mittre had hitherto fulfilled gratuitously the duties of Resident Surgeon and the offices generally performed by the matron of such an establishment, but having passed his Examination, Dr. Goodeve considered him now fairly entitled to remuneration for a continuance of these services. The sum which Dr. Goodeve proposed for his salary, was to be drawn from the Surplus Fund of the Female Hospital Allowance, viz. the 250 Rs. granted by Government for the maintenance of that Institution, and the duties which Dr. Goodeve proposed to impose upon Prosonocomar Mittre for the present would supersede the necessity of a matron's appointment. Dr. Goodeve took the opportunity of stating, that it was his intention to found a Scholarship of 16 Rs. per month for the best Student in Midwifery to commence from the next November Examination.

Under these circumstances, Government sanctioned the proposed appointment of Prosonocomar Mittre as Resident Surgeon of the Female Hospital at the Medical College on a salary of (50) Rs. per mensem, and considered the best thanks of the Government due to the Professor for his liberal and well directed offer.

Employment of Eleves of Medical College.

187. The annexed Statements will shew the employment of the passed students of the Medical College:

Statement of Students who have quitted the Medical College, from the 1st January, 1838, to 30th April, 1842, and who have been employed in the Medical Service.

Number.	Names.	Age. Years.	Age. Months.	Date of Appointment.	Designation and Salary.	Rs.	Stations.	Character in that Situation.	Remarks.
1	Omachurn Sett,	Unknown.	Unknown.	Mar. 22, 1839	Sub-Asst. Surg.	100	Agra,	Very good	
2	Samachurn Dutt,			July —, 1841	ditto	100	Jubbulpore,	ditto	Has prepared a Vernacular Translation of the London Pharmacopœa.
3	Issurchunder Gangoley,			Jan. 10, 1840	ditto	100	Benares,	ditto	
4	Ramnarain Doss,			ditto	ditto	100	Cawnpore,	ditto	
5	Jadubchunder Sett,			Feb. 17, 1840	ditto	100	Bareilly,	ditto	
6	Punchanun Sreemoney,			Jan. 10, do.	ditto	100	Moorshedabad.	ditto	
7	Mr. Heming,			Apr. 23, 1841	ditto	100	Civil Station Culpee,	ditto	
8	Callachand Dey,			Jan. 20, do.	ditto	100	Bhowanipore,	ditto	
9	Rajkristo Chattoorjee,			Feb. 3, do.	ditto	100	Chittagong,	ditto	
10	Jadubchunder Dhara,			do. 10, do.	ditto	100	Allahabad,	ditto	
11	Chummun Lall,			ditto	ditto	100	Delhie,	ditto	
12	Gavindchunder Goopto,			ditto	ditto	100		ditto	
13	Novinchunder Paul,			ditto	ditto	100	Dacca,	ditto	
14	Mr. Imlay,			ditto	ditto	100	Sandoway,	ditto	
15	Nilmoney Dutt,			do. 24, do.	ditto	100	Pooree,	ditto	
16	Buddenchunder Chowdry,			do 23, 1842	ditto	100	Hooghly,	No Report	Newly Appointed.
17	Moheschunder Nun,			June 22, do.	ditto	100	Muttra,	ditto	
18	Dinonauth Dhur,			ditto	ditto	100	Sirsa,	ditto	
19	Sadhuchurn Mullick,			ditto	ditto	100	Furruckabad,	ditto	
20	Gopaulkristo Goopto,			ditto	ditto	100	Goorgaon,	ditto	
21	Novinchunder Mookerjee,			ditto	ditto	150	Lucknow,		

Statement of the Students, who have quitted the Secondary Class of the Medical College, from the 1st January, 1838, to 30th April, 1842, and who have been employed in the Medical Service.

Number.	Names.	Years.	Months.	Date of Appointment.	Designation and Salary.	Stations.	Character in that Situation.	Remarks.
1	Kurreem Bux, ...	Unknown.	Unknown.	Genl. Orders Gov. Genl. 3d Nov. 1841.	Native Doctor.	Under the orders of the Supg. Surg. at Barrackpore	Good ...	The Pay of Native Doctors, is fixed at twenty Rupees a month in Garrison, or at Civil Stations, and twenty-five Rupees in the field and after 7 years Service, they receive 25 Rupees in Garrison and Civil Stations, and 30 Rupees in the field if their conduct be good. General Orders President in Council, dated 12th August 1839, page 366, No. 1[illegible] of 1839.
2	Mahomed Hossain, ...			ditto	ditto......		ditto ...	
3	Mahomed Cossim Alee, ..			ditto	ditto......	Ditto ditto	No information, ..	
4	Tuzoollah Khan, ...			ditto	ditto	Cawnpore ..	ditto	
5	Ali Bux, (2nd)			ditto	ditto......	Ditto ditto	ditto	
6	Bux Khan, ...			ditto	ditto......	Meerutt ..	ditto	
7	Chundee Deen Sukul, ...			ditto	ditto.....		ditto	
8	Ali Bux, (1st)			ditto	ditto......	Ditto ditto	ditto	
9	Mozuffer Hossain, ...			ditto	ditto......	Kurnaul ..	ditto	
10	Jelall Ooddeen, ...			ditto	ditto . ..	Ditto ditto	Not joined	
11	Shaik Mungloo, ...			ditto	ditto....	Saugor ..	ditto	

NOTE.—Since this return, 16 more students of the Secondary Class have been passed as qualified, on an emergent requisition from the Medical Board, and have entered the Government Service.

Dispensaries superintended by Ex-Students of the Medical College.

188. The subjoined will give the latest information, we can afford regarding the progress of these Dispensaries. It is extracted, from the Orders of Government, dated 20th of July 1842, in reply to the Medical Board's Half Yearly Report, as from the 1st of August, 1841, to January, 1842.

"His Honor in Council has derived much satisfaction from the assurance of your Board "that these Establishments are going on satisfactorily, and that their benefits are daily becoming more apparent to the native population."

Bhowanipore. Sub Assistant Surg. Callachand Dey.

"This Dispensary, established in one of the most populous and extensive suburbs of Calcutta, was opened on the 1st of April, 1841, and from the extent of relief already afforded, promises, fairly to work most advantageously for the inhabitants of this locality. The present is the first Report of this Institution, and it is gratifying to remark, that upwards of two-thirds of the 5,840 out-patients, who resorted to the Dispensary, are stated to have been cured and relieved. Of the 25 House Patients, 18 were cured and one relieved."

"The average monthly expense of this Establishment is Rs. 178-4-10."

Pooree. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nilmoney Dutt.

"The President in Council notices with regret the Report of the prevalence of Cholera of a very fatal description in Pooree. Of the 873 House Patients admitted, 162 are stated to have been discharged cured, and 234 remained under treatment, this is satisfactory. The monthly expense of this Institution, from its very different constitution, exceeds that of every other Dispensary. During the six months under review, the monthly cost averaged Rs. 427-10 1, being a trifle in excess of the average expenditure of the preceding half year."

Moorshedabad. Sub-Assistant Surg. Punchanun Sreemony.

"It is gratifying to the President in Council, that the anticipations of the Medical Board in regard to this Establishment, have been realized. There have been 75 House Patients, one-half of whom have been cured, and remain under treatment. The Out-patients numbered 2,000, and 894, are reported to have been cured. It is hoped, that this Dispensary situated as it is, in a most populous city, will be extensively useful."

"The monthly expense averaged, Rs. 174-14-1.

Dacca. Sub-Assistant Surg. Nobinchunder Paul.

"The number of persons cured, bears a proportion of two-thirds to the numbers seeking relief from this Dispensary. It would be satisfactory, when noticing Surgical operations, if it

were shown whether they were performed successfully or otherwise."

"The monthly Cost of this Establishment is Rs. 247-5-10. The attention of the Medical Board will be given to check the miscellaneous charges, which at the Dacca Dispensary exceed that of every other Institution, and there is no explanation to account for the excess."

Chittagong. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rajkristo Chatterjee.

"The President in Council has derived satisfaction from the Board's assurance, that this Dispensary is daily becoming more valuable in the estimation of the inhabitants. The number of patients discharged, cured, and relieved, contrasted with the number seeking relief, is satisfactory. His Honor in Council will be glad to know what has been done to provide a durable house for the Dispensary towards which the Residents had very liberally contributed. The expense of this Institution averages Rs. 255-4-4 per mensem."

Patna. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rameshur Awessthee.

"The continued satisfactory working of this Dispensary. is equally creditable to the European Superintendent and Native Medical Officer in charge; almost the whole of the house, and out patients who continued to attend, are stated to have been cured or were under treatment. This is a particularly favorable result."

"The Board are requested to explain in their next Periodical Report, what steps have been taken for procuring an eligibly situated house for this Dispensary, and how it is proposed to dispose of the Patna Hospital premises."

"The Monthly Expence averaged Rs. 293-5-7, and is by a trifle less than the average charge of the preceding months.

Benares. Sub-Assistant Surg. Ishurchunder Gangoley.

Out of 177 House Patients, 139 are stated to have been discharged, cured. The Out-patients numbered 5,985 of whom 3,379, were cured, and 111 continued under treatment. This rapid increase in the number of Out-patients is ascribed in a great measure to the successful practice of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a growing confidence in whom on the part of the community, will it is hoped, extend still more the benefits of this Establishment. The Surgical Operations stated to have been performed by Ishurchunder are creditable to him."

"This is the only Dispensary established by the Government, which is not supported directly by the state: the expense being defrayed from the funds of the Benares Native Hospital, and it averaged during the six months under review Rs. 346-5-1 per mensem. The miscellaneous charges are high, and the cause should have been explained."

Cawnpore. Sub-assistant Surgeon Ramnarain Doss.
*1,708
1,541 Cured.
76 { Under treatment.

"The number* of Out-Patients resorting to this Dispensary continues limited, but the number of House Patients (281) is considerable and two-thirds of these were either cured or relieved. The expense is Rs. 235-5-6 a month."

Allahabad. Sub-assistant Surgeon Jadubchunder Dhara.

"The testimony borne to the character, conduct and manner towards the sick, of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is satisfactory. The number of persons cured and relieved bears a good proportion to the number seeking relief. The expense averaged Rs. 291-0-9."

Agra. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Oomachurn Sett

"The continued successful practice of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and the character he is making for himself among the native community of the place, are as creditable to him, as they are satisfactory to the Government. The number of House Patients was limited, but 3,038 Out Patients are stated to have been relieved, and 63 were under treatment. The expense of this establishment averaged Rs. 215-2-5 per mensem."

Bareilly. Sub-Assist. Surgeon Jadub Chunder Seth.

"Out of 47 House Patients, 32 are stated to have been discharged, cured. The number of Out Patients was 4,821 of whom 2,795 were cured and 937, relieved. These results are satisfactory, and the expense of the Dispensary is moderate, averaging Rs. 196-10 per mensem, inclusive of the pay of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, which is not included in the Board's Statement."

Delhie. Sub-Assist. Surgeon, Chummun Lall.

"One half of the 42 House Patients during the 6 months under review, are shown to have been cured. The number of deaths is equal to one-third of the cured, and a similar number continued under treatment. Of the 2,452 Out Patients, almost the whole are stated to have been either cured or relieved. The monthly expense is Rs. 184-7-8 inclusive of the salary of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon which should in future be exhibited in the Half Yearly statement."

"It does not appear whether the Local Committee have succeeded in obtaining an eligibly situated house for the Dispensary."

Moradabad.

"The number of Out Patients seeking relief at this Dispensary continues limited. No Sub-Assistant Surgeon, has yet been attached to it. The expense averaged monthly Rs. 109-4-9."

Jubbulpore. Sub-Assist. Surgeon, Shamachurn Dutt.

" The present is the first Report of this Dispensary, which was opened on the 1st of July, 1841, and which has since worked with considerable success. The President in Council is happy to learn, that Shamachurn Dutt is creditably upholding at Jubbulpore, the character he had made for himself at Allahabad. The proportion of persons cured and relieved, contrasted with the number seeking relief, is very satisfactory."

" The average monthly cost of the establishment during six months, is Rs. 174-1-8, inclusive of the pay of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, which is not inserted in the Board's Statement."

" The results now reviewed are generally satisfactory. The conduct of the several Sub-Assistant Surgeons continues to realize the expectations formed by the Government of the young men. The President in Council is satisfied, that the use of country medicines must be gradually and cautiously extended at these establishments, but as an object of great importance, he requests, that the Board will notice in their half yearly Reports, the progress made towards this end: His Honor in Council further requests, that the Board will instruct the superintendents to notice invariably the character for diligence and aptitude for their duties of the apprentices admitted into these Dispensaries."

" In the Statement appended to the Board's Report, the total expense of 14 Dispensaries from August, 1841, to January, 1842, is stated to be Rs. 17,966-6-1½, but the salary of three Sub-Assistant Surgeons is not included in that Statement; adding the amount on this account, and deducting from the sum total the cost of the Benares Dispensary, the actual charge borne by the State for the support of 13 Dispensaries for the 6 months, is Rs. 17,688-7-3, exclusive of the cost of Europe medicines. It would be satisfactory if the Board would show the probable expenditure on this last account in future periodical returns, so as to enable the Government to judge, how far the aggregate Disbursement is kept within the limit to which it is desired to restrict it."

Bareilly. Delhie. Jubulpore.

189. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Separate Fund.	Resources of Annual Income. Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.	Total.	Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840	Establishment & Expences as fixed by Govt. dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Nature of Charge.	Actual Charges for 1840-41 Items.	Total.	Actual Charges for 1841-42. Items.	Total.
	Nil.		Nil.	Vide a & b	Allowance of Secy.	2,600 0 0		0 0 0	
					Ditto Treasurer.	0 0 0		2,700 0 0	
					Ditto Professors.	22,457 5 3		26,810 0 3	
Separate & Special Grants from Government, &c. under orders, dated 7th March. 1835, and from time to time,	....	a 58,778 15 2			Ditto Curator,	0 0 0		1,353 5 3	
					Ditto Demonstrator.	3,600 0 0		3,600 0 0	
					Ditto Clinical Hospital,	6,000 0 0		6,000 0 0	
Ditto ditto,	....	b 76,887 14 11			Ditto Lying in ditto,	0 0 0		1,750 0 0	
					Ditto Apothecary's,	750 0 0		3,480 0 0	
					Ditto Staff Sergeant,	200 0 0		1,200 0 0	
					Ditto Artists,	1,200 0 0		1,164 0 0	
					Ditto Steward,	720 0 0		300 0 0	
					Do. Native Teachers.	1,263 4 6		3,834 14 4	
					Ditto Establishment of Servants,	2,038 0 0		2,658 0 0	
					Ditto Stipends,	4,653 0 0		4,810 2 8	
					Cost of repairs & additional building	0 0 0		1,917 0 0	
					Contingt. Charges &c.	10,901 8 5		10,363 14 0	
					Ceylon Students Ed.	*2,360 0 0 a		*3,770 10 8 b	
					Ditto House rent,	*36 0 0	58,778 15 2	*775 0 0	76,887 14 11

* Chargeable to the Ceylon Government.

School Buildings, &c.

190. The Medical College is situated nearly in the centre of the native town, to the east of the Chitpore Road in Cooloototlah Street, and west of the Circular Road. The buildings comprising the Institution are numerous and extensive, and occupy a corresponding space of ground.

They are all constructed of bricks, covered with stucco or plaster, the same as the residences of the gentry of Calcutta.

They consist of a large and handsome Theatre, capable of containing five hundred persons, and a smaller or operating Theatre rapidly progressing towards completion. Male and Female Hospital, spacious apartments, and with the latter may be mentioned those for the accommodation of the students of the Secondary School, a Laboratory, Museum, Dissecting Rooms, out door Dispensary, Compounding Shop, Library, Offices, a Residence within the compound for the Apothecary and Staff Sergeant, and a house situated without the walls, occupied by the Ceylon students.

In the south end of the College compound, is situated the Clinical and Police Hospital for European and native male patients, containing eighty beds. The cases in Hospital are arranged into Medical and Surgical wards, consisting of three rooms, measuring 70½ feet by 20, and two of 70½ × 12, the ventilation being east and west.

The main body of the buildings encloses a large quadrangle, bounded on the west by the Female Hospital; on the east by the Museum, Curator's room and godown belonging to the Hospital and Chemical Departments; on the south by the Compounding Shop and Matron's quarters, and on the north by sundry small rooms, serving as tiffin rooms for the students and native teachers, and a room devoted to Anatomical purposes.

The Female Hospital consists of one room measuring 28 feet by 19, two of 78 × 16, one of 88 by 16, two of 57¼ × 10, one of 88 by 10, a staircase 28 × 19, and a room [illegible] × 10, all devoted to the reception of female patients and children, divided into obstetric and general wards. It is capable of containing eighty patients. In addition to this it possesses for the accommodation of the matron and nurses, one room measuring 16-9 × 16, another of 14-7 × 16, and a third of 41¼ × 10 with a circular communicating staircase of 6 × 6. The ventilation of the apartments contained in this building is east and west.

Beneath the matron's apartment and female wards on the ground floor are the quarters of the Secondary Students, comprising a Lecture Room 28 × 19, two long rooms 78 × 19, one

88 × 16, an easterly verandah 203 × 10, another on the western side 46½ × 12½. Ventilation the same as above

On the east side of the large quadrangle, is situated the new Operating Theatre, in dimension 32¼ feet × 27½. To the north of, and immediately succeeding this, is a Class Room 31-9 × 16, occupied by the Pundit as Native Demonstrator for teaching the elementary portions of Anatomy to the junior students. Placed next to this in the same direction, is the Museum containing the specimens and preparations of human Anatomy the dimensions of which are 65½ × 16. Adjoining this room is a passage 8 × 16, leading from the greater to the lesser quadrangle and succeeded by the Museum for Comparative Anatomy, measuring 43½ × 16. In the same line is the Curator's room 25½ × 16, succeeded by the Hospital and Chemical godowns 70 × 16, the whole of this range being bounded to the west by a verandah 233 feet × 10. Ventilation east and west. On the north side of the large quadrangle are a godown 19½ × 16, and a preparation room for articulating Skeletons, &c., 39½ × 16. Also a tiffin room 17 × 16, a north passage 16 × 8½, a second tiffin room 16 × 8½, and a verandah extending along the whole range, measuring 78 × 10.

On the south side are the Compounding Shop 53½ × 16, a southerly passage 16 × 8, a room for the dresser on night duty 14½ × 16, and another 16½ × 16, the whole bounded to the north by a verandah 78 × 10. Ventilation north and south

Nearly opposite to the Chemical Hospital, in the south-east corner of the buildings above described is the great Theatre or Lecture Room, measuring 69 × 45½ with a north verandah 40½ × 10, and a south portico 11 × 10. Ventilation east and west.

Succeeding this on the ground floor is a room 79 × 16, and another separated from it by arches measuring 61¼ × 10 containing some furnaces erected by Dr. O'Shaughnessy for carrying on a series of experimental investigations on Indian Pottery. At the northern extremity of these rooms, is a small one 16 × 10 containing the private stores, &c. of the Apothecary. Above these apartments on the 2d story, are the Chemical Laboratory and Secretary's office, consisting of two rooms divided by arches of the respective dimensions of 79 × 16 and 61¼ × 10, containing the Chemical Apparatus, specimens of Materia Medica, College Stationery, a portion of the Library, and the Secretary's office, serving also as a meeting room for the College Council. Adjoining is a small private room 16 × 10. Ventilation east and west. To the west of these apartments on the same floor, are the dissecting rooms, comprising one room running east and west 61½ × 16, and another at right angles to it 43½ × 16, placed

directly above the Curator's room, and part of the comparative Anatomy Museum. Beneath the first of the dissecting rooms, is situated the Library, of exactly the same dimensions, a portion of which is screened off to form an office for the College writers. On the south side of these rooms, above and below, are two verandahs measuring 40½ × 10 each. This forms the northern boundary of a small quadrangle bounded on the south by the verandah of the large Theatre, on the west by a portion of the Museum, and the east by the ground floor of the Chemical Laboratory. It contains a large furnace for baking porcelain, &c.

The upper, roomed house occupied by the Apothecary and Staff Serjeant, is situated within the College compound, to the east of and directly adjoining the Chemical Laboratory. It consists of a central room on each floor 23¾ × 15¼, two side rooms each 16¼ × 15¼, with a third 16¾ × 9. The communication between the floor is by a stair case 16¾ × 9. These are in addition a south verandah 23¾ × 10, and one on the north side 65¼ × 8¼.

In addition to the departments above enumerated there are, an out door Dispensary, Dead houses, Cooking rooms, Stables, and Lodges for the durwans and the sepoy guard.

Without the walls at the south-eastern side, is the residence of the Ceylon students, consisting of two stories, containing several small apartments, all absolutely requiring, and about to undergo, extensive repairs or entire rebuilding.

The College originally formed the Petty Court jail of Calcutta, and all subsequent additions to it have been made at the expense of Government in the Education Department.

MAHOMMEDAN COLLEGE.

17TH AND 18TH YEARS.

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191. *Sub Committee as on 30th April, 1841.*

The Hon. Sir E. Ryan, *President.*	J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq.
The Hon'ble W. W. Bird.	Nawab Towahur Jung.
The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep.	T. A. Wise, Esq. M. D.
F. Millett, Esq.	Major J. W. J. Ouseley, *Secretary and Superintendent.*
J. R. Colvin, Esq.	
F. J. Halliday, Esq	

Section of the Council, as on the 30th April, 1842.

The Hon. H.T. Prinsep, *President.*
F. Millett, Esq.
J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq.
F J. Halliday, Esq.
Nawab Towahur Jung.
H. V. Bayley, Esq.
Major J. W. J. Ouseley, *Secretary and Superintendent.*

Meeting days—whenever and wherever necessary.

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192. *Establishment of the Mahomadan Madrassa, as on 30th April,* 1842.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Major J. W. J. Ouseley ...	...Secretary	320	0	0	Feb. 7, 1832
Hafiz Ahmud Kubeer ...	...Native Assist. ditto	200	0	0	Apr. 23, 1822 / Feb. 1, 1841
Moulavee Mohammad Wujeeh *a*	.Principal	300	0	0	Apr. 8, 1824
„ Busheeroddeen *b*	...2d Preceptor ...	125	0	0	July 23, 1825
„ Noorool Huk *c*	.. 3d ditto	100	0	0	Mar. 1, 1827
„ Mohammad Moortaza *d*	4th ditto	80	0	0	Aug. 29, 1836
„ Mohammad Ibrahim *e*	..1st Assist ditto ...	60	0	0	Sept. 2, 1837
„ Khadem Hosen	...2d ditto ditto .	50	0	0	Feb. 5, 1838
„ Mohammed Muzhur *f*	.3d ditto ditto ...	40	0	0	Oct 18, 1838
„ Ahmud Hosen	...4th ditto ditto ...	35	0	0	June 1, 1841
„ Abdoor Ruheem *g*	...Professor of Regls. .	125	0	0	Jan. 1, 1833
Lokenauth Roy	. Head Writer ...	40	0	0	June 18, 1832
Moulavee Ajeet Ahmud	. . Librarian ...	35	0	0	Sept. 6, 1831
„ Hafiz Ahmud Kubeer.	Khuteeb ...	25	0	0	May 1, 1819
Abdool Wadood	..Mouzzin ...	16	0	0	May 27, 1840
Moulavee Mohammed Saueed	...Pensioner ...	160	0	0	Dec. 16, 1833
Hajee Mohammed Muhmood	...Ditto ..	8	0	0	June 27, 1840
7 Senior Scholarships ...	... ..	110	0	0	Oct. 28, 1842
3 Junior ditto ...	... .	21	9	4	ditto
18 Servants' Wages ...	... ...	83	0	0	
		1,933	9	4	

English Department.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr A. Y. Martin *h*	...Offg. Ist. Master ...	300	0	0	July 17, 1840
Mr. G W. Bagley *i*	...2nd Master ...	200	0	0	Nov. 24, 1840
Mr. C. T. Vaughan for 14 days at 60, ..	...3rd ditto ...	36		6	Sept. 23, 1841
Mr J.E. Clinger *j* for at 16 ditto...	3rd ditto ...	43	14	6	Apr. 12, 1842
Pundit Shamachurn Sirkar *k*	...Bengalee Master ...	40	0	0	July 1, 1837
Juggutchunder Roy	...Librarian ...	20	0	0	June 1, 1840
2 Servants' Wages ...	... ...	10	0	0	
2 Scholarships ...	... ...	16	0	0	Oct. 1, 1841
		666	0	0	
	Grand Total...	2,599	9	4	

a From 1824 to 1838, performed many subordinate offices on different salaries in the Madrassa Establishment.
b From 1825, ditto ditto.
c From 1827 ditto ditto.
d From 1826, ditto ditto.
e From September, 1837 to 4th February, as 3d Assistant, salary 40 Rs.
f From 18th October, 1839, to 1st June, 1841, as 4th ditto, ditto 35.
g Assistant Professor in the College of Fort William, ditto 100.
h Acting 2d Master Hooghly College, from 30th May to 8th August, 1840, ditto 150.
i Head Teacher in the [illegible] Seminary, 2 years, ditto [illegible].
j Tutor to the Rawl of [illegible] and his School in 1834, ditto [illegible].
k Private Tutor to many European gentlemen.

193. Statement shewing the number of paying Students, and the amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay.				Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages taught at the Madrassa.				Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Madrassa Institution on the 30th December, of the following seven years.			
On the 30th December.	*Non Paying.*	*Paying.*	*Total amount Paid.*	*On the 30th December.*	*English.*	*Arabic.*	*Bengali.*	*On the 30th December.*	*Christians.*	*Mahomedans.*	*Hindoos.*
1835	42	0	0	1835	38	80	0	1835	...	80	...
1836	119	0	0	1836	119	110	0	1836	...	110	...
1837	156	0	0	1837	156	129	20	1847	...	129	...
1838	145	3	15 Rs.	1838	148	161	20	1838	...	161	...
1839	86	4	61 „	1839	90	153	32	1839	...	153	...
1840	128	0	0	1840	128	145	35	1840	...	145	...
1841	103	0	0	1841	103	150	30	1841	...	150	...

Note.—No pay system in the Arabic and Bengali Departments.

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194. *List of Students receiving Stipends (exclusive of Scholarships) on the 30th April,* 1841.

Names.	*Age.*	*Date of first receipt of stipend.*	*Amount.*	*When likely to lapse.*
Obeydool Hoseen, ...	21	Aug. 15, 1834	10 10 8	Aug. 15, 1841
Abdool Khaliq, ...	23	ditto	10 10 8	ditto
Ajuloodeen, ...	26	ditto	10 10 8	ditto
Assadoollah, ...	27	ditto	10 10 8	ditto
Ahmudalee, ...	27	ditto	10 10 8	ditto
		Total, Co. Rs.	53 5 4	Lapsed.

Note.—There was no stipendiary student in the year 1842.

Examinations 1840-41.

195. The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep examined the Law Class and his Report is subjoined.

"On the 17th December, I attended the examination of Candidates for the Moolvee's certificate at the Madrassa. Of those attached to the Institution only nine persons offered themselves, but there were eight others from Hooghly and other places, making in all seventeen, who went through the examination.

"The tests were as usual prepared papers of questions, and the oral explanation of passages taken promiscuously from the Hidaya."

"Of the Candidates only two* Madrassa scholars performed the exercises and oral reading in a manner to entitle them to certificates. These were Gholam Akbur and Shukoor Alee."

"Of the out students five seem to me qualified, viz. Dilawur Alee, Fuzlool Huk, Ubdool Jobbar, Wudeatoollah and Qubool Ulee. Dilawur Alee acquitted himself the best, and is entitled to any prize that may be awarded."

"The reason of there being so few Madrassa students on this occasion, is that the full course of four years' study, is an indispensible preliminary with these students to their presenting themselves for examination. The out students are examined of any age and after any period of study, but they are generally more advanced in life than the pupils of the Madrassa."

195. Mr. J. Hawkins, the Register of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, examined the students in the Government Regulations. The result is shewn in the annexed table.

No. as per Examination.	*Names.*	*No. as per College List.*	
1	Mahomed Momeem,	No. 6	Very good.
2	Mohsin Alee,	" 30	
3	Ahmed Alee,	" 1	
4	Hyder Alee,	" 26	Pretty good.
5	Abdool Ruheem,	" 21	
6	Sherafut Alee,	" 27	
7	Abool Hossein,	" 29	
8	Isadut Alee,	" 18	
9	Shukoor Alee,	" 17	
10	Nusseeroodeen,	" 10	
11	Hadee Alee,	" 24	
12	Lootf Ahmed,	" 28	

The rest very indifferent.

196. Major Ouseley examined the students of Grammar and General Literature. The number studying Grammar was 50, divided into four Classes.

"The books studied were the Shurah Moollah, Kaffeea, Hudayet Annuho and Miut Amil. The undermentioned stu-

* Mr. Prinsep has further explained the cause of so few [illegible] being Candidates for Certificates at the present examination by stating, that the rule to which he alludes, was passed to prevent an exclusive application to the study of Mahomedan Law, and a neglect of other essential branches of Education, an evil which was found to prevail some years ago. The Students are required during the first four years of their residence to devote a fair portion of time and attention to the cultivation of General Literature, Mathematics, and other Departments of Learning. Formerly Law engrossed their whole attention.

dents were recommended for prizes, as the best of their respective Classes.

1st. Class.	*3d. Class.*
1. Mohummud Ukhbur.	5. Wuzeerooddeen.
2. Mohummud Suméeh.	6. Izzut Oollah.
2d. Class.	*4th. Class.*
3. Adeelooddeen.	7. Kufeelooddeen.
4. Babar Alee.	8. Abdoor Rusheed.

5th Class.

9. Mohummud.	10. Hubeerooddeen

The number studying General Literature was thirty seven, divided into five Classes; the books read were the Subue Moullakah, Dewan Mutanubby, Musamat Hurreeree, Tareekh-i-Timooree, Mufhutool Yeemun, and Ajaiboolojab. There was a considerable improvement in this Department as to number and proficiency since the last Annual Examination. The names of the most successful students, who were recommended for prizes follow, viz.

1st. Class.	*2d. Class.*
1. Wuzeer Alee.	3. Jasseemooddeen.
2. Shurafut Alee.	4. Wuzeerooddeen.

3d. Class.

5. Mohummed Muslum.

The students of Rhetoric were twenty-one in number divided into three Classes; the first Class was examined in the Mutowul, the second and third in the Mooktusser-manee. The students who deserved prizes, were stated to be,

1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*
1. Moojeerooddeen.	2. Mohummud Munevi.	4. Dimoolhuq.
	3. Ibn Alee.	

The number of students examined in Asool or Principles of Law was forty-six, divided into four Classes. The books read are the Mosullum Assuboot, Touzeeh, Dair, and Noor Alanwar. The names of the students reported to merit prizes in this Department follow:

1st Class.	*3rd Class.*
1. Nusseem Ahsun.	5. Rookunooddeen.
2. Abool Fuzl.	6. Wulee Ashruf.
2nd Class.	*4th Class.*
3. Moojeerooddeen.	7. Kufeelooddeen.
4. Muttuhar Alee.	8. Rustum Alee.

The junior Law Classes consisted of 82 students, divided into 8 Classes. The examination of this department occupied three days, some of the written exercises being of a long and difficult description; the books in which the Law students were orally examined, were the Hidaya, Ushbah Onnuzaer, and Shureh Wakya, and the names of the successful scholars in their respective Classes.

1st Class.
1. Shufeekoollah.
2. Ghoolam Hosein

2nd Class.
3. Hudee Alee.
4. Dadar Buksh.

3rd Class.
5. Hemasooddeen.
6. Daimool Huk.

4th Class.
7. Azhar Hosein.
8. Fuzloodeen Ahmud.

5th Class.
9. Furreedooddeen.
10. Hosein Oolauman.
11. Abdool Wohed.

6th Class.
12. Rookun Oodleen.
13. Najuf Allee.
14. Ahmud Oollah.

7th Class.
15. Mohummud Sumeeh.
16. Adeelooddeen.

8th Class.
17. Babar Alee.
18. Deaunt Oolah.

197. The Kazee-Ool-Kazat or chief Mahomedan Law Officer of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Calcutta, examined the students of Muntik or Logic and classed them, as follows: *

1. Nusseeroodeen.
2. Shufeek Oolah.
3. Asud Oolah.
4. Gholam Akhbar.
5. Qumr Alee.
6. Ibn Alee.

The same officer examined the students in Hicmut, or Natural Philosophy, and placed them thus.

1. Asudoolah.
2. Moojeer Oodeen.

In both studies he was well satisfied with the progress of the students.

198. Dr. Wise examined the Geometrical and Arithmetical Class.

The first consisted of 24 students of whom 11 were absent from sickness, or other causes and the Geometrical Class consisted of 22 students of whom 5 were absent.

The Arithmetical Class:—most had gone as far as Numeration in the Kholasut-Ool-Hisab, but one division had only gone as far as the square root.

The Geometrical Class had gone to different lengths in Euclid. One boy had gone as far as the fourth Book, and 21 students as far as the third Book. The students of this Class were tried by the 9th Prop. of the 2d Book of Euclid. The following were the only students, who were able to demonstrate the proposition neatly and correctly. They are placed in the order of their merit.

Rokeenooddeen.
Gollam Hossein.
Hadee Alee.

The following students demonstrated the proposition pretty well.

Alee Ajmalee.
Muteeur Ruhmaun.
Syud Avul Hameed.
Fareedoodeen.
Dianut Ullah.

The others demonstrated the proposition more or less incorrectly.

The senior students were tried by a difficult modification of the 47 Prop. of the 1st Book, which they had not seen before, and Gollam Hussain was the only student, who could answer it. He was recommended for a prize.

In Arithmetic, Shuffeeq Oollah in the senior Class, and Golam Hyder in the junior Class, were the only students, who showed much expertness in this branch of their studies, and to whom the Examiner awarded the Prize.

199. Captain Marshall examined the students in Bengali, 30 in number. He reported that, "on the whole their acquirements were very creditable to themselves and their instructor Shyamachurn Sircar. They appeared generally to understand well the sense and grammatical construction of the passages, they were called upon to read, and the students of the two first Classes, evinced a very fair degree of ability to express their thoughts in writing."

"The teacher having stated that he had instructed the two senior Scholars in that portion of Sanskrit Grammar, which treats of the permutation of letters, and had also carried them through a part of Yates's Sanskrit Reader, Captain Marshall examined them as to these points, and found their proficiency very satisfactory."

English Department.

200. At the request of the President, Dr. Wise examined the English Department of the Madrassa.

The School was divided into six Classes in the following manner:

				Absent.
Mr. Martin.	1st Class consists of	9	Scholars	0
	2d Class...............	10	....	1
Mr. Bagley.	3d ,,.........	17	... .	4
	4th ,,...., ...	20	....	1
Moulavie Obaidul. Hossein	5th ,,.........	30	... .	4
	6th ,,.........	50	....	2
	Total,	136		12

Increased. 6.

The attendance of the boys was much improved.

201. Dr. Wise reported, that since the recent introduction of a more regular system of tuition, the scholars, although they had not made any marked progress, knew better what had been taught them than before. They appeared more intelligent, and seemed to take a greater interest in their studies. The two senior classes read pretty well, explained in English, and were exercised in lessons on objects, and in dictation, which they performed neatly and correctly.

The second Class contained more young *men*, who had not always a good accent, and some of them read incorrectly. Their other attainments were much the same as the last Class, though not so far advanced.

"The progress of the third and fourth Classes was less marked; both contained young men, who often read incorrectly."

"The 5th and 6th Classes afforded the Examiner much satisfaction. They consisted principally of young smart *boys* who shewed evident proofs of excellent training.

Examinations, 1841-42.

202. The Scholarships of the year were distributed as follows:

Arabic Department.

	Name	Scholarship
1.	Shufeeq Oollah, ...	1st Class Scholarship of 20 Rs per mensem.
1.	Hadee Alee,....................	2nd Class of senior Scholarships at 15 Rs. per mensem.
2.	Ghoolam Hosein,...............	
3.	Muteeh Ursuhman,............	
4.	Shukoor Alee,.................	
5.	Nusseerooddeen,..............	
6.	Moojeerooddeen,..............	

1. Busseerooddeen, ... } Junior Scholarships, at 8
2. Shurafut Alee, ... } Rs per mensem.
3. Mugher Hosein, ... }

English Department.

No Candidates appeared for the senior Scholarships of this Department.

1. Abdool Luteef, ... { Junior Scholarships, at 8
2. Wuheedoon Nubbee, ... { Rs. per mensem.

203. On the 14th October, 1841, the Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep examined the candidates for Mahommedan Law certificates at the Madrassa.

The number of Candidates was 22, 16 attached to the Madrassa, and 6 out students. Of this number five were found entitled to Law Certificates, which have accordingly been granted.

The names of the successful students are:

1. Wulee Ashruf...... } Of the Madrassa.
2. Alee Tahir......... }
1. Abdool Rub......... }
2. Mohummid Hosein. } Out students.
3. Ajeeb Ahmud........ }

204. Mr. Hawkins kindly examined the students in the Government Regulations.

The following is the order of those, who passed the best examinations.

Mohummid Momem, best.	Gholam Robanee.
Moottee-ool Ruhman.	Nusseerooddeen.
Dadee Allee.	Wullee Ushruff.
Abdool Humeed, Furreedporee.	Hussen-ool Zeman.
	Roushun Alee.

The rest very indifferent.

205. In this year, Captain Boileau, B. E., examined the Geometrical and Arithmetical Classes. That officer thought the proficiency of some of the boys respectable, but did not consider any deserving of a prize; most of the prizemen of the former year having finished their period of study, and having left the Institution.

206. The Cazee ool Cazat examined the Logic Class, and was generally well satisfied with their performance. He declared the most proficient to be

1. Zoolficar Alee. | 2. Qunif Alee.

207. Dr. Wise examined the English Department of the Madrassa on the 26th October, and reported as follows.

"The senior Class having been then recently examined for junior Scholarships, the following remarks are consequently confined to the other Classes."

	1840.	1841.
1st Class,...	9	10
2d „ ..	10	7
3d „ ...	17	16
4th „ ...	20	16
5th „ ...	30	11
6th „ ..	50	28
Total	136	88

"The number attending the school, was 88, of which seven were absent at the examination. This is a diminution of 48 during the year. The Head Master ascribed this reduced number to the new Rule of rejecting pupils of a certain age, and not admitting youths of low caste, who merely join the school to learn a little reading and writing to fit them for the situations they expect to occupy. They thus employ the master's time with very little advantage to themselves, and to the detriment of the Institution."

The progress of the School during the year, was not deemed by the Examiner great, but attention appeared to be continued to the pronunciation of the pupils, and to their learning well rather than being taught superficially a number of subjects. He added, however, that the discipline of the School was much improved, and the attendance of the pupils more regular. The junior Classes were also stated to be of a better age, and to pronounce better.

208. Captain Marshall reported that "the students of Bengali were examined in Reading, Explaining, written Translations, Dictation and Arithmetic. Their general progress reflects much credit on themselves, and their teacher Shyàmà Churn Sirkar.

The following students particularly distinguished themselves, and were recommended for prizes; namely, Abdoollatif of the 1st Class, Himmut Ali and Asalut Khan of the 2d Class, Wahidoonnubee of the 3d Class, Abdoollah of the 4th Class, and Dubeerooddeen of the 5th Class.

209. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Separate Fund.	*Resources of Annual Income.* Assignmt from Parliamentary Grant.	Total.	Assignmt from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Establishmt & Expenses as fixed by Govt dated 16th Dec. 1840.	*Nature of Charge*	*Actual Charges for 1840-41* Items.	Total.	*Actual Charges for 1841-42.* Items.	Total.
Separate Grant from Govt. Rs. 32,000 under Orders, dated 23d Jan. 1824.	..	32 000 0 0	2,656 0 0	34,656 0 0	Secretary and Assist	5,106 10 8		6,760 0 0	
			32,000 0 0		Professors and teachers of native languages. ..	9,318 5 4		12,651 0 0	
			b 34,656 0 0		Oriental Stipends or Scholarships ..	639 10 1		868 10 8	
					Professors of English	4,755 0 2		7,700 10 8	
					English Scholarships	0 0 0		80 0 0	
					Establishment ..	2,328 14 1		2,039 0 0	
					Pensioners .	1,931 3 2		2,016 0 0	
					Books & Contingencies . . .	4,234 0 1		2,031 8 8	
					Cost of repairing the College House .	*1,200 0 0 a		*1,488 0 0 b	
							29,633 11 7		36,134 14 0

* Extra charge exclusive of Annual Receipts and Charges.
a Charge for 11 months ending 28th February 1841.
b Ditto for 13 months ending 31st March, 1842.

School Building.

210. The Calcutta Madrassa is situated in the eastern quarter of Calcutta in Collingha, north side of Wellesley Square, where Mahomedans generally reside, and close to the European gentry. Some of the masters live close by the Madrassa.

It is built of brick, and well ventilated.

No.	Description	Length	Breadth	Part of building
It contains 8	Rooms measuring each	18½	by 9¾	Madrassa Arabic Department.
8	ditto ditto	22	„ 11½	
6	ditto ditto	9⅓	„ 9½	
17	ditto ditto	10	„ 8½	
8	ditto ditto	10	„ 9½	
1	ditto ditto	20¼	„ 8½	
1	Verandah outside ditto	50	„ 10	
1	ditto inside round the Madrassa			
1	Room measuring each	25	by 16	English Department or east wing.
1	ditto ditto	31	„ 14½	
1	ditto ditto	14	„ 13½	
1	Verandah outside ditto	14	„ 13½	
1	Room measuring each	38	by 16⅓	Committee rooms, or west wing.
1	ditto ditto	14½	„ 13½	
1	ditto ditto	14½	„ 13½	
	Verandah outside ditto	30	„ 10	

It has been thoroughly repaired three times since it was built in 1824, and no alterations have been made with the exception of the verandah between the English and Arabic Department, which was colonnaded and turned into a room for the reception of the Bengali Class; two durwan's houses, which were built on the east and west side of the gate, and a kitchen range for the use of the students, &c., in 1832-33.

It was built in the year 1824 from its own Funds.

The south-east upper-room is occupied by the Principal, four south upper-rooms are occupied by four Assistant Professors, west upper-room is occupied by the second Preceptor, north-west upper-room is occupied by the fourth Preceptor, west of stair case by the Native Assistant Secretary, east upper-room occupied by the 3rd Preceptor, south of that room occupied by the Professor of the Regulations.

The three Rooms in the east wing of the building, are devoted to the English Department, and the colonnaded Verandah to the Bengalee Class. The corresponding three Rooms of the west wing, are the Committee Room, Library, and the Writer's Office.

SANSCRIT COLLEGE.

20TH AND 21ST YEARS.

211. *Sub-Committee as on 30th April, 1841.*

The Hon. Sir E. Ryan, *President.*
The Hon'ble W. W. Bird.
J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq.
Major R. J. H. Birch.
T. A. Wise, Esq. M. D.
Baboo Russomoy Dutt, *Secretary and Member.*

Section of the Council, as on 30th April, 1842.

The Hon. H.T. Prinsep. *President.*
J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq.
H. V. Bayley, Esq.
Rajah Radhakant Deb Bahadoor.
Baboo Russomoy Dutt, *Secretary and Member.*

Meeting days—whenever and wherever necessary.

212. *Establishment of the Sanscrit College, as on the 30th April, 1842.*

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment
Baboo Russomoy Dutt	...Secretary	100	0	0	April 16, 1841
Ramchunder Bidyabagish	...Assistant ditto	50	0	0	Jan. 1, 1842
Hurnath Turkobhooshun	...Pundit I. GrammarClass	90	0	0	Jan. 1, 1824
Gungadhur Turkbagish	...Ditto II. ditto ...ditto	50	0	0	Nov. 14, 1825
Ramgovind Goswami	...Ditto III. ditto ...ditto	45	0	0	Dec. 1, 1840
Joygopaul Turkalunkar	...Ditto Literature ...ditto	90	0	0	Jan. 1. 1824
Premchand Turkbagish	...Ditto Rhetoric ...ditto	90	0	0	Jan. 1, 1832
Yogadhyan Misra	...Ditto Arithmetic ...ditto	90	0	0	Mar. 1, 1821
Joynarain Turkpunchanon	...Ditto Logic ...ditto	90	0	0	Aug. 11, 1840
SumbhuchunderVachuspatee*	Ditto Theology ...ditto	90	0	0	May 1, 1826
Bharutchunder Siromoni	...Ditto Law ... ...ditto	90	0	0	Dec. 1, 1840
Navacomar Chakrobutty†	...Teacher of Natural Philosophy ...	85	0	0	May 12, 1839

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Ramdhone Gangulee ...	..English writer	40	0	0	Apr. 15, 1833
Madhuram	...Librarian	32	0	0	Mar. 15, 1831
Devnagri writer ...	... ...	16	0	0	July 1, 1840
Bengalee ditto ...	... ...	16	0	0	
1k Servants' wages	... ...	58	0	0	
		1,122	0	0	

* Died September 1842.
† Died 28th April 1842, and the Class abolished.

213. *Statement shewing the number of Paying Students and Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay* | *Statements shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages taught.* | *Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Institution, on the 30th December of the following seven years.*

On the 30th December	Non paying	Paying	Total amount paid	On the 30th December	Sanscrit	English	Arabic	Persian	Hindee	Oordoo	Bengali	On the 30th December	Christians	Mahomedans	Hindoos	Others than those three
1835	135	.		1835	135							1835	...	..	135	..
1836	122			1836	122		.			.		1836	...	...	122	..
1837	122			1837	122							1837	...	..	122	.
1838	130	.	..	1838	130						.	1838	..	...	130	..
1839	111	..		1839	111							1839	...	..	111	..
1840	117	.		1840	117						.	1840	..	..	117	..
1841	118			1841	118							1841	...	.	118	.

NOTE.—Of the number of Students attending the Sanscrit Classes the following attended the Bengali Natural Philosophy Class, viz.

In 1839	- - - - - -	102 pupils.
1840	- - - - - -	90 ,,
1841	- - - - - -	12 ,,

And in 1835, sixty eight students attended the English Class. Afterwards abolished and is now to be revived.

214 *Students receiving Stipends (exclusive of Scholarships) on 30th April, 1841.*

Name.	*Age.*	*Date of first receipt of stipend*	*Amount.* Rs.	As.	P.	*When likely to lapse.*
Anundchunder, ...	18	Feb. 1, 1836	5	5	4	April, 1845.
Taruknath, ...	18	ditto	5	5	4	ditto.
Dwarakanath, ...	19	ditto	5	5	4	ditto.
Baikuntnath, ...	19	ditto	5	5	4	Lapsed.
Devnarayan, ...	20	ditto	5	5	4	Lapsed.
Ishwarchunder I.	21	Mar. 31	8	8	6	Lapsed.
Sitanath, ...	16	Feb. 35	8	8	6	Jan. 1846.
Krishnaprosad, .. .	19	ditto	8	8	6	Lapsed.
Grishchunder, ...	18	Mar. 34	8	8	6	August, 1843.
Shamachurn, ...	18	Feb. 35	8	8	6	Lapsed.
Prasannacomar, ...	19	Apr. 35	8	8	6	Lapsed.
Rajcrishna, ...	20	Feb. 35	8	8	6	Lapsed.
Kalicomar, ...	23	March 14	8	8	6	February 1844.
Nilmadhev, ...	20	ditto	8	8	6	October 1843.
Kedarnath, ...	22	ditto	8	8	6	August 1844.
Ishwarchunder, II....	22	ditto	8	8	6	February 1845.
Kasinath, ...	22	ditto	8	8	6	Lapsed.

Name.	*Age*	*Date of first receipt of Stipends.*	*Amount.*			*When likely to lapse.*
Ramcomul, ...	23	April 33	8	8	6	January 1843.
Madhevchunder,	23	Feb. 35	8	8	6	July 1844.
Ramdhun, ...	23	March 34	8	8	6	May 1844
Umachurn, ...	24	Feb. 35	8	8	6	July 1844.
Bisswembhur, ...	27	ditto	8	8	6	Lapsed
Digembar, ...	26	Nov. 34	8	8	6	Lapsed.
Mudumohun, ...	22	March 31	8	8	6	Lapsed.
Prosunnacomar, ...	23	April 33	8	8	6	Lapsed.
Kalidas, ...	26	March 31	8	8	6	Lapsed
Sumbhuchunder, .. .	30	April 34	8	8	6	September 1842
Rameswar, ...	21	March 30	8	8	6	Lapsed
Dwarakanath	22	ditto	8	8	6	November 1843
Ramchunder, ...	22	ditto	8	8	6	June 1843
Brojonath, ...	25	Aug. 31	8	8	6	November 1842.
		Co's Rs	248	7	8	

215. *Students receiving Stipends (exclusive of Scholarships) on 30th April,* 1842.

Name.	*Age.*	*Date of first receipt of Stipends.*	*Amount.*			*When likely to lapse*
			Rs.	*As.*	*P.*	
Anandchunder, ...		Feb. 1835	5	5	4	April 1845.
Taruknath, ...		ditto	5	5	4	Ditto.
Dwarakanath..		ditto	5	5	4	Ditto.
Boikuntnath, ...		ditto	5	5	4	Lapsed.
Devnarayan, ...		ditto	5	5	4	Lapsed.
Grishchunder, ...		March 34	8	8	6	August 1843.
Sitanath, ...		Feb. 35	8	8	6	January 1846.
Kalicomar, ...		March 34	8	8	6	February 1844.
Nilmadhev, ...		ditto	8	8	6	October 1843.
Kedarnath, ...		ditto	8	8	6	August 1844.
Ishwarchunder, ...		ditto	8	8	6	February 1843.
Ramcomul, ...		April 33	8	8	6	January 1843.
Ramdhun, ...		March 34	8	8	6	May 1844.
Madhevchunder, ...		Feb 35	8	8	6	July 1844.
Umachurn, ...		ditto	8	8	6	Ditto.
Kalidas, ...		March 31	8	8	6	Lapsed.
Sumbhuchunder, ...		April 34	8	8	6	September 1842.
Dwarakanath, ...		March 34	8	8	6	November 1843.
Mudunmohun, ...		March 31	8	8	6	Lapsed.
Ramchunder, ...		March 34	8	8	6	June 184[illegible]
Brojonath, ...		Aug. 31	8	8	6	November 1842.
		Co's Rs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Examinations, 1840-41

216. The following extracts from the Annual Report of the Secretary and Examiner, Baboo Russomoy Dutt, have been selected with the view of placing before the Supreme Government the state and progress of this Institution for the periods under review, viz., 1840-41 and 1841-42.

"The number of students on the foundation at the end of the year 1840, was 31—and of out students 86, total 117. They were divided into Classes (exclusive of the Mathematical and Bengali Classes, which are composed of students from the other Classes, as shall be particularly noticed hereafter), as follows

Class	Number of Pundits	Foundation students	Out students	Total
Grammar. , ...	3	0	59	59
General Literature.. ...	1	0	18	18
Rhetoric.	1	5	6	11
Logic	1	7	1	*8
Theology. . . .	1	9	1	10
Law	1	10	1	11
	8	31	86	117
In 1839 were . . .	7	43	68	111
Increase	1	Decrease 12	Increase 18	Increase 6

* * * * * * * * * *

First Grammar Class.

"The first Grammar Class consisted of 21 out students, under the tuition of Haranath Turkabhushan.

The names of those who are deserving of prizes, are 1st Bepracharana, 2nd Juduhath, 3rd Nobinchundar, 4th Dinnchunder, 5th Haranath, 6th Gopalcrishna,—and I would beg leave to recommend that Bepracharna receive a prize Rs 40."

* * * * *

Second Grammar Class.

"The second Grammar Class consists of 19 out students, who are taught in the Mugdhaboodha Vyakarâna by Gongadhara Turkabageesha. The Class I. examined on the 1st March, in the presence of the Professor of the Class, Madhusudan Turkalankar the Assistant Secretary and Sarvanand Nyayabageesh the Supernumerary Pundit. 16 students were present at the examination and 3 absent. The students, of this Class were also examined by Sections on account of their different reading.

* There were 9 students in the Nyaya Class, 7 stipendiary and 2 out students, but one having died immediately after examination, his name was erroneously expunged from this list.

"I shall here notice the names of those, who greatly distinguished themselves, viz. 1st Tarasankar, 2nd Harinath, 3rd Kaliprosana, 4th Oomacharana, 5th Gopalchunder, 6th Janukeenath, 7th Harinath 2nd, 8th Nilmoney, and 9th Sreenath. Two prizes one of Rupees 60 and another of Rupees 30, having been awarded to this Class in the two preceding years, I would beg to recommend, that the same number of prizes, and of the same amount be given this year—1st 60 Rupees to Tarasankar, and 2nd 30 Rupees be equally divided between Harinath and Kaliprosana."

Third Grammar Class.

"The third Grammar Class consists of 19 out students. They were taught in Mugodhabodha Vyakurana by Ramgovind Gosswami. This Class was examined by Dr. Wise, on the 2nd and 4th February, 1841."

* * * * *

"Ramgovind Gossami was appointed Pundit of this the junior Class, three months ago. I examined it with the assistance of the Assistant Secretary, and the Supernumerary Pundit on the 2nd and 4th February, 1841."

"The Class consists of 19 pupils, who are divided into three Sections.

1st Section consists of	6 pupils.
2nd	of 11	"
3rd	of 2	"

The youths answered generally in a satisfactory manner, and considering the short time they have been attending the College, I consider that they do credit to the Pundit, and I deem Samachurn, Madhubchundar, and Chundrasikhur, the most proficient, and recommend the two first for prizes.

The pupils of the second Section are employed in learning declension of nouns. Their examination was less satisfactory than that of the first Section. The following are the two best pupils of this Section.

Khetramohan. | Shamloll.

The third Section is formed of two beginners."

* * * * * *

General Literature Class.

"The Sahitya or General Literature Class is composed of 18 students under the tuition of Joygopal Tarkalankar. The system of study pursued in this Class appears to me to be perfectly efficient.

This Class was examined on the 22nd and 25th January, by the late Secretary Captain Marshall, who reported that on the whole the acquirements of this Class reflected great credit on the Professor and the pupils, further that the following six students dis-

tinguished themselves, namely: Ghrishchunder, Chandramohan, Hurischunder, Moheschunder, Dinobundhu, and Madhusudana; the three first mentioned were particularly distinguished according to the gradation of their names, and were deserving of prizes."

* * * * * * *

Rhetoric Class.

"The Alankar or Rhetoric Class is under the tuition of Premchund Tarkabageesha.

The study of this Class for the year has been only one work namely Sahitya Darpona, a Treatise on Rhetoric, and Composition by Viswanath Kavyraj

This class was examined by me on the 3d March in the presence of the Professor of the Class, Madhusudan Tarkalankar and Sarvanand Nyaybageesha Written questions on various terms, and rules of composition framed from those parts of the work which had been read by the students, were given to them to explain in writing with examples.

Most of the students of this class entered it in May, 1840, and none before February, 1840, a very short period to make much progress. Only three of them, viz. 1st Bholanath, 2d Ramnarayan and 3d Joygopal, have answered all the questions correctly. On the 11th March, I called up this Class again.

And 1st Bholanath, 2d Ramnarayan and 3d Joygopal again distinguished themselves, although in this instance, they were not altogether free from error.

I would recommend prizes: one of 100 and one of 60 Rupees this year. Bholanath is deserving of the first prize and perhaps it will be as well to divide the second prize between Ramnarayan and Joygopal."

"The Nyaya or Logic Class is under the tuition of Joynarain Tarkapunchanan

Logic Class.

This Class stands in the same predicament as the Alankar Class in respect to progress. 8 of the students out of 9 having entered it in May, 1840. One student only, Ishwarchundar, entered the Class in June, 1839.

The progress of the students with reference to all the circumstances may be considered tolerably good.

The names of the students, who distinguished themselves are 1st Ishwarchunder, 2d Greeshchunder, 3d Rajerishna and 4th Madhusudana.

I would beg to recommend, that the same number of prizes and of similar amounts as last year be awarded in this, 1st 100 Rupees to Ishwarchundar, and 2d [illegible]0 to Greeshchundar."

"The Vedant or Theology Class is instructed

[illegible]

[illegible] foundation and 1 out student.) This Class was examined by me on the 4th March.

The following are the names of those, who distinguished themselves, 1st Neelmadhava, 2d Dwarakanath, 3d Kalicumar and 4th Ramdhana.

I would beg to recommend two prizes this year, viz. One of 100 Rupees and one of 50 Rupees to the two first mentioned successful students."

Law Class.

"The Smriti or Law Class consists of 11 students, under the tuition of Bharatachundra Seromoni.

This Class was examined by J. C. C. Sutherland Esquire, a member of the Committee on the 12th February, 1841.

He reported that the reading of the 1st Class was extensive: adding;—"The exercise of Mudanmohun evinces considerable merit, and is the best; that of Bissembhar is a little inferior. The former is entitled to the prize. The rest of this Class I arrange as in order of merit.

Prosunnochundra.	Kalidas.
Rameswar.	Sumbhu.

The reading of the third Class is elementary and confined to the Mitaxara; of this Class consisting of three, Brijonath is the best.

Law Professor Bhurut Siromony has taught these Classes since November, and I attribute to his exertions the improvement which the exercises of the students indicate."

* * * * *

Mathematical Class.

"Forty students from different Classes, are enlisted in the Jyotisha or Mathematical Class, under the tuition of Yogadhyan Misra, viz.

Class.	Number enlisted.	Number present at Examination.
From Alankar Class..............	11	7
Nyaya Class................	8	5
Smriti Class................	11	5
Vedanta Class............	10	5
	40	22

They are divided into Sections. They alternately read two hours during the day. There were two prizes in this Class last year, one of 100, one of 80 Rs.

I would beg to recommend similar prizes this year, Biswambhara is deserving of the first prize of 100 Rupees, and [illegible]cristna the second prize of 80 Rupees".

Bengali Class.

217. The Bengali Class, under the tuition of Navacumar Chakerbuttee, is composed of 84 students from the following Classes, viz.

Smriti	11
Vedant	10
Nyaya	6
Alankar	10
Sahitya	9
Grammar	38
	84

The studies of this Class are, Geography, Arithmetic, Abstracts of some of the Judicial Regulations of Government, Monsif's Guide, and an Abstract of Natural Philosophy. (Biggan Sebodhi. An Introduction to Mechanics.) The students underwent examinations on the 10th, 12th, 14th and 17th March, and 7th April. Baboo Prosannacumar Tagore kindly conducted the examinations in the Government Regulations and Natural Philosophy. This Class has evidently made some little progress notwithstanding the great disinclination evinced by many students to acquire the knowledge of the Western Sciences through the medium of the Vernacular language, and all preferring to learn them through the English language.

* * * * * *

Prose composition.

218. On the 14th March, 22 students presented themselves as Candidates for the Prose Essay Prize.

The subject given for the Essay was "What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling?" The answers were written in the presence of the Professors of Sahitya and Alankar, the Supernumerary Pundit, the Assistant Secretary, and myself, and all of us unanimously agree that Muduamohun* deserves the prize.

*

Poetical composition.

219. On the 21st March, 10 students presented themselves, as competitors for the prize for Poetical composition.

The Pundits and myself are unanimously of opinion, that Ishwarchandar† deserved the prize,—100 Rupees.

* This individual was recommended for a prize in the Law Class by Mr. Sutherland, and gained the Prose Essay Prize last year.

† This individual was also recommended to the first place in the Nyaya Class, and gained the previous year the Poetical Composition Prize.

220. Baboo Russomoy Dutt in conclusion, remarked that on the whole, the three Grammar Classes, as well as the Sahitya and Smriti Classes were efficient, that the Alankar, Nyaya, Vedanta and Jyotish Classes were merely elementary, and that the Bengali Class was making some progress.

Examinations, 1841-42.

221. The examination of the students of this Institution for Scholarships* in 1841, commenced on the 19th November, 1841. The Examiners were Dr. T. A. Wise and Baboo Ramcomul Sen; and Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland, examined the Law Class separately for diplomas, on the 31st December, 1841, and the students on the list were in number, as follows:

Class.	Number of Students, 19th Nov. 1841.			Number of Students, 31st Dec. 1841.		
I. Grammar Class.	Out Students,	19		Out Students,	19	
II. ditto ditto	„	26		„	27	
III. ditto ditto	„	25		„	27	
Sahitya or General Literature.	„	20		„	20	
Alankar or Rhetoric	O. S. 7			7		
	F. S. 5			5		
	—	12		—	12	
Nyaya or Logic,	O. S. 1			1		
	F. S. 3			3		
	—	4		—	4	
Vedant or Theology	O. S. 1			1		
	F. S. 8			8		
	—	9		—	9	
Smriti or Law	O. S. 1			1		
	F. S. 6			6		
	—	7		—	7	
			122			125

Of this number 33 attended the Mathematical Class on the 19th November, and 32 on the 31st December, 1841. Shewing (exclusive of the Mathematical Class composed of students from other Classes) a total number of

	Classes.	Foundation Students.	Out Students	Total.
At the end of 1841;	8	22	103	125
At the end of 1840,	8	31	87	118
		Decrease 9	Increase 16	Increase 7

* This superseded the separate Annual Examination.

222. Baboo Ramcomel Sen gave the students printed questions in 1 Grammar, 2 Belles Letters, 3 Rhetoric, 4 Theology, 5 Logic, and 6 Bhasha. They were not able to answer them all and the Baboo reports: "as to what they have answered,

In the 1st they are deficient,
2nd very unsatisfactorily,
3rd ditto ditto
4th and 5th complete failure.
6th very deficient.'

223. Mr. J. C. C Sutherland's report runs thus:

"The Exercises of the Students of Law of the Institution, as well as those of a few unattached Candidates for diplomas, have been carefully examined by me, and the result submitted to the Committee of Examination."

"They were tried by ten legal questions well calculated to elicit their merits. The following two Pundits are considered as entitled to diplomas.

Mudun Mohun.	Ram Narayun."

"I do not think it necessary to class the remaining three: their exercises shew less skill and familiarity with Law Treatises."

Scholarships.

224. Some inaccuracies occurred relative to the preparation of the examination papers for Scholarships in the Sanscrit College, and in consequence, it was found difficult to adjudge the grant. Under these circumstances the Examiners were requested, 1st to state the names of those they considered qualified with reference to the standard laid down in the printed Rules and Regulations, p. ccix. of the Appendix to the last General Report, and 2ndly to state where deviation from those Rules was apparent, and 3rdly if that deviation had arisen from unavoidable causes, or such for which the students were not responsible.

With reference to this requisition the following recommendations were submitted,

A senior	Scholarship	to	Muddun Mohun of the	Smriti Class.
A junior	ditto	to	Dwarkanath of the	Vedantah Class.
	ditto	to	Nilmaddhava of	ditto.
	ditto	to	Kalecoomar of	ditto.
	ditto	to	Bholanath of the	Alankar Class.
	ditto	to	Ramnarayn of	ditto

As the time of study of the first named, Muddun Mohun, had long expired, he having entered the College in January,

1829, the recommendation in his favor could not take effect. And as it had been ruled on a reference from the Mahomedan College, that junior Scholarships should be available to those only, who had not been more than 3 years attached to the junior Department, and so ruled also in regard to all Colleges and Schools by Circular No. 17, Appendix, No. IV. and as all the students had been more than the three years, no junior Scholarship could be allowed them.

Arrangements have been made to prevent similar disappointment and confusion in future.

Sanscrit College. Miscellaneous Law Professor.

225. The Secretary to the Law Examination Committee, having reported that on an examination having been held of Candidates for the situation of Hindoo Law Officer to Courts of Justice in the provinces immediately subject to this Presidency, not one out of eleven competitors was found eligible for a diploma, and having noticed that this result was owing in the opinion of the Committee to the removal of Ramchunder Vidya Vagis, the Law Professor, the Government resolved that the vacancy in the Law Department should be filled up by the appointment of a qualified person. Barut Chunder Surmoni, then holding the situation of Pundit of the Judge's Court at Burdwan, was accordingly appointed to the vacant Law Chair.

New Secretary.

226. In March 1841, Captain Marshall the then Secretary having resigned, Baboo Russomoy Dutt, the Secretary to the Hindoo College, was appointed to the situation.

Science through the Vernacular and English Languages respectively.

227. With reference to Para. 56 of our last General Report, we have to communicate that measures are being adopted, (the details of which will be hereafter reported in due course) in accordance with the wish of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, of the Government of India, of ourselves, and of a very large known majority of the students, to establish a Class for instruction in the English language, and in the Literature and Science of the west through that medium.

228. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Resources of Annual Income.					Nature of Charge.	Actual Charges for 1840-41.		Actual Charges for 1841-42.	
Separate Fund.	*Assignmt. from Parliamentary Grant.*	*Total.*	*Assignmt. from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840*	*Establishmt & Expences as fixed by Govt. dated 16th Dec. 1840.*		*Items.*	*Total.*	*Items.*	*Total.*
Separate Grant from Government, 24,669-3 under Orders, dated 23rd July, 1824	....	a 24,669 13	....	b 17,094	Secretary and Assistant, ...	1,650 0 0		1,850 0 0	
					Professors and Teachers of Sanscrit. .	7,[illegible] 8 10		10,694 10 8	
					Stipends, ...	2,307 0 1		2,156 4 4	
					Establishment, ...	1,606 8 2		1,972 0 7	
					Books and Contingencies...	650 12 3		1,099 15 8	
							a 13,617 13 4		b 18,372 15 3

a Charges for 11 months ending 28th February, 1841.

b Charges for 13th months ending 31st March, 1842.

School Buildings. 229. The Sanscrit College is situated nearly in the central part of the city of Calcutta, about a mile and three quarters distant from the Government House in the north-easterly direction. The name of its locality is Patuldanga, and at present called College Street. It is on the north side of the College Square, and is in the same premises with the Hindoo College. Three of the Professors reside in the vicinity of the College, and the rest in different parts of the city, the distances of the places of their residences in no case exceeding two miles.

The College is a substantial brick built (pakha) building, and the ventilation is good.

The premises consist of three buildings, of which the centre is two storied, and contains one large Hall on the first floor, and one on the second floor, each measuring 50 feet by 25, and seven good sized apartments above, with the same number below.

The building is in good condition. It underwent a thorough repair in 1841. The only addition (made in 1839) is a Durwan's lodge.

The premises were built in 1824, at the expence of Government.

Of the three buildings mentioned, the whole of the centre one, (with the exception of its upper hall, which is reserved for the use of the Hindoo and Sanscrit Colleges in common, and three rooms in the second floor occupied by the senior Department, and one room in the ground floor by the junior Department of the former Institution,) is devoted to the Sanscrit College. The wings being entirely occupied by the Hindoo College.

HOOGHLY COLLEGE

OR

COLLEGE OF MOHAMMUD MOHSIN.

5TH AND 6TH YEARS.

230. *Sub-Committee as on 30th April, 1841.*

The Hon. Sir E. Ryan, *President.*
The Hon'ble W. W. Bird.
C. W. Smith, Esq.
J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq.,
Major R. J. H. Birch.
J. Grant, Esq., M. D.
Nawab Tahawur Jung.
T. A. Wise, Esq., M. D. *Secretary and Member.*

Section of the Council of Education for the College, and its dependencies as on 30th of April, 1842.

The Hon. H. T. Prinsep, *President.*
C. H. Cameron, Esq.
J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq.
G. A. Bushby, Esq.
J. Grant, Esq., M. D.
Nawab Tahawur Jung.
H. V. Bayley, Esq., *Secretary and Member.*

Meeting days—whenever and wherever necessary.

231. Establishment of the Hooghly College as on 30th April, 1842.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
James Sutherland, Esq. *a* ...	...Principal	600	April 1, 1839
Mr. Clint, *b*	...Professor	500	July 1, 1841
Mr. Rochfort, *c*	...Head Master U.S. ...	400	July 1, 1840
Mr. Kelly, ...	...2d ditto ...	300	Aug. 1, 1836
Baboo Essenchunder Banorjee, *d*	...3d ditto	200	ditto.
Mr. Angus, ...	...4th ditto Sec. *a* ...	130	Apr. 1, 1842
Mr. Beanland, *e* ...	...ditto ditto *b* ...	100	Nov. 27, 1841
Mr. Clermont, ...	...Hd. Mr. L. S. 1st Cls. Sec. *a*	200	Mar. 25, 1839
Baboo Boloram Bissais, ...	... ditto *b*	80	Apr. 1, 1842
" Moheschunder Banorje, *f*	...2d Class Sec. *a* ...	120	Mar. 20, 1839
" Banemadob ditto, ...	... ditto *b*	70	ditto
Mr. Ure, ...	...3d ditto Sec. *a* ...	100	Feb. 14, 1840
Baboo Madhobchunder Dutt,	... ditto *b*	60	Oct. 12, 1836
" Sreenath Dutt, ...	... ditto *c*	60	July 1, 1840
" Shamlaul Shome, ...	...4th ditto Sec. *a* ...	80	July 27, ditto
" Radhakissen Sing, ...	... ditto *b*	60	Aug. 1, ditto
" Samachurn Mookerjee,	... ditto *c*	50	Jan. 14, 1841
Mr. Vogel, Writing Master, *g*	... ...	70	Mar. 1, 1841
Mr. Verniew, ...	...Librarian	70	May 20, 1840
Baboo Nilcomul Banorjee	...Assist. ditto... ...	10	Mar. 1, 1842

Anglo-Persian Department.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
Mouluvee Atawur Rehman, *h*	...2d Master ...	50	Jan. 7, 1840

Mohammedan Department.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
Mouluvee Akber Shaw, *i*	...(Suni) Head Muderris.	300	Aug. 1, 1836
" Meer Mohammud, *j*	...(Shia) ditto ...	300	Jan. 7, 1840
" Khadim Hussein, *k*	...2nd Suni ditto ...	120	Aug. 1, 1836
" Mufisoor Ahmud, *l*	...3d ditto	100	ditto
" Gholam Mukdhoom,	...4th Suni Muderris ...	80	ditto
" Mohammud Mustakim, *m*	.5th ditto	80	ditto
" Rumzan Ali, *n* ..	...6th ditto	80	ditto
" Furraghut Ali, ...	...7th ditto	60	ditto
" Mahammud Tagi,	...2nd Shia Muderris ...	70	ditto
" Toluttuf Hussein,	...3rd ditto	60	Mar. 12, 1839
" Tofuzzul Ali, *p* ...	...Regulation Mouluvi...	60	June 16, 1838
" Nusseeruddeen, *q*	...1st Mawin (suni) ...	30	Oct. 12, 1836
" Basharutoollah, *r*	...2nd ditto	30	Mar. 28, 1838
" Mohammud Modasser, *s*	...3rd ditto	30	Feb. 23, 1841
" Abdool Ali Hossein,	...Librarian	30	Apr. 19, 1842
Mirza Mobarek Ali, ...	...Writing Master, ...	30	Oct. 1, 1836

Bengali Department.

Obhoychurn Pundit *t*	...Superintendent ...	60	Aug. 20, 1836
Gobindchunder ditto, ..	...2nd Pundit ...	41	Dec. 14, 1836
Bhugobanchunder ditto,	...3rd ditto	30	ditto
Kasinath ditto, ...	...4th ditto	20	ditto
Hurrochunder ditto,	...5th ditto	20	Aug. 7, 1836
Gobindchunder ditto, *u* ...	...6th ditto	20	Oct. 15, 1837
Rajchunder ditto,	..7th ditto	20	Nov. 1, 1837
Juggomohun Sircar, *v* ...	...1st Arithmetic Teacher	16	ditto
Ramchunder ditto, *w* ..	...2nd ditto	16	ditto

Servant Establishment.

Rossickloll Doss,	.. Writer ..	32		April 15, 1840
Toylokhonath Pattack,	...Assistant ditto ...	10		Sept. 12, 1839
Jadobchunder Mullick.	...Collecting Sircar ...	8		May 17, „
17 Servants,	... ...	79		
Amount of Scholarships,	.. ...	273		
Contingencies,	... ...	473	3 6	
		5,893	3 6	
By amount of Schooling collected in February and March,		572	4 0	
		5,320	15 6	

a Professor of this College, from 18th Dec. 1836, to 31st March, 1839, salary 500 Rs.
b Officiating Head Master Hindoo College, from January to June 1841, salary 450, 2d Assistant ditto, 15th December 1833.
c Head Master, Calcutta Madrassa, from September 1830 to July 1840, salary 263 Rs.
d Junior Master General Assembly's School, Calcutta, from July 1833, to October 1834, Head Master and Superintendent, Kissenpore School, Chota Nagpore, from October 1834, to April 1836, Head Master Zemindaree School, Hooghly, from 1st April to 31st July, 1836.
e Head Master Dinagepoore School, from 5th November 1840 to 15th November 1841, salary 150 Rs.
f Officiating Head Master Zemindaree School, Hooghly, Assistant Master General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, from 13th September 1836, to 17th April 1839, Head Master Anglo-Persian Department Hooghly College, from 19th April to 28th February 1841.
g Head Master Chinsurah Free School in 1834, Junior Teacher, Hooghly College, in 1836.
h Officiating Mauwin Oriental Department, Hooghly College, 1841.
i Moulwee Imambarah Madrassa, 10 years.
j Acted as a substitute for Aolaud Hussein, 1 ditto,
k 7 years in the Calcutta Medrassa.
l 6 ditto ditto ditto
m Acted in the Fort William College, from 29th May 1822, to 4th July 1836.
n Acting Moulwee, Calcutta Madrassa 5 months.
o Moulwee of Hindoo College, Calcutta, 17 years.
p Ditto La Martiniere College, 5 months.
q Ditto Delhie Madrassa, 3 years.
r Ditto ditto 5 ditto.
s Ditto ditto ditto.
t 2nd Pundit, Hooghly College, from 20th August 1836, to [illegible]
u Junior Master, ditto.
v Teacher of Government Bengali School, 18 years.
w Ditto ditto.

232. *Statement shewing the number of paying Students, and the Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay on the 31st December.*

	Non Paying.	Paying.	Total Amount paid.		
1835 ..	The College was not established till 1st Aug. 1836.				
1836....	[illegible]	.....	..	..	..
1837....		.....	...	..	..
1838....		.....	..	..	..
1839....	987	130	1869	1	4
1840....	496	261	2767	12	5
1841	366	242	2201	12	..

Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages taught at the College of Mohammud Mohsin on the 31st December.

	English.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Hindee.	Oordoo.	Bengali.
1835...	The College was not established till 1st Aug. 1836.						
1836....	1013	26	181	66	..	.	9
1837...	750	...	182	92	..	..	689
1838..	657	..	172	86	..	.	605
1839....	657	.	172	87	25	..	651
1840....	706	..	240	120	..	..	681
1841....	658	...	109	110	.	..	621

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Institution, on the 31st December, of the following seven years.

	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Others than these three.
1835	The College was not established till 1st Aug 1836.			
1836	34	169	1068	
1837....	22	261	751	
1838	26	238	651	
1839...	17	273	661	
1840 .	14	288	681	
1841 ..	16	327	621	*

* At this College several applicants are monthly refused admission, who are qualified for it, owing to a want of accommodation in the College Building.

English Dept. Examinations, 1840 41.

233. Our late Secretary Dr. Wise examined at the Hooghly College, and his report of the result of his examination of certain Classes of the Hooghly College on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th December, is subjoined

"The first day was devoted to the general inspection of the College, Branch, and Infant Schools, which was highly satisfactory from the number, the regularity, and the general intelligence of the scholars."

"The Anglo-Persian Classes of the College, were carefully examined by Captain Richardson and myself. The Hindoo Scholars, who had increased much the size of the Classes of this Department, had recently been removed to the English Department, and at the time of the examination the three Classes of the Anglo-Persian Department consisted of 25 scholars."

"The senior Class consists of nine Mahommedan boys, who read an easy book with tolerable facility, and explain common words readily and well. They parse correctly, and know Geography pretty well. They are not sufficiently practised in Mental Arithmetic, and Lessons on Objects. The boys of this Class are attentive and appear very desirous to learn English."

"The second Class consists of eight scholars. They read with some difficulty, and explain in Hindoostani."

"The second Section of the second Class, consists of 8 scholars of whom five were only present. They have recently joined and are in the Alphabet."

"The Head Master of the Anglo-Persian Department, Baboo Moheshchunder, is an intelligent, and experienced Hindoo teacher; and the second master is likewise a Hindoo. I made enquiries of the Mouluvees as to the reason of so few Mahommedans learning English, and they were of opinion, that although the scholars liked their masters, that they would prefer a Mahomedan being placed over this Department, who would be able to explain difficulties in the Persian Language."

"I next examined the two senior Classes in Science by a proposition in Euclid, an oral examination in Natural Philosophy, and a written examination."

2d Class Senior School.

234. "This Class is composed of 21 scholars of whom one was absent."

"This Class was tried by the 31st proposition of the 3d Book of Euclid. Only four of the students could explain the three cases of the proposition. I place their names in the order of their merit, the first being the prize student."

1. Jodunath Set.	3. Kadarnath Biswas.
2. Garuchurn Dass.	4. Kistomohun Singh.

"The other 16 students knew little or nothing about this important, and by no means difficult proposition; which proves that their studies in Euclid should be again revised by this Class: and I should suggest, that two days in the week be devoted to this important subject, which should be varied by giving deductions from the different propositions as they proceed. Bland's deductions might be used for this purpose."

"I examined this Class in Optics with which subject they appeared much more familiar than with Geometry. The students do not express themselves readily and correctly in the English language, and the few opportunities which the students have of improving themselves in English, out of school, should make the masters careful that they only allow the English language to be spoken during the school hours. There are different articles in Natural Philosophy belonging to the College which should be brought into use, and would interest the students and fix the knowledge then acquired, on the memory. I was told that these Instruments are now never used in the Class."

"The senior Class was examined in Geometry by being required to demonstrate prop. D. of the supp. of the 6th Book. I regret to say that the following seven students, viz.

Boloram Biswas.	Nobinchunder Dass.
Greeshchunder Ghose.	Gurucburn Chatterjee.
Gongachurn Shome.	Gongachurn Sircar.
Digamber Biswas.	

were only able to demonstrate it. Their names are placed in the order of merit The explanation of the nature and uses of Logarithms was not so satisfactory as I had expected, more from an inability to explain themselves correctly than from an ignorance of this important subject. I do not consider, that this Class deserves a prize for Natural Philosophy, but Boloram Biswas and Gongachurn Sircar demonstrated a difficult proposition (a deduction from) the 47 of the 1st Book, and I beg leave to propose that the latter student receive a prize for this exercise."

"I tried both the two first or senior Classes by eight questions of a miscellaneous nature, and this more as a test of their general acquirements than as a display of the extent of their knowledge. The result is not satisfactory even allowing that some of the students of the 2d Class could not be supposed to be able to work one or two of the questions proposed."

235. Captain Richardson examined the 1st Class of the Hooghly College in reading and explanation. He stated as follows.

"As far as I am able to judge it is in a condition that reflects great credit on the Institution. I examined each boy separate-

ly in very difficult passages in Bacon, Shakespeare, and Pope. Afterwards I heard the whole Class together read some passages in Othello. I was greatly pleased with the majority of the boys in this Class though some few of them were not sufficiently advanced to deserve a place in it."

"I would give the prize for reading and explanation to Thakoordass Chukerbutty Next to him I would rank Richard Cecil, who acquitted himself very creditably indeed."

Captain Richardson, also examined the 2d Class Upper School in reading and explanation. Most of the boys in it read with great facility and correctness. He heard the whole Class together read a portion of Paradise Lost, and afterwards examined each separately in a passage from Shakespeare. Jadubchunder Bose, he thought, deserved the prize for reading and explanation; next to him Chundichurn Shome deserved particular notice.

236. The Acting Principal, Dr. Esdaile examined the English studies of the 3rd Class. He was sorry to find, that the pupils had been allowed to forget their Grammar to such an extent as to disqualify even the best for promotion. This of course prevented their translating with any degree of propriety. In History, they answered with considerable correctness.

Mr. Rochfort and Mr. Kelly found them ready in Algebra and Logarithms; less so in Arithmetic and Euclid, and indifferent in their Natural Philosophy.

The Acting Principal found the progress of the 4th Class in their English studies very satisfactory.

Mr. Kelly examined this Class in the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Natural Philosophy. In the use of the Globes, only two boys failed in answering the questions, and another answered some and failed in others; but the rest answered correctly.

In Arithmetic there were two questions in the reduction of the vulgar fractions proposed. Only one boy failed in answering both the questions, and four others answered only one, but the rest answered both the questions correctly and readily. In Algebra there were also two questions in the reduction of fractions proposed. In this case also, only one boy failed in answering both the questions, and five others only answered one, but the rest answered both the questions readily and correctly. In Geometry they were set the 34th proposition, B. 1st only. Three boys entirely failed, and six others were stated to be middling and to understand the proposition, but they left out some part of their demonstration, and this Mr. Kelly ascribed in a great measure to carelessness, but the rest answered correctly. Mr. Kelly concluded. "The Class has studied the outlines of Astronomy from the Introductory Treatise of the Library of

Useful Knowledge, and the boys acquitted themselves very well in this also. I think that the Class, on the whole, especially considering its grade, has passed a very satisfactory examination."

The Officiating Principal found the 6th Class much improved in their power of expressing themselves in English as well as in pronunciation, but added that they required to be more exercised in composition. In their other studies they were stated to have made a very creditable appearance.

Mr. Rochfort found the 5th Class was very imperfect in Grammar, Geography, and Globes, and he considered it in a bad state.

237. The Lower School 1st Class appeared to Mr. Rochfort to have been carefully instructed, and to be in his opinion in as good a state as could have been expected.

The 2nd Class, he noticed, read and explained fairly, but were ignorant of Grammar, and imperfect in lessons on things.

Of the 3rd Class, Mr. Deane reported that the majority of the boys acquitted themselves much to his satisfaction.

The progress made by the boys of the 4th Class, was not thought by Mr. Holland what he had anticipated from the length of time they had been in the College; as they read very indifferently, and were very deficient both in Arithmetic, Geography, and Dictation.

The 5th Class he also thought backward, but the 6th gave him much satisfaction.

Of the 7th Class, Mr. Kelly reports "the pronunciation was not good, but in other respects the Class passed a satisfactory examination. In Spelling, Parsing, Grammar, and Arithmetic they passed a very creditable examination, and the boys answered almost all the questions that were proposed."

Of the 8th Class, Mr. Kelly stated "this Class passed a very creditable examination. Almost all the boys read distinctly and pronounced correctly. In Spelling, Parsing, and Multiplication Tables, about 10 boys acquitted themselves well, and the rest answered some questions, and failed in others."

The 9th Class did not pass a very satisfactory examination. A few of the boys answered questions proposed, and the rest of them with a few exceptions entirely failed. The reading was faulty.

Of the 10th Class, it was reported that with a few exceptions, the boys passed a creditable examination.

The 11th Class passed a bad examination, in Reading and Spelling. They seemed quick in Arithmetic, and explained tolerably well.

The boys of the 12th Class acquitted themselves very satisfactorily. They read and spelt correctly, and explained well

from English into Bengali and the reverse, understanding the terms used.

Oriental Department, 1840-41.

238. On the 28th and 29th of December, 1840, Major Ouseley examined the Oriental Department of the Hooghly College, assisted by Moulovees Hafiz Ahmud Kubeer, Abdoor Ruheem, and Mohummud Moortuza.

Major Ouseley stated that on the whole, there was a very considerable improvement perceptible in the Oriental Department of the College since the previous examination in February, 1840, more especially in the students of Law and General Literature; there was also a considerable increase in the number and respectability of the Sheeah students attached to the College, and the general proficiency of this Class of students was of a higher order than that evinced at either of the former examinations, a result, which Major Ouseley added, might in some measure, be attributed to the zeal and learning of the Sheeah Head Professor Meer Mohummud.

Major Ouseley remarked that some of the old students who had passed years in the former Hooghly Madrassa made their appearance at this examination for the purpose of competing with the younger Alumni for prizes. He pointed out how objectionable such a practice was, and how disheartening to the younger students to find themselves suddenly and unexpectedly opposed by men of mature age and acquirements.

From what occurred at this examination, Major Ouseley thought that there was reason to apprehend, that some of the students only made their appearance a few days before the examination, having absented themselves without cause or with insufficient cause for months previously, and observed that this should certainly be remedied, and might be prevented by passing a Rule that no student, who was absent from lectures three or four months should be allowed to attend at the Annual Examination.

We have since taken steps to put a stop to this evil.

Vernacular Department.

239. Baboo Oboyechurn Pundit examined the Classes of the College in Bengali. Their progress during the year was fair, but not so great as it ought to have been. As we have touched upon these points in Paras. 26 to 84, and Para. 123 of this Report, we think further remarks in this place unnecessary.

Examinations, 1841-42. English Department.

240. In 1841-42, the Officiating Principal reported, that he was not able to take his usual part in the examinations, being engaged in superintending the examination for Scholarships, which was carried on simultaneously with the others. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes of the Upper School were all engaged in the Scholarship Examina-

tion, and the Committee's Resolution below cited, will shew their state. The 4th Class underwent the usual prize examination, and as they were never expected to gain a Scholarship, the usual prizes were continued to them. The reports of the Examiners were sufficiently favorable, and from the Principal's own observation, that officer considered that good progress had been made in all Departments of the College.

The attendance of masters and pupils had been regular; and business was conducted with increasing quiet and good order.

The School fees were levied with little trouble, and the average was 275 Rs. per month, and the applications for admission were far more numerous than the College required

In regard to the Anglo-Persian Department, the Principal remarked, that it hardly had time after its reorganization referred to, in Para. 101, page 46 of our last General Report i. e. for 1839-40, to produce satisfactory results The young boys had, however, made as much progress as could be reasonably expected in so short a time. There were 38 boys in this Class, and all Mahomedans.

241. We subjoin the more Special Reports.

Extract from printed Resolution on English Department Scholarships, by the Examiners.

"The undersigned beg to concur in allotting four (4) senior Scholarships to the English Department of this Institution to wit, 1 Juddonath Banurjee,—2 Nowruttun Mullick,—3 Hurry Mohun Chatterjee—4 Gungachurn Sircar."

"JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Hooghly College.

"1. Juddonauth Doss, ... 3rd Class.
2. Kadarnauth Dey, ... 1st Class, Sec. B.
3. Gobindchunder Bose, ... 2nd Class.
4. Bobunmohun Sen,.................... 2nd Class.
5. Hurrochunder Bose, ... 1st Class, Sec. B."

"There being no out-competitor according to the scheme of page xxix of the Appendix of the General Report before quoted, the Examiners proceeded to report upon the further papers from the Hooghly College and Branch School, and after full consideration concur in considering Siddessur [illegible] qualified for, and entitled to, the sixth Scholarship, which they award to him accordingly."

Extract from the Proceedings of the Deputation of the Committee [illegible] to Hooghly in March last.

"No. V. Read Lists of the students, who were Candidates for Scholarships, exhibiting their names, ages, length of time in College, classification, and course of studies, and names, &c. of masters."

"Mr C. H. Cameron and Dr. Grant examined the boys of the 1st Class, the former in General Literature and History, the latter in the History of British India, and the Elements of Natural Philosophy. The results exhibited were fair and encouraging, and gave promise of a higher standard of attainments at no very distant period. For their exertions generally, both in the course of studies, and in the internal arrangements of the College, the Principal and officers, who have been engaged during the past year in the several offices of instruction appear to the President and Deputation of the Council entitled to much praise."

242. The 4th Class Sec. A. was examined by Mr. Clint in Goldsmith's History of Greece, as edited by Mr. Pinnock. The boys answered very satisfactorily both in the subject matter and in Grammar, only six being below mediocrity. The Prize for English was awarded to Banimadub Bose. Womachurn Chuttro, Ramchunder Doss and Prosunnochunder Mookerjee, were stated to deserve honorable mention.

Baboo Shamloll Shome considered Dwarknath Seal as deserving the Prize for Geography, and Nundololl Dutt for Arith...

Baboo Isser Chunder Banerjee examined the boys of the 4th Class Sec. B. in reading History, Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic. The following boys appeared to him to distinguish themselves in their studies.

Chundercoomer Chatterjee,.......for Geography.
Umbicachurn Mokerjee, ... Grammar.
Kylaschunder Chatterjee,............ Arithmetic.

Junior Department. 243. Mr. Clint examined the 1st Class, Section A. in Arithmetic, the use of the Terrestrial Globe, Geography and the English language. In Arithmetic only ten boys answered well, the best being Shamachurn Ghose.

Of the Globe, Ramkisto Bose gave the best account. This student answered very well in all the subjects of examination.

In Geography, the answering was satisfactory in more than two-thirds of the Class. The Prize being given to [illegible] Chatterjee.

In English, Mr. Clint awarded the Prize to Gobindchunder Ghotuk, who was however so nearly equalled by [illegible] Ghose, that he also recommended the latter for an additional Prize.

The pronunciation however of this Class was stated to require much care and correction.

In explaining passages more than three-fourths were above mediocrity. The book used was the Azimghur Reader.

The 1st Class, Section B. had (Mr. Rochfort stated,) made good progress since the last examination. All the pupils appeared nearly equal, and well instructed for their standing. They read distinctly, and explained English with precision. They had a clear view of Grammar and Geography, and seemed to understand all they had been taught. Kaltchurn Doss held the first place in reading, spelling and explaining; Koilaschunder Gangoolee in Grammar; Poornochunder Ghose in Geography; Bholanath Ghose in Arithmetic, and Koilaschunder Roy in Writing.

The A and B Sections of the 2nd Class, were deemed by Mr. Kelly very good in reading, and the answers in Grammar, Lessons on Objects, Spelling and Arithmetic were also good, but they were rather deficient in Geography.

The examination of the 3rd Class, Sections A, B, and C, was on the whole highly satisfactory. The boys pronounced accurately, read fluently, and (with the exception of a few in Section A,) explained with tolerable correctness

The examination of the 4th Class, Section A, gave equal satisfaction.

The Examiner found in the 4th Class, Section B, a great facility as to the majority of them in reading and explaining different Lessons in their Class-Book.

The examination of the students of the 4th Class, Section C, shewed that the boys were well grounded in what they had learnt, for the whole Class, with exception of one or two, who had been recently admitted, read, spelt and explained correctly.

Oriental Department, 1841-42.

244. In compliance with the Orders of Government, Major Ouseley examined the students of the Oriental Department in the Hooghly College on the 22nd and 23rd November. That officer had been instructed by the General Committee to examine at the same time the Candidates for Arabic Scholarships according to the test prescribed in the Rules and Regulations.

Major Ouseley reported, that nearly all the students of fair promise or long standing, presented themselves as Candidates for Scholarships. Leaving a numerous Class of beginners in Grammar, Law, General Literature and Arithmetic to be examined by two of the Moolubees, who accompanied him to Hooghly, the Major proceeded to examine the rest.

The number of Candidates who attended for examination for Scholarships was sixty-three, of which number two only were out-students. Thirty-three entered their names to compete for the senior Scholarships, and thirty for the junior.

After a careful examination and comparison of each paper, Major Ouseley regretted that it was not in his power to recommend any individual for the 1st Class of senior Scholarships, value 50 Rs. per mensem, as in no instance had the exercises or questions being completely or accurately translated and answered; but making some allowance for the novelty and difficulty of the task, five students appeared to Major Ouseley to deserve senior Scholarships of the 2nd Grade (or 15 Rupees per mensem), and a similar number, junior Scholarships of 8 Rupees per mensem.

Major Ouseley added, that the junior Scholarship allotted for public competition, might fairly be awarded to the out-student Iman Oollah, whose exercises were creditably performed, and quite equal to those of some of the students noticed in the preceding Para.

The names of students recommended for senior Scholarships of 15 Rupees per mensem were, viz.

1. Fyzoollah.
2. Ameer Mohammud.
3. Vakeel Ooddeen.
4. Ulee Ukbhur.
5. Gholam Nujuf.

The names of students recommended for junior Scholarships of 8 Rupees per mensem were, viz.

1. Noor Mohammud.
2. Ulee Ushghur.
3. Mummed Ulee.
4. Inamool Huk.
5. Ghoolam Punjutton.

Out-student recommended for junior Scholarship—1 Imanoollah.

Appendix p. xviii No. III will shew that these recommendations were fully approved and confirmed, and a reference to the test prescribed in the Rules p. ccviii. and ix. of the Appendix to the last Report, combined with our present Notice of the Oriental Department of this Institution, will afford a sufficient criterion of its state and progress without the necessity of troubling His Honor in Council with more minute details.

Vernacular Department.

245. The same remarks as precede for 1840, apply to this Department for 1841. In both years the books read seemed to have been

Burnomala	Spelling.
Neetirotha	Moral Tales.
Monorunjun Itihas	Pleasing ditto.
Gyanchundrica	An advanced Reader.
Gyan Ornuba	Ditto.
History of Bengal	In Bengali.
History of India	Ditto.
Composition.................*	In English & Bengali.

* See page ccv. of Appendix to last Report.

Resources of Annual Income.

Separate Fund.		Assgnmt. from Parliamentary Grant.	Total.	Assgnmt. from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840	Establishment & Expenses as fixed by Govt. letter, dated 16th Dec. 1840
Interest of Fund, under Orders, dated 30th March, 1836, ...	41,316 0				
1-9th Share of proceeds of the Syudpore trust estate under Orders, dated 30th Mar. 1836,	6,000 0	.....	51,781 8 0	28,902 0 0	41,018 0 0
Schooling (College) ..	3,433 8			51,781 8 0	
Ditto Branch School, ..	1,03[illegible] 0				
	5[illegible],781 8			80,683 8 0	

Nature of Charges.	Actual Charges for 1840-41. Items.	Actual Charges for 1840-41. Total.	Actual Charges for 1841-42. Items.	Actual Charges for 1841-42. Total.
Principal, ...	7,[illegible] 0 0		7,200 0 0	
Professors of English Dept.	18,[illegible]40 7 8		27,[illegible] 0 0	
English Scholarships	.. . ...		964 2 10	
Professors of Oriental ditto,. ...	17,[illegible]27 5 1		19,765 2 3	
Ditto of the Medical Department, .	840 0 0		216 0 0	
Ditto of the Anglo-Persian Class	1,560 0 [illegible]		760 0 0	
Oriental Scholarships, ...	.. ...		520 11 0	
Establishment, ...	[illegible],440 6 0		1,464 0 0	
Books and Contingencies,..........	6,074 4 4		4,204 0 6	
Cost of Repairs and Additional Buildings,. . ..., . . .	*18,[illegible]10 6 [illegible]	7[illegible],592 7 1	*1[illegible],975 9 6	75,308 0 7
Branch School.				
English Teachers, ...	3,[illegible]0 0 0		4,282 10 3	
Oriental ditto	1,[illegible]50 0 0		1,[illegible]72 [illegible] 9	
Scholarships	.. . .		45 14 11	
Establishment, ...	[illegible] 0 0		[illegible] 0 0	
Books and Contingencies	[illegible] [illegible] 1		23[illegible] 8 9	
Cost of repairing the School House	*[illegible] 2 6	[illegible] 14 7	*43 4 0	6,241 7 8
Infant School.				
English Teacher, ...	950 0 0		1,129 5 4	
Pundit	[illegible] 0 0		240 0 0	
Peon, ...	[illegible] 0 0		60 0 0	
Books and Contingencies, ...	3 14 6		25 12 0	
Cost of repairing the School Bungalow, ...	*29 10 6	1,293 9 0	*60 8 0	1,515 9 4
		80,481 14 8		83,265 4 7

* Extra Charges and exclusive of fixed Annual Receipts and Charges.

School Buildings.

247. The College is situated at Chinsurah. Sudder Station of Hooghly is distant about two miles to the northward. The building is on the bank of the river a few hundred yards to the southward of the town of Chinsurah, where several of the European gentry of the Station reside. A road to the northward that leads down to the Ghaut divides the College from the Church, which is near the river side, and from a house immediately facing the grand entrance to the north, which is now occcupied by the Chaplain of the Station. A few yards farther to the north are the Officers' barracks. Of the ten Native Masters of the English Department, five reside in Chinsurah. The other Native Masters of this Department reside, one at Chandernagore, one near Tribanee, distant six miles, two at Hooghly, and one on the other side of the river. The Superintending Pundit and the second and another Pundit reside in Chinsurah; the rest of the Pundits on the other side of the river. The Mooluvees all reside in Chinsurah, except Syud Meer Mahommud, the head Shiah Mooluvee who resides at Hooghly.

The College is puckah built of brick, and the ventilation is very good.

There are on the upper floor one large Hall 103 feet by 35, and seventeen good sized Compartments. In the lower there are nineteen good sized Compartments.

* See also Para. 73 of this Report.

The Building underwent a thorough repair in 1840.* The only alterations however were the enclosure of the verandahs, a stair-case north and south, and the division of the room, formerly the Library into two rooms; one of them being still the Library; and the building of a Reception-room over the Portico to the west.

When the College was built cannot exactly be stated, but it was built by the well known General Perron, probably about 30 years ago, as a residence for himself.

The south side of the Building, above and below, is occupied by the Oriental Department.

HOOGHLY BRANCH SCHOOL.

3RD AND 4TH YEARS.

248. ***Establishment of the Hooghly Branch School as on 30th April, 1842.***

English Department.

Name.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Baboo Parbuttychurn Sircar *a*	...Head Master......	200	0	0	Dec. 1, 1837
„ Khettermohun Chatterjie *b*	.2d Master	80	0	0	Jan. 20, 1838
„ Sreenath Banorjee *c* ...	...3d ditto	50	0	0	Aug. 1, 1836
„ Girishchunder Ghose ...	...4th ditto	50	0	0	Jan. 13, 1841
„ Bhugobuttychurn Mullick	...5th ditto	30	0	0	Mar. 15, 1839
Oriental Department.					
Moulavee Asud Ali ...	...Head Moulavee..	40	0	0	Dec. 19, 1837
„ Oazuddeen *d* ...	...2d ditto	30	0	0	Sept. 12, 1836
Sreeram Pundit	...Head Pundit ...	20	0	0	Dec. 1, 1837
Sreenath ditto	...2d ditto	16	0	0	Ditto 27, ditto
Hullodhur Surma	...Arithmetic Teacher	16	0	0	Apr. 1, 1841
4 Servants' Wages	... ...	22	0	0	
Scholarship	... ...	8	0	0	
Contingencies	... ...	86	15	0	
		648	15	0	
By amount of Schooling collected in Feb. and March,		196	8	0	
		452	7	0	

a 2nd Master, Dacca School from 15th June, 1835, to 3rd Nov. 1837, salary 100 Rs.
b 4th ditto, June to October, 1837, ditto 30 Rupees.
c Junior Teacher, Hooghly College from 6th April, 1836, to 15th July, 1838, salary 20 Rupees.
d Mawin Hooghly College, Oriental Department 1 year, Dec. 1836 to 1837.

249. *Statement shewing the number of paying, Students and the Amount paid by them, and Students, who do not pay, on the 31st December.*

	Non-Paying.	Paying.	Total Amount paid.		
1835	*				
1836					
1837					
1838					
1839	122	178	248	0	0
1840	200	100	992	8	0
1841	200	100	104	8	0

Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages taught at the Hooghly Branch School on the 31st December.

	English.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Hindee.	Oordou.	Bengali.
1835	†						
1836							
1837							
1838	299	0	8	52	359	0	209
1839	300	0	13	49	362	0	300
1840	300	0	14	48	362	0	300
1841	300	0	21	47	0	0	300

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Institution, on the 31st December of the following seven years.

	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Others than these three.
1835	‡			
1836				
1837				
1838	0	60	299	359
1839	0	62	300	362
1840	1	64	297	362
1841	2	69	297	368

* The Pay system was not introduced till the 1st May, 1839.
† The School was not established till the 4th December, 1837.
‡ The School was not established till the 4th December, 1837.

Examinations, 1840-41. English Department.

250. Captain Richardson examined the 1st Class of the Hooghly Branch School, and was much pleased with it.

The boy who read and explained most correctly, was Obhoychurn Mojoomdar. He was stated to deserve the prize for reading and explanation, and Gobindchunder Kumar the prize for History and Composition.

The state of the Class was described as reflecting much credit on the Teacher, Baboo Parbuttychurn Sircar.

Mr. Rochfort examined this Class in Arithmetic and Geography, and found all the pupils ready and expert, and he considered the examination very satisfactory.

That gentleman also examined the 2nd Class, and they passed a very good examination, and were much improved since the previous July.

Mr. Kelly examined the 3rd Class, and stated that the pronunciation was generally pretty good, except that most of the boys mistook *w* for *v*. The reading not good; the boys of this Class generally read rapidly, made false pauses, and laid strong emphasis and always on the wrong words, so that their reading always appeared strained. The explanation was generally good and most of the boys gave the meaning in Bengali of the sentences, and not of mere words only. They were pretty good in Spelling and Geography, but in Arithmetic they did not acquit themselves quite so well.

Mr. Holland examined the 4th Class, and considering the age of the boys in this Class, and the length of time they had been learning English, was of opinion that the Class was in a backward state, and had attained but a slight knowledge of the language. They however spelt tolerably well.

On the 5th Class Mr. Holland reports:—

"The explanations have been given in Bengali by this Class, and although many of the boys have been from two to three years in the School, they are still very deficient in English, and quite unable to reply to questions in that language."

Mr. Clermont examined the 6th Class, 1st Division, and found it in all very deficient. The boys read indifferently, spelt very badly, and but a few explained well.

Mr. Kelly stated that the pronunciation of the 6th Class, 2nd Division, was pretty good and the boys gave the meaning of simple words in Bengali readily and correctly. The last Section knew the Alphabet.

Oriental Department.

251. In this year the progress of the boys in the Branch School in their Oriental studies, seemed to Major Ouseley fair with reference to the period employed on them. Major Ouseley took the opportunity of his reporting this result to submit various suggestions providing against the bad classification, and advanced age of the

students: evils which our later instructions and proceedings have remedied.

Vernacular Department.

252. The same remarks apply as have been made in regard to the College, and the same books were being read, with the addition of Smyth's Zemindaree Accounts.

Examinations, 1841-42. English Department.

253. Of the Hooghly Branch School 1st Class, Dr. Wise reported thus, "the order and regularity of this School, and the progress of the pupils continues to be satisfactory. The School-house is quite full, and all vacancies are immediately filled up with pupils ready to pay for their education."

"The senior Class continues regular in their attendance, not having remained away a day during the last nine months. *Mothoormohun Ghose* gets the prize for regularity and good conduct. This Class is still unequal in the ages of the pupils. They do not always pronounce correctly, and their tone is often defective. Their explanations were neither ready nor very accurate. They parsed readily; were familiar with the general features of Geography and the Roman History, as far as they had gone. Their knowledge of Arithmetic was extensive, and very accurate. With the exception of the pronunciation, I consider the state of this Class and of the School in general as continuing to reflect much credit on Baboo Purbuttychurn Sircar the Head Master."

Of the 2nd Class, Mr. Rochfort reported "that it was in a very good state. The boys read, spelt, and explained well, and understood the Elements of Grammar and Geography. They pointed out on the Maps the principal places in Europe and Asia, and corrected sentences in 16 Rules of Syntax. Their Translations were correct, as to sense, but generally imperfectly expressed in English"

The 3rd Class gave satisfaction in Reading, Explanation, Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic.

Generally speaking the 4th Class gave satisfaction to the Examiner, particularly in regard to its attainments in Grammar and Explanation. Reading was the only point in which it was deficient.

In regard to reading, the observations which have been made on the 4th Class, are specially applicable to the Section A of it. In other respects the pupils, with some exceptions gave satisfaction.

The 4th Class Section B, appeared to be well taught, most of the boys read, spelt, and explained well, and understood what they learnt.

The examination of the 4th Class, Section C, was not so satisfactory as expected, for most of the boys read, spelt, and explained rather indifferently.

Vernacular Department.

254. Baboo Obhoychurn Pundit examined 7 Classes in their Bengali studies which consisted of the following:

Bhogobun's Grammar to page 14 with Cases, Parsing, Meaning, Translation, &c.; Gyanchundrica to page 14 with ditto; Gynarnub to page 13; Pleasing Tales to page 17; Neeticotha Parts 1st and 2d—meaning of words and spelling; Burnomala Part 1—spelling, meaning, and Arithmetic to Addition and Multiplication.

Oriental Department.

255. The number of students in this Department was 45 divided into six Classes.

The 1st Class was examined in Zoobda in Suruf, the 2nd in Tusreef in Suruf, the 3rd in Akhlaq Mohsenee, the 4th in Bostan, the 5th in Gulistian, and the 6th in Sowal Jowab.

Extract from Report of Deputation to Hooghly, dated 17th March, 1842.

256. "The President assigned to Gobinchunder Kumar the junior Scholarship to which he was deemed entitled by the above Document, explaining to him the same points relative to the terms of his junior Scholarship at the Hooghly Branch School, as had been explained in the manner above recorded to the holders of the like junior Scholarships at the Hooghly College."

"The President then distributed prizes in the English and Oriental Departments of the Branch School."

School Building.

257. The Branch School House at Hooghly is situated in the Sudder Station, opposite the Zillah Court House on the north, the Collector's Cutcherry on the east, the houses of some respectable natives on the south, and that of a European gentleman on the west. It is not far from the residences of most of the European gentry at the Station, and the houses of almost all the Masters are not situated at the distance of more than half a mile from it, while the distance at which the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Masters live is not even half as much.

The house is constructed of bricks and mortar, except the Verandah, which is fenced with taties, to shelter the boys from the weather, and the Verandah of the outer-room, which is thatched with straw for the same reason. The whole house is well ventilated, having seven large windows on the south, and seven on the north, five on the east, and four on the west. It is not quite sufficiently large to accommodate 300 boys in it.

It has one large central Hall 40 by 21, and 6 other fair Compartments.

This house was built in 1834, from the funds subscribed by the Zemindars of the District.

HOOGHLY INFANT SCHOOL.

2ND AND 3RD YEARS.

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258. *Establishment of the Hooghly Infant School, as on 30th April,* 1842.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Name	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr Gomes	...Superintendent...	100	0	0	Jan. 1, 1[illegible]

Bengali Department.

Name	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Nobocomar Gupto a .	.. Pundit	20	0	0	May 1, 1839
1 Servant's Salary		[illegible]		0	
		12[illegible]			

Examinations, 1840-41 and 1841-42.

259. In 1840, there were 43 boys in 4 Classes all which were reported to be much improved since the previous year.

The best Report, of this School, for 1841, will be found in the subjoined Extract from the proceedings of the Deputation, dated 17th March, 1842.

"The President and Deputation then proceeded to the Infant School, the system pursued in which, and its general arrangements, seemed to the party useful and well calculated for the success of such an Institution."

School Building.

260. The Building in which the Infant School is held, is a small Bungalow of matted and bamboo work, and is situated in the same compound as the Hooghly Branch School, and is distant from the latter about 20 yards.

a Junior Master, Hooghly College, from 23rd April, 1838, to 31st January, 1839, salary 20 Rupees.

261. *Statement shewing the number of Paying Students and the Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay on the 31st December.*

Year	Non paying.	Paying.	Total Amount paid.
1835	} *	..	...
1836		..	...
1837		..	...
1838		..	...
1839			...
1840			...
1841			...

Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages taught, at the Hooghly Branch School, on the 31st December.

Year	English.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Hindee.	Oordoo.	Bengali.
1835	} †	.	..	..	...	...	.
1836		..	.	...	.		.
1837		..	..	...	...		...
1838		..	..	...	.		...
1839	98	.	.	...	..		98
1840	39	.	..	..		.	69
1841	54	..	.	.		...	54

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Institution, on the 31st Dec. of the following seven years.

Year	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.
1835	} ‡	..	.
1836		...	..
1837		..	.
1838		..	
1839	2	4	92
1840	4	9	56
1841	4	5	45

* [illegible] system is not adopted here, as it is an experimental establishment.
† School was established on the 1st February, 1839.
‡ Established 1st February, 1839.

. APORE BRANCH SCHOOL

2ND AND 3RD YEARS.

262. *Establishment of the Seetapore Branch School, as on the 30th April, 1842.*

Name.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Baboo Sreenauth Somodhor, *a*	...Head Master	80	0	0	Aug. 12, 1839
" Bhobaneechurn Mullick,	... 2nd ditto	50	0	0	July 15, 1841
Neersinghodev Seromony,	...Head Pundit	20	0	0	Apr. 23, 1842
Nundo Banerjee,	... 2nd ditto	16	0	0	July 4, 1840
2 Servants' wages, ...	...	10	0	0	Sept. 12, 1839
		176	0	0	

a Fifth Master, Hooghly College Lower School, from 1st August, 1836, to [illegible]th August, [illegible] salary 40 Rs.

263. *Statement shewing the number of Paying Students, and the Amount paid by them, & Students who do not pay.*

On the 30th December.	Non paying.	Paying.	Total Amount paid.
1835	*	...	..
1836	*	.	..
1837	*	..	..
1838	*	.	.
1839	25	33	20
1840	36	35	20
1841	61	30	20

Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the School.

On the 30th December.	English.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Hindee.	Oordoo.	Bengali.
1835	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
1836	..		.	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..		..	..	..	.
1838	.		..	..	.	..	..
1839	58			..	.	.	58
1840	71	.		..	..	.	71
1841	101	..		..	..	..	101

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Seetapore Institution, on the 30th December of the following seven years.

On the 30th December.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Others than those three.
1835	...	...	..	..
1836	...	...	..	..
1837	...	...	.	..
1838	...	...	..	..
1839	...	1	57	..
1840	1	1	69	..
1841	1	...	100	..

* Prior to 14th September 1839, the School had no existence.

Examination, 1840-41.

264. Baboo Essenchunder Banerjee examined the progress made by the pupils of the Seetapore School during 1840, and reported the result of the examination. He noticed the strict discipline enforced among the boys, the regularity of their attendance, and the great proficiency they generally manifested in the different Departments of their studies, and especially the interest which many of the inhabitants of the place, seemed to take in the cause of education generally, but chiefly in the advancement of the English language.

The first Class [illegible]ther thinly attended on the day of the examination, in con[illegible]ence, as the Examiner was given to understand, of the preval[illegible]nce of sickness at Seetapore and its adjacent villages. But the few that were present were said to have answered with readiness almost all the questions put to them. The Examiner was not much satisfied with their manner of reading verse; but in their other studies they acquitted themselves to his satisfaction.

The Examiner was equally satisfied with the second and third Classes; the former was however found deficient in Grammar, and the latter could not explain with correctness several passages of Reader No 2.

The fourth Class was composed of boys among whom there was a great disparity in point of acquirements; in as much as the best six boys had not advanced even beyond the Alphabet.

The boys of the above Classes were examined separately, and the same pieces were given, and the same questions put to every individual. No opportunities were given for communicating with, or assisting each other, and the masters themselves kept themselves at a distance from their pupils.

Vernacular Department.

265. Fifty-six presented themselves for examination in 3 Classes. Baboo Obhoychunder reported the result to be "not satisfactory." They were reading Bhugwan's Grammar and Neeticotho Parts i. ii. and iii.

Oriental Department.

266. The Mutawalee having objected to the Head Soonee Moulusee (Akber Shah,) of the College examining the Oriental Department, the matter was referred to Government, and the following orders here issued:

"The Governor General in Council would not anticipate the recurrence of objection on the part of Mohammud Ullee Hofiz to the periodical ascertainment of the condition of the Seetapore Seminary by the deputation of a Professor from the Hooghly College, after it shall have been explained to the Mutawalee, that the object of these examinations is to connect his Institution by a suitable system of training and elementary education with the superior College at Hooghly, by which the benefits of the latter will become more accessible to the pupils of the Seetapore Madrassa, and the utility and character of the Seetapore School, will be preserved and promoted."

"A communication from the General and Local Committee to this effect, noticing the unexpected complaint of Akber Shah, will, His Lordship in Council hopes, be sufficient to secure the concurrence and co-operation of the Mut[illegible]alee at Seetapore in the conduct of these examinations in[illegible]."

The communication suggested was accordingly made to the Mutawalee, and with every success.

Examinations, 1841-42. English Department.

267. At the end of 1841, the number of students actually prosecuting their studies was sixty-five. The system of payment had been introduced and successfully adhered to, from the opening of the School in 1839, the rate of Schooling varying from two Rupees to eight Annas. In the admission of boys no distinction is observed as regards the caste or creed of the Candidates, but the applications of adults are rejected. No good buildings being available,

Baboo Moteelall Kheteria liberally granted the use of his house free of charge, for which the Committee's best thanks are due.

Baboo Moheschunder Banerjee examined the different Classes, and went through all the branches of their studies. He states "the boys read with considerable fluency and correctness, and displayed no ordinary promptitude in pointing out places on Maps, and in analyzing sentences into their constituent parts of speech. They work sums in Arithmetic with great facility and readiness. Most of the junior students however did not appear to have been well exercised in Spelling, and failed to give satisfaction in the Translation of simple sentences into intelligible Bengali."

Upon enquiring the Examiners found that the students had no knowledge whatever of the English language, previous to their being admitted to this School. It was further brought to their knowledge, that they had also to encounter other local difficulties arising from sickness; from a want of extra assistance obtainable from more advanced Scholars or from friends at home, as at the Hooghly College. Taking these circumstances into consideration the progress the students of this School had made, and within so short a period, reflected great credit on the persevering exertions and attention of Baboo Sreenath Sumodhur.

Vernacular Department.

268. Seventy-five in 4 Classes attended the examination of this Department by Baboo Obhoychurn Pundit. He reported the result to be unsatisfactory; but ascribed it partly to the prevalence of sickness. They were reading Grammar, Gyanornuba, History of Bengal, and Neeticotha, Part i. and ii.

Oriental Department.

269. Mohammud Akbershah, the Head Soonee Mouluvee of the Hooghly College, examined the Mahommedan students of the Seetapore Madrassa. On this occasion the Mutawalee produced a list of the boys attending the Madrassa containing 42; of whom 10 were absent, owing to sickness; and the remaining 32 passed a very satisfactory examination.

The 3 best and with whom the Examiner was very well satisfied, were Mohammud Rosid, Hossein Bukhsh and Surfool Huk. Others also gave him satisfaction by their answers to his questions, but he did not consider them so deserving of prizes as the other three.

970. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Special Fund.		Resources of Annual Income. Assignmt. from Parliamentary Grant.	Total.	Assignmt. from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Establishmt & Expenses as fixed by Govt. dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Nature of Charge.	Actual Charges for 1840-41. Items.	Total.	Actual Charges for 1841-42. Items.	Total.
Schooling, ...	240	660 0 0	a900 0 0	1,620 0 0 900 0 0 b 2,520 0 0	2,520 0 0	English Teachers, ...	600 0 0		1,295 0 0	
						Pundits, ...	89 0 0		174 0 0	
						Establishment, ...	108 0 0		117 0 0	
Separate Grant from Govt. under Orders, dated August 1838, ...	1,800	Nil	c1,800 0 0	Nil	Nil	Cost of building a School Bungalow,*	240 0 0		0 0 0	
						Books and Contingencies,* ...	279 10 3 a	1,316 10 3	373 14 6 b	1,559 14 6
						Mudrassa.				
						Moulvees,† ...	468 0 0		468 0 0	
						Diet to 40 pupils,† ...	720 0 0 c	1,188 0 0	720 0 0 c	1,188 0 0

* Extra charge and exclusive of fixed Annual Receipts and Charges.
† Vide Mutawalee's letter, dated 31st August, 1842.
c Balance at disposal of Motuwalee.

School Building. 271. The School Building is situated, not in Seetapore itself, but in Jheekra, a neighbouring village of the above, about 30 miles south-west of Hooghly, and 16 directly west of Calcutta. As it regards the neighbouring villages, Jheekra occupies the central position, and the site of the School House is in the most respectable quarter of the village. The Head Master lives in a room in the School House itself. The second Master resides in its immediate vicinity.

The place is cutcha built and thatched, the floor being raised 6 feet high. One of the buildings being open to the south, and the other having a proper number of windows on the same side, it is freely ventilated, and the School House is extremely airy.

The northern Bungalow has two rooms about ten feet square in the two wings, and a Hall in the middle 36 feet long by 12 broad, and a Verandah in the south 54 feet long by 5 broad. The southern Bungalow has two Rooms, each 24 feet long and 8 broad, being four Rooms, one Hall, and a Verandah.

The Bungalows being newly built, require no repair for the present.

The School House was built in 1840, from the Government Education Fund.

Of the two Rooms of the northern Bungalow, the eastern one is used as the Library Room, and the western one is occupied by the Head Master. The first and second Classes sit in the Hall, and the third Class in the Verandah. The fourth and fifth Classes sit in two Rooms of the southern Bungalow.

UMERPORE PROBATIONAL SCHOOL.

272. 2ND AND 3RD YEARS

Allowance for Books, &c........... 20 Rs. monthly.

Statement shewing the number of Students who pay, and the Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay.			*Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages taught, at the Umerpore School.*			*Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Umerpore Institution, on the 30th December of the following seven years.*	
the	Non ing.	Total Amount paid.	On the 30th December.	English.	Bengali.	On the 30th December.	Hindoos.
1835	a0	..	1835	..	..	1835	..
1836	0	..	1836	..	..	1836	..
1837	30	..	1837	30	..	1837	30
1838	40	..	1838	40	..	1838	40
1839	50	..	1839	50	..	1839	50
1840	63	..	1840	63	b40	1840	63
1841	100	..	1841	100	60	1841	100

a School commenced in 1837.
b Bengali Instruction introduced in 1840.

Examinations, 1840-41. English Department.

273. The General Committee observed from Mr. Holland's Report of this School that, there were 92 pupils actually attending it at the close of 1840, being an increase of 26 boys, and these pupils formed six Classes.

The senior Class were perusing the History of Rome, the Poetical Reader No 2, the elements of Mechanics, Lennie's Grammar, Clift's Geography, Arithmetic to Rule of Three, and Translation from the Bengali to English. This was considered a good advance on the studies of the previous year, and the General Committee were pleased to observe that "they had made great progress." The studies of the other Classes did not call for any particular remarks. The General Committee however, observed that the senior Class should read the History of Bengal by Marshman after they had finished the History of Rome, and likewise occasionally be exercised in Lessons on Objects, their explanations being as much as possible in the English language.

Vernacular Department, 1840-41.

274. Baboo Obhoychurn Pundit examined the Umerpore School in Bengali, and the numbers present the day he proceeded there were 56. They were divided into six Classes, and the study of Bengali was neglected, or not commenced in the 5th and 6th Classes for want of Books. The Pundit therefore examined the studies of the students of the five Classes, and the result on the whole was satisfactory, and there was a fair evidence of gradual improvement. The Books read were Neeticotha i. and ii. Animal Biography and Exercises in Translation were also learnt.

Examinations, 1841-42.

275. The following is the Report of Mr. Holland, dated the 8th of January, 1842, of his Annual Examination of 1841.

"In accordance with the suggestion of the General Committee, the Classes have been reduced to four; two of these are under the superintendence of Baboo Pearymohun Banorjee, and the remaining two under that of Baboo Banymadhub Sircar."

"There are at present 100 boys in the School, being an increase of 18 since August last."

"In consequence of several boys of the former first Class having left, and others being transferred to the Hooghly College, the former second Class has now become the first, in a similar manner the third the second, and so on. This will account for the apparent retrogression in their studies."

"The progress made by the first and third Classes since my last visit, is satisfactory, but I regret to add that the second and fourth, owing to their having been without a regular Teacher from August to December, are in a very backward state. Now, however, that another Teacher has been appointed by the Committee, it is to be hoped that there will be a decided improvement in their studies."

Vernacular Department, 1841-42.

276. 94 were in attendance, but 39 had not received any instruction in Bengali "on account of the Pundit's want of leisure." 9 were absent sick. 46 forming 4 Classes were examined by Baboo Obhoychurn Pundit who reported that their performances were "better than before." The 1st Class read the Burnomala, and the 2nd Neeticotha, the 3d, Part I. History of Bengal in Bengali, the 4th ditto of India in ditto.

School Building.

277. The School House at Umerpore is situated in the central part of the village. The Head Master lives in an upper-roomed house adjoining the School, and

the other Master and the Pundit live at a little distance from the School.

The School House is built of brick, yet it is not very suitable, as there are no separate rooms for each of the several Classes; the present apartments are too small to contain comfortably more than a hundred boys, and therefore additional rooms and repairs are stated to be requisite.

There are at present two Divisions in the School. The one is about 18 feet in length and 9 in breadth, and the other is about 30 in length and 9 in breadth.

The present School House was formerly the residence of a rich native of this village, and was purchased by the Proprietor of the Umerpore School, Baboo Kalikinker Paulit, in a dilapidated state, except the two Divisions at the entrance, which, as before stated, are now appropriated for the School House.

The Room on the east side is occupied by the 1st and 2d Classes, and the Room on the west by the rest of the boys.

TRIBANEY PROBATIONAL SCHOOL.

278. 2ND AND 3RD YEARS.

Allowance for Books, &c. .... 20 Rs. monthly.

279. * *Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Tribaney School.*			*Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Tribaney Institution, on the 30th December, of the following two years.*			
In 30th December.	*Engl*	*Bengali.*	*On the 30th December.*	*Christians.*	*Mahomadans.*	*Hindoos.*
1840	91	40	1840†	1	0	90
1841	68	30	1841	0	0	

* The School was taken under control of the Committee in 1840.
† No pay system.

Examination, 1840-41.

280. The senior Class was engaged in reading the 3rd No. English Reader, Lennie's Grammar, and Clift's Geography, and Arithmetic to Addition. They explained in English and Bengali, but this was but little in advance of their studies of the previous year. We directed that much care should be observed in teaching the boys to pronounce well, and in giving the pupils a facility of expressing themselves in English. For this purpose we suggested, that Lessons on Objects might be introduced with advantage into the senior Class.

The other Classes appeared promising, though the attendance seemed not to be very good; and we therefore intimated that the distribution of tickets for regular attendance might be introduced with advantage.

Vernacular Department.

281. Baboo Obhoychurn Pundit examined in this Department. He found only the first and second Classes studying their own language. There were five Classes or 68 boys present. The result of the examination of the two Classes, was satisfactory, and shewed progress. They were examined in Parts i. and ii. of Neeticotha.

Examinations, 1841-42.

282. The Superintendent, Parbuttychurn Sircar, examined this School. The number of boys had been reduced during the six months of 1841, to 86 from 102. The Superintendent reported "The examination passed by the boys in this and the two last quarters is not very satisfactory." He ascribed this result to the insufficiency of the masters employed.

Vernacular Department.

283. Baboo Obhoychurn Pundit examined this Department. 55 were present, but 68 were stated to be reading Bengali. The result was not satisfactory. The books read were Neeticotha and Pleasing Tales. The first, second, and third Classes, but not the fourth, studied Bengali.

In advertence to the above results, we were compelled to warn the Proprietor, Baboo Jugutchunder Sein, that if a material improvement should not be perceptible after six months, we should be obliged to withold the aid in books, &c., we had hitherto granted. The other expenses of the School are defrayed by the well-directed liberality of the native gentleman named.* Our further measures in regard to this School will more properly come within a future Report.

School Buildings.

284. There is no separate School House for this School. It was accommodated in the dwelling house of its Proprietor Baboo Jugutchunder Sen in the village of Tribaney. It consist of three rooms, one on the

* See p. 59, of last General Report for 1839-40.

left side of the entrance-door of the house (where the examinations were generally held) measures about 15 feet in length by 9 in breadth, and the two rooms upstairs where the other Classes assembled, measure, the one 15 feet by 9, and the other 20 by 9

The rooms are built of bricks laid with mud, and the room for examinations is plastered.

The village of Tribaney is distant about 6 miles north from the Hooghly College.

BANCOORAH PROBATIONAL SCHOOL.

2ND AND 3RD YEARS.

285. *Local Committee, as on 1st May, 1840.*

Names.	Designation and Office.
G. Gouldsbury, Esq.,	Civil and Session Judge.
T. C. Loch, Esq.,	Joint Mag. and Deputy Collector.
Baboo Doorganarain Roy,	Principal Sudder Ameen.
Mouluvee Abdul Mujeed,	ditto ditto.
" Ehsan Alee,	Law Officer.
Moonshee Itruth Hossein,	Government Pleader.
Baboo Taryneepersaud Mookerjee	Serishtadar to the Civil Judge.
" Radhalal Dobey,	Nazir ditto.
Kissenpersaud Pattok,	Mooktear to the Rajah of Burdwan.
Punchanun Banorji,	Head Clerk to the Civil Judge

Local Committee, as on the 30th of April, 1842.

Names.	Designation and Office.
W. N. Garrett, Esq.,	Civil and Session Judge.
R. P. Harrison, Esq.,	Joint Mag. and Deputy Collector.
Baboo Doorganarain Roy,	Principal Sudder Ameen.
Pundit Nore hury Syromony	Sudder Ameen.
Mouluvee Ehsan Alee,	Law Officer.
Moonshee Itruth Hosein,	Government Pleader.
Baboo Taryneepersaud Mookerjee,	Serishtadar to the Civil Judge.
" Rodhalal Dobey,	Nazir ditto.
" Kissenpersaud Pattok,	Mooktear to the Rajah of Burdwan.
Tarokenath Ghose, *Secretary*	Uncovenanted Deputy Collector.

286. *Establishment of the Bancoorah Probational School, as on 30th April, 1842.*

Names.	Designation.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
Kailaschunder Chatterjee *a*	...Head Master ...	65 0 0	May 1, 1839
Napherchundra Acharjee	...Pundit. ...	15 0 0	Mar. 1, 1839
Sitanauth Chakerbutty *b*	...Sircar of the Pautshala...	7 8 0	ditto.

a Assistant Teacher Takee Seminary, salary 40 Rupees per month.
b Sircar, Bancoorah Patshalah established by the Missionaries, salary 7 Rupees.

Allowance for Books, &c. .... 20 Rs. monthly.

287. **Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages taught at the Bancoorah School.*

On the 30th December.	*English.*	*Sanscrit.*	*Bengali.*
1839	88	29	112
1840	82	23	85
1841	74	25	100

* No pay system.

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Bancoorah School, on the 30th December, of the following three years.

On the 30th December.	*Christians.*	*Mahomedans.*	*Hindoos.*
1839	0	13	216
1840	2	11	177
1841	0	11	188

Examinations, 1840-41.

288. At the close of 1840 the School consisted of the following three Departments.

English Department..................	80	Five Classes
Bengali ditto..........................	87	Nine ditto
Sanscrit ditto..........................	23	Seven ditto
Total	190	

The progress of the senior Class English Department, formed of three pupils, was considerable during the year. They were learning the Brief Survey of History, Lennie's Grammar, and Murray's large Grammar, Elements of Geography, and the use of the Globes, Geometry to the 20th Proposition of the 3d Book, and Arithmetic to Vulgar Fractions. The General Committee hoped, that the Head Master would be able to increase the number of this Class. They also thought, that after finishing Lennie's Grammar, the pupils should be employed in practising

parsing, in correcting false Grammar, and in being exercised in composition, rather than perusing the large Grammar of Murray.

We were also of opinion that Lessons on Objects, might be introduced with advantage in this Class, and that the distribution of tickets for regular attendance every month, would render the pupils more regular in their studies. The studies of the other Classes appeared judicious, and it was trusted that the Head Master would soon be able to promote some of the boys of the junior Class which was very large.

is also suggested, that a portion of the pupils' time in English Department, would be devoted to learning Bengali, reading writing, and casting accounts.

The studies in the Classes of the Pautshalah appeared judicious, but did not call for any particular observation.

The studies of the Sanscrit Classes were elementary, consisting generally of Grammar, and in the two senior Classes, Moral Tales, and Selections from Joties, or the Sanscrit Treatises on Astronomy.

Examinations, 1841-42.

289. The Secretary to the Local Committee reported as follows: "The several Classes in the Institution, were regularly called up and strictly examined by the Members of the Local Committee before the parents and guardians of the students."

"The boys were examined in the following studies:"

6th Class—Murray's Spelling Book 20 pages.

5th Ditto—Reader No. I. 127 pages, Grammar, Parts of speech.

4th Ditto—Reader No. II. 137 pages, Lennie's Grammar 9 pages. Clift Geography 13 pages.

3rd Class—Bengal History 96 pages, Lennie's Grammar, Syntax, Clift's Geography, Arithmetic, in simple Division.

1st and 2nd Classes—History; Brief Survey 96 pages, Nicholl's Geography, Keith's Use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Geometry, the first two books of Euclid, and 10 Propositions of the 3rd Book.

"The Members expressed their satisfaction with the progress made, awarded prizes to the most deserving students, not only for the proficiency displayed on the day of the examination, but for regular attendance and general conduct during the year."

School Building.

290. The Schools are situated in the Sudder Station, and the European Residences, and the School Master's houses, are respectively situated within a moderate distance.

The English School House is a pucka building, and situated in an open part of the city. The Pautshala is in a Bungalow close to the public Offices of Government.

The English school House, contains a Hall fit to contain about 100 boys, and two side Rooms with an open Verandah on the front.

No repair nor alteration has been made since the School has been constructed.

It was built in 1840, from subscriptions and donations, raised among the Residents and Amlas and Talookdars of the district.

The English Classes are arranged in the Hall, and one of the side-rooms is made use of by the Pundit, and the other for the use of the Library.

JESSORE SCHOOL.

3RD AND 4TH YEARS.

291. *Local Committee on the 1st May,* 1840.

Names.	Designation and Office.
A. Lang, Esq.	Civil and Session Judge
J. B. Ogilvy, Esq.	Offg. Collector and Magistrate.
H. F. Raikes, Esq.	Acting Collector and Magistrate.
J. Anderson, Esq.	Assistant Surgeon.
F. Lowth, Esq.	Special Deputy Collector.
Baboo Hurrinarayan Ghose,	1st Principal Sudder Ameen.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

Names.	Designation and Office.
E. Bentall, Esq.	Civil and Session Judge.
G. F. Cockburn, Esq.	Offg. Magistrate.
C. Steer, Esq. *Secretary,*	Collector.
J. Anderson, Esq.	Assistant Surgeon.
Baboo Bydinauth Sein,	1st Principal Sudder Ameen.
Baboo Ramcomar Chowdree,	2nd ditto ditto.
Burdakant Roy,	Rajah.

292. *Establishment of the Jessore School, as on 30th April,* 1842.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr. Smith, a	...Head Master	... 200	0	0	April 17, 1838
1st and 2nd Monitors, Acting for	...2nd ditto	... 16	10	8	
3d Monitors,	...	... 25	0	0	Dec. 1, 1837
Anundchunder,	...1st Pundit	... 25	0	0	July 10, 1838
Nilmony,	...2nd ditto	... 25	0	0	ditto 1839
5 Servants' Wages,	...	... 20	0	0	
Scholarship,		... 8	0	0	
Contingencies,		... 10	15	9	
		330	10	5	

293. **Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Jessore School.*

On the 30th December.	English.	Sanscrit.	Bengali.
1838	121	67	121
1839	131	83	181
1840	157	77	157
1841	158	78	158

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Jessore School, on the 30th December, of the following four years.

On the 30th December	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.
1838	0	2	119
1839	0	1	180
1840	0	1	156
1841	0	2	156

a Head Master Burrisal School before its connection with Government Control.
* No pay system.

Examinations, 1840-41.

294. After striking out the names of those who had died during the year, or who had long been absent, 157 were left on the annual return. Of this number only 61 were present at the Annual Examination, being considerably less than the half of those upon the rolls of the School. This was stated to be owing to the great sickness which had prevailed in Jessore and its neighbourhood, and the distance from which the boys come and had to return when sick.

The General Committee found that unusually many holidays were allowed in the Jessore School, and that although there was only one Musulman attending it, the Mohurum as well as the Dusserah Holidays were allowed. This was prohibited as had been done at other stations with success. Indeed the School seemed to have been closed for four months of the year.

The School we observed, must be opened from 10 till 4 o'clock daily, and only closed on the authorized holidays.

The senior Class which consisted of only three pupils, were engaged in the study of English History and the Iliad. In Arithmetic they had advanced to decimal fractions; in Geometry to the 2nd book of Euclid; in Algebra to simple equations, and knew some of the problems on the use of the Terrestrial and Celestial globes. These boys afforded satisfaction to the Examiners by the readiness and correctness with which they answered the questions put to them. The number of this Class was directed to be increased, in order that emulation might be introduced, and the exertions of the Head Master not confined

to such a small number. The second Class consisted of thirteen pupils and afforded much satisfaction to Dr. Anderson who kindly examined it.

It was ordered by us, that the study of the Bengali language should be carefully continued, together with translations and compositions in both languages in the senior Classes.

We were much pleased to observe the satisfaction which the progress of the School afforded the Local Committee, and we trusted that when greater attention should be paid to improve the regular attendance of the boys, to increase the number of each Class, and to improve the pronunciation, which the Local Committee observed, was in some degree defective, a great improvement would be observed in the progress of the School.

Examination, 1841.

295. Towards the close of the year 1840, 157 boys were on the rolls, and though 45 were admitted during the year 1841, by the removal of an equal number of boys there remained at the close of the year 158; and hence the increase was only by one during the year. Considerable improvement however had been made in the school by the admission of boys of a younger age.

These were divided into 8 Classes.

Class	Boys
1st Class	3
2nd ditto	19
3rd ditto	16
4th ditto	20
5th ditto	18
6th ditto	22
7th ditto	25
8th ditto	35
	158

The 1st Class were reading History of England, from the reign of James I. page 191 to page 263—History of Rome from page 188 to the end—Euclid 1st and 2nd Book twice read—Homer's Iliad 4 Books—Bridge's Algebra; Involution, Evolution, and simple Equations, twice gone through—Arithmetic from Decimal Fractions to square root—Use of the Globes, in the problems in Molineux's use of the Globe—Mechanics and part of Astronomy, Composition, and Translation from Bengali into English, and vice versa.

The 2nd Class were reading Marshman's History of India from page 51 to the end, having finished Brief Survey of History. Poetical Reader, No. 1, from page 1 to the end.

Murray's Grammar from page 51 to the end. Clift's Geography from page 16 to the end. Arithmetic from the Simple Rule of Proportion to Vulgar Fractions.

The 3rd Class were reading Brief Survey of History from page 1 to 34, having finished Marshman's Bengal History. Poetical Reader No. I from page 1 to 56—Clift's Geography from page 1 to 10—Murray's Grammar from page 1 to 59—Arithmetic from Compound Division to Compound Proportion.

The 4th Class were reading Brief Survey of History, from page 1 to 34—Murray's Grammar from page 1 to 54—Clift's Geography from page 1 to 26—Poetical Reader No. 1, from page 1 to 28—Arithmetic from Compound Division to Compound Proportion.

The 5th Class were reading History of Bengal from page 33 to 95—Murray's Grammar from page 1 to 35—Clift's Geography to page 20—Arithmetic from Simple to Compound Division.

The 6th Class were reading History of Bengal from page 1 to 40—Grammar from page 4 to 20—Geography from page 1 to 10—Arithmetic from Substraction to Compound Multiplication.

The 7th Class were reading English Reader No. II from page 1 to 40—Clift's Geography from page 1 to 5—Arithmetic to Simple Multiplication.

The 8th Class were reading English Reader No. I. from page 1 to 20—Murray's Spelling from page 1 to 19—Arithmetic to simple Subtraction.

Examinations, 1841-42.

296. No examination was held at the close of the year 1841. For before the Local Committee could fix a time for the examination, and were referring the question, the month of July, prescribed by the General Committee for the examination of the year, arrived and passed, and the examination was consequently deferred till the July following in 1842:

The junior Scholarship of 8 Rs. per month, was gained by Anundomohun Mojoomdar.

297. Local Receipts and Disbursements.

Resources of Annual Income.					Nature of Charges.	Actual Charges for 1840-41.		Actual Charges for 1841-42.	
Separate Fund.	Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.	Total.	Assignment from additional Grant, dated 6th Dec. 1840.	Establishment and Expences as fixed by Government, dated 16th Dec. 1840.		Items.	Total.	Items.	Total.
	3,336 0 0	a 3,336 0 0	1,656 0 0	4,992 0 0	English Teachers, ...	2,400 0 0		3,024 10 8	
			3,336 0 0		Pundits, ...	550 0 0		625 0 0	
			b 4,992 0 0		Establishment, ...	146 0 0		240 0 0	
					Contingent Charges,	3 8 0		190 11 6	
							a 3,099 9 0		b 4,080 6 8

School Buildings.

298. The School House at Jessore, is situated on the south side of the Sudder Station, and south also of the houses tenanted by the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers, who alone compose the gentry, European and East Indian, at the Station. With regard to the residences of the Masters, the two Pundits and the three Monitors reside towards the east, not above a quarter of a mile, and the Head Master occupies three southern rooms of the School House.

It is a substantial brick building of an oblong shape, and has 9 Rooms, 3 large and 6 small, the 6 small Rooms being on two sides of the long Rooms, 3 on the north and 3 on the south, with 17 venitean doors, and 17 doors. In addition there is a small bathing room to the south-west end of the rooms occupied by the Head Master. The front has a fine aspect, and the house being situated on an open space, has the advantage of a free circulation of air.

The size of the large Rooms is 45 feet 5 inches by 12 feet 8 inches, except the centre one, the breadth of which is 15 feet 3 inches, the length being the same as the other two. The size of the small Rooms on each side of the long Rooms, is 19 feet 3 inches by 12 feet 8 inches, the breadth of the centre Rooms being 15 feet 3 inches corresponding with that of the centre long Room. The height inside of the house, is 16 feet 8 inches.

No repairs are necessary nor any alterations. Two Verandas are about to be added to the northern and southern ends of the house, for which there are funds in store in the Secretary's hands. A few biggas of land are to be taken to the west of the house, and the premises to be enclosed with rails.

The building was completed in June 1840. The whole of the requisite funds for its erection, were raised by subscription amongst the wealthy natives and residents of the district, European and East Indian.

The two large Rooms are occupied by the Classes in the English Department; the north-east and the north-west small Rooms, by the Pundits; the library is placed in the centre Room of these two; and the other small Rooms on the south side afford a residence to the Head Master, as already mentioned under the first head.

DACCA COLLEGE.

5TH AND 6TH YEARS.

299. *Local Committee on the 1st May,* 1840.

Names.		Designation and Office.
J. F. G. Cooke, Esq.,	....	Civil and Session Judge.
G. Lamb, Esq.,	....	Civil Surgeon and Secretary.
R. M. Skinner, Esq.,	....	Officiating Collector and Magistrate.
Revd. H. R. Shepherd,	....	Chaplain.
E. M. Gordon, Esq.,	....	Commissioner.
J. Reily, Esq.,	....	Principal Sudder Ameen.
J. P. Wise, Esq.,	....	Indigo Planter.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

Names.		Designation and Office.
J. F. G. Cooke, Esq.,	....	Vide Supra.
Revd. H. R. Shepherd,	....	Ditto.
E. M. Gordon, Esq.,	....	Ditto.
J. Reily, Esq.,	....	Ditto.
J. P. Wise, Esq.,	....	Ditto.
J. Taylor, Esq.,	....	Civil Surgeon and Secretary.
W. J. Allen, Esq.,	....	Officiating Collector and Magistrate.

300. *Establishment of the Dacca College, as on 30th April,* 1842.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
Mr. J. Ireland, *a*	Prinl. & Secy. to L. C.,	400 0	April 1, 1842
Mr. Wm. Sinclair, *b*	Head Master,	300 0	April 18, 1837
Mr. Wm. Gunn, *c*	2d ditto,	150 0	Jan. —, 1836
Mr. M. M. Chill,	3d ditto,	100 0	Aug. 21, 1836
Soorjocomar Mookerjee, *d*	4th ditto,	70 0	Jan. 1, 1836
(Vacant),	5th ditto,		
Ramnarain Seal, *e*	6th ditto,	20 0	July 17, 1837
Khoderam Chund, *f*	7th ditto,	20 0	Aug. 1, 1837
Bassel Demetrius, *g*	8th ditto,	25 0	May —, 1837
Hurrochunder,	Head Pundit,	30 0	Jan. 26, 1838
Nilmoney Buraat,	2d ditto,	20 0	ditto
Goluckchunder,	3d ditto,	20 0	Jan. 19, 1838
Anundchurn Dutt,	Librarian,	10 0	Sept. 10, 1837
Petamber Doss,	Writer,	9 8	April 1, 1841
7 Servants' wages,		25 8	
House Rent.		85 0	
		1,285 0	

a Professor of Mathematics, Hindoo College in 1841, salary 250.
b 4th Teacher Hindoo College in 1833, Head Master, Meerut School in 1835, and 2d Teacher Hindoo College in 1836, salary 200 Rs.
c Salary raised from 100 to 150 Rs. in September, 1841.
d ditto 60 to 70 " ditto.
e ditto 10 to 20 " in January, 1841.
f ditto 10 to 20 " ditto.
g ditto 10 to 25 " in September, 1841.

301. Statement shewing the number of paying Students, and the Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay at the Dacca College.				Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Dacca College.			Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Dacca College, on the 30th December, of the following seven years.			
On the 30th December.	Non Paying.	Paying.	Total Amount Paid.	On the 30th December.	English.	Bengali.	On the 30th December.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.
1835....	144	..	0 0	1835 ...	144	144	1835....	6	10	128
1836 ...	137	..	0 0	1836....	137	137	1836....	7	3	127
1837....	314	..	0 0	1837....	314	314	1837....	12	25	277
1838 ...	273	68	301 4	1838. ..	341	341	1838....	33	34	274
1839....	182	31	361 12	1839....	213	213	1839....	14	11	188
1840....	215	14	23 8	1840 ...	229	229	1840....	19	13	197
1841....	342	...	0 0	1841....	342	342	1841....	24	41	277

Examinations, 1840-41.

302. In this year the School was increasing in number, and the natives were beginning to be sensible of the advantages which the School held out to them. The 1st Class were stated to be perusing the Roman, Grecian and English Histories, Reader No. 5, Poetical Reader No. 1, Homer's Iliad, General Geography of the world, Book-keeping, Euclid, and Plane Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, and to be exercised in translating, and writing short Essays; and with exception of three students the Class had advanced in Algebra, as far as Quadratic equations. The Committee considered that the attention and time of these boys were devoted to too many subjects. They thought that so many works in History and Poetry, should not be taught at one time.

The Committee attached much more importance to the students possesing a correct knowledge of the subject taught, than instruction being given in a number of subjects superficially.

The exercises in Composition and the Maps which were forwarding, were considered creditable.

The Committee expressed their satisfaction at the interest taken by the European and Native gentlemen of Dacca in the School, as evinced by the numerous attendance on the occasion of the distribution of prizes, and at the increased number of pupils borne on the rolls of the School. They were also glad to find that the attendance of the pupils seemed more regular, and that the Examiners were satisfied with the manner in which the masters had performed their duties, and with the progress made during the year.

The Committee desired to offer the Local Committee their acknowledgments for the trouble taken by them in conducting the examination, and for the sum they subscribed for the purpose of awarding the additional prizes which were found to be necessary.

Examinations, 1841-42.

303. In April, soon after the new Principal Mr. Ireland, took charge, he reported that no promotions had been made in the Dacca College since the middle of 1840, and consequently the senior Class had inordinately decreased, while each of the junior Classes was increased, so that it was impossible to do it or himself justice. Mr. Ireland therefore proposed to commence the Annual Examnation for promotions forthwith. The Government approved this being carried into effect.

The results will be more properly entered in a future Report.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Extract from Scholarship Examiners' Report.

Senior Department

"The Examiners beg to concur in determining that none of the candidates have attained the qualifications prescribed for senior Scholarships.

Junior Department.

Bisumber Dass, and Reskesto Paul."

304. Local Receipts and Disbursements.

Separate Fund.	Resources of Annual Income: Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.	Total.	Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Establishment & Expences as fixed by Govt. letter dated D. 16 1840.	Nature of Charge.	Actual Charges for 1840-41. Items.	Total.	Actual Charges for 1841-42. Items.	Total.
	9,282 0 0	a 9,282 0 0	13,764 0 0	23,046 0 0	Professors & Teachers of English. ...	6,710 0 0		8,296 10 8	
			9,282 0		Pundits, ...	720 0 0		790 0 0	
		b	23,046 0 0		Establishment, ...	312 0 0		470 10 8	
					Cost of purchasing a piece of Ground for new College Compound,.........	*2,000 0 0		0 0 0	
					House Rent, ...	*1,020 0 0		*1,020 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, ...	505 14 3	a 11,267 14 3	1,084 8 8	b 11,661 14 0

* Extra Charges and exclusive of fixed Annual Receipts and Charges.

School Buildings. 305. The present School House is situated near the middle of the Sudder City, about 100 yards west of the Magistrate's Cutcherry, and nearly the same distance south of the Protestant Church. It is distant but a few yards from the site of the New College, which when selected by the Committee was considered the most eligible in Dacca, being near all the public offices, and sufficiently central, with reference to the residences of all the Europeans as well as of the teachers and pupils.

The house is well built and in good repair. The rent of it is 85 Rupees per month.

There are three Verandahs in the lower, and three in the upper story, two 57 by 12½, two 47 by 12½, two 40 by 12. There is also an open entrance Verandah in the lower floor 25 by 25. There are seven fair sized Compartments in the ground floor occupied by the Classes. The Library, the Committee Room and the Head Master's Apartments occupy the upper. The latter have been disallowed by the Government of India, as the Honorable the President in Council deemed it necessary, that they should be available for further accommodation to the increasing number of students, and to the College Offices.

A sum of 17,000 Rs. for a New College was sanctioned by Government in August, 1841, for this large station. The estimate amounted however nearly to 23,000, but the difference has been made up by local subscriptions. The Military Board and Executive Officer have been directed to expedite its progress and completion. A report on those points will belong to another period.

COMILLAH SCHOOL.

4TH AND 5TH YEARS.

306. *Local Committee on the 1st May*, 1840.

Names	Designation and Office.
C. Cardew, Esq.	Judge.
A. S. Annand, Esq.	Magistrate.
A. C. Bidwell, Esq. . . .	Special Deputy Collector.
F. Courjon, Esq.	Landholder.
R. Watt, Esq.	Mokhtear of Tipperah Rajah.
Mahummud Alee Khan Bahadoor,	Principal Sudder Ameen.
Ramlochun Ghose ditto, . . .	Sudder Ameen.
Reazooddeen Ahmud, . . .	Serishtadar Dewanee Court.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

T Bruce, Esq . . . . Judge
A S. Annand, Esq. . . . Vide Supra.
J. Alexander, Esq . . . Collector.
F Courjon, Esq . . Vide Supra.
Mahummud Alee Khan Bahadoor, Ditto
Reazooddeen Ahmud, . . . Ditto.

307. *Establishment of the Comillah School, as on 30th April, 1842.*

Names	Designation	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
Mr H G Leicester,	Head Master,	200	May 6, 1839.
Baboo Kaleedoss Mojoomdar, *a*	2d ditto,	100	Feb 10, 1838.
Modoosoodun Surma,	Pundit,	25	Dec. 9, 1838
		325	

a 3d Class Master Junior Department, Hooghly College, for 18 months, salary 30 Rs per mensem

308 *Statement shewing the number of paying Students, and the Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay.* — *Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Comillah School* — *Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Comillah School on the 30th Dec. of the following seven years.*

On the 30th December.	Non Paying	Paying	Total Amount Paid	Total Amount of local Subscription	On the 30th December.	English	Bengali	On the 30th December.	Christians.	Mahomedans	Hindoos.
1835	School not in existence				1835...	0	4	1835...	0	0	0
1836					1836..	0	4	1836..	0	0	9
1837	36	0	0		1837	36	36	1837 .	1	0	35
1838	59	0	0		1838 .	59	59	1838 .	1	2	56
1839	76	0	0	924 14 2	1839..	76	75	1839 .	1	5	70
1840	85	0	0	1,195 0 0	1840 .	85	81	1840..	5	7	73
1841	83	0	0	606 8 0	1841..	83	82	1841..	1	8	74
				2,726 6 2							

The Rules in force in this Institution allow subscribers to send children free to the School in the proportion of their subscription, at the rate of 8 Annas for each scholar. Indigent boys are also allowed to join the School free.

Examinations, 1840-41.

309. Towards the close of 1840, the Secretary to the Local Committee forwarded the Annual Examination Report, but neither the prescribed

tabular statement of the Scholars nor the list of prize boys were received These irregularities we trusted would not again occur

From the fourth Quarterly Abstract of the School, it appeared that there was one Christain, five Mahommedans, and seventy Hindoos upon the rolls of the School at the end of the year 1839. These scholars appeared from the Head Master's letter to form seven Classes, as follow:

Class		Number	
1st Class	contains	5	Scholars.
2d	ditto	9	ditto
3d	ditto	8	ditto
4th	ditto	1[illegible]	ditto
5th	ditto	14	ditto
6th	ditto	9	ditto
7th	ditto	1[illegible]	ditto
	Total,..	76	

These Classes seemed to us too many for the number of scholars, as it made eleven the average in each Class while that of 20 or 25 would best have accelerated their progress in their studies, by increasing the emulation of the scholars to remain near the top of the Class, and at the same time diminish the labour of the Masters.

From the Head Master's letter it appeared, that the senior or 1st Class, was employed in perusing the 4th number of the Prose Reader, with Geography, the use of the Globes, and Translation. The General Committee expressed the hope, that Grammar, Arithmetic, and Composition formed also a part of the studies of this Class, and trusted that the Class acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the Local Committee. Indeed it was supposed from the Head Master's letter stating the 1st Class "acquitted themselves very satisfactorily," that the other Classes were also advancing as well as could be expected, and that the general plan of studies pursued in the School was approved of by the Local Committee.

We suggested that at the same time with Lessons on Objects, the first Class were sufficiently advanced to commence the History of Bengal, receiving a lesson in it several times a week.

We regretted to observe, that the Vernacular Department was not examined: nor did we think the absence of the Pundit for a part of the year a sufficient reason for this, as when leave of absence was required it should be provided, that the substitute should be [illegible] willing to carry on the Class sufficiently

to advance the Scholars in this most important part of their studies.

Examinations, 1841-42

310. The junior Scholarship of 8 Rupees per mensem was won by Kissenchunder Sein.

With reference to the appointment of Mr. J Ireland to be Principal of the Dacca College, referred to in paragraph 8 of this Report, and to the Orders of Government in page cxlxix. of the Appendix to the last General Report for 1839-40, relative to the inspection of Zillah Schools by the Principals of the Colleges, the Government took the opportunity, shortly after Mr Ireland's appointment, to depute that gentleman to Comillah, with the view of obtaining information on the following points, and submitting the results to this Department through the Local Committee of the Comillah School.

1*stly*. The regularity in attendance of students and masters

2*ndly*. The real progress made by the students and the comparative results of that progress with the expense of the School.

3*rdly*. What prospect there was of increased numbers and of a fairer proportion of education imparted to charge incurred.

4*thly*. The number of paying and non paying students, and the amount paid for the last 6 months

5*thly*. The state of Library, of Class Books, and of School house.

6*thly*. The number of boys that would transfer themselves at once from the Comillah School to the Dacca College on the abolition of the former.

7*thly* The comparative number of the students that would receive or accept no education at all, on the abolition of the Comillah School.

The following are extracts from Mr. Ireland's report:

"There are 151 volumes in the Library, all in good condition, but not much read."

* * * * * * *

"The boys are well supplied with Class Books, many paying for them."

* * * * * * *

"In the two senior Classes, 3 hours per day are appropriated to writing in copy books, and Bengali; one to [illegible] and two to Bengali. Perhaps it may [illegible] School for boys from 18 to 20 years of age, [illegible] to the vernacular [illegible]

unintelligible dialect spoken in this district; but it is certainly an absolute waste of time for such boys to spend one hour daily in mere copy book writing. Were this time employed in writing from dictation, in composing short essays, in writing out from memory select passages in prose or poetry previously learnt by heart, or in turning poetry into prose, or in analyzing difficult sentences in their reading lessons, their intellectual faculties would be called into play, while at the same time they would be learning something really useful, and improving themselves, in that subject in which they are most deficient."

"Again in the 1st Class, the boys are studying the histories of Greece, Rome and England, in English, and the history of India, in Bengali, all at the same time. This practice is dangerous to the student, who will be apt to confound the events, and circumstances in the history of one country, with those in that of another, and eventually when tested by an examination, will be found to have a very confused recollection of the facts he has been studying. I recommended the Head Master to discontinue this, and, to make the boys thoroughly acquainted with one history before taking them on to another; as it is better to learn one thing well than many superficially."

* * * * * * *

"The comparative statement of studies for the years ending 1st July, 1841, and 1st July, 1842, shewed a great advance on the previous years. I gave the two senior Classes a searching examination in the subjects set down as their studies during the past year. For the 1st Class, I drew up sets of questions in English Grammar Arithmetic, History, and Natural Philosophy. These were written on the black board, and the boys required to answer them on paper without any assistance. Their answers were in general correct, though not sufficiently extensive; but they were all with one or two exceptions, very badly expressed, the spelling being incorrect, and the language certainly not English. In the vivâ voce examination, these errors were not so apparent, and the boys shewed themselves to greater advantage. They read the Spectator with considerable fluency and accuracy, but poetry they cannot read at all. The Head Master, has however lately introduced the Poetical Reader, and I trust this defect will soon be remedied."

* * * * * * *

"The boys of the 2nd Class read prose with fluency and some degree of accuracy, and by their answers to the questions put to them, in Grammar, Geography, and History, displayed a good knowledge of those subjects, and did great credit to their Teachers. But here, as in the other Class, all are deficient

in the power of expressing themselves in any thing like correct English. In this Class, however, the boys were very unequal in Arithmetic, for, of the ten questions proposed to them, 3 boys did not answer a single one correctly, while 4 did remarkably well, and the rest moderately. I believe this arises partly from irregularity of attendance. It will generally be found that the most irregular boys come off worst at an examination."

"Being very weak from illness, having had an attack of fever in going to Comillah, I did not examine the other Classes."

"It was scarcely necessary that I should, for it is to the senior Classes we must look to ascertain the real efficiency of the Institution, as there we see the results of that gradual training which a boy undergoes in his progress upwards through the different Classes."

"The result then of the examination was satisfactory, in all subjects, except in English. In this all the boys are very deficient; but their proficiency in the other subjects of their studies, is creditable, both to themselves and their teachers."

* * * * * * * *

"From the statement showing the number present, and the number absent, every day, for the six months ending 30th June, 1842, it will be seen that the number absent is seldom less than one-third of the number on the rolls, and often more. Irregularity in attendance is the universal complaint in this country, and here as well as elsewhere, sickness is almost invariably alleged as the excuse for non attendance."

"The attendance of the teachers has been regular, with the exception of the Pundit who has been absent 4 months from illness."

"There are 93 boys now (1842,) attending the School, 40 of them are paying students, and 53 non-paying. The amount paid during the last six months including local subscriptions, was Co.'s Rs. 263."

"Measures have however lately been taken to secure a regular monthly payment from every pupil whose friends can afford it, and also to obtain monthly subscriptions from the rich natives of the district These measures have been attended with success. The Raja subscribes 20 Rupees, and his Agent 4 Rupees per month, while many other natives, as well as Europeans, contribute liberally. The income for the past month arising from subscriptions, and payments for schooling, amounted to Rs.

106, and the Committee expect to be able in a short time to raise the income from these sources to Rs. 150 per month."

* * * * * * * *

"The 93 boys on the rolls are divided into 5 Classes. 9 are in the 1st Class, 15 in the 2nd and the rest in nearly equal proportions in the other Classes. There are 5 Classes to 3 Teachers, so that if the time of the Teachers be fairly portioned out of the different Classes, every Class must be 2 hours a day without any one to superintend it."

* * * * * * * *

"I have now only to observe that it is the opinion of the Committee, and of these whom I consulted, that none of the boys would be transferred to the Dacca College if this School were given up. The parents of most of them are Omlahs in the Courts, and very desirous of giving their sons a good education. Such as have the means are willing to pay, not only for the Class Books, but also for the schooling of their sons, rather than that the School should be abolished; for their sons would then lose all chance of obtaining any education whatever, as there is no other School near, and they could not (perhaps would not) afford the extra expense of sending them to Dacca."

The Proceedings of Government upon the above report of Mr Ireland, and upon the annual returns for 1841-42, forwarded by the Local Committee under date the 8th August, will be more properly narrated in a future report.

311. *Local R[illegible] and Disbursements*

Resources of Annual Income.						*Actual Charges for 1840-41.*		*Actual Charges for 1841-42*	
Special Fund.	*Assignment from Parliamentary Grant*	*Total.*	*Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th December, 1840*	*Establishment and Expences as fixed by Government, dated 16th Dec 1840*	*Nature of Charge*	*Items.*	*Total.*	*Items*	*Total.*
	4,188 0 0	*a* 4,188 0 0	744 0 0	4,932 0 0	English Teachers, ...	3,600 0 0		3,600 0 0	
			4,188 0 0		Pandits, ..	300 0 0		300 0 0	
			b 4,932 0 0		Books and Contingencies,	72 8 0		78 2 0	
							a 3,972 8 0		*b* 3,978 2 0

School Building.

312. The School is situated in the centre of the Sudder Station, and from 3 to 800 yards south of the residences of the European gentry at the Station.

The building is pucka, with a slanting chopper all round, supported by pucka pillars. The south Verandah is closed and made into a room for the Local Committee to hold their meetings. The ventilation is free, having 20 doors all round, with a large tank on the west within 20 yards of the building.

The School Hall measures 30½ by 60¼ feet with a 13 feet Verandah on the east, west and north, the south being taken in, as stated above, for the Committee's Room. The building has no other compartments.

The pucka portion of the building is in good order, but the chopper requires periodical repairing.

The house was built in 1838, from local subscriptions.

All the Classes are arranged within the Hall.

CHITTAGONG SCHOOL.

4TH AND 5TH YEARS.

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313. *Local Committee on the 1st May*, 1841.

Names.	Designation and Office.
H. Ricketts, Esq.	Commissioner.
A. Sconce, Esq.	Collector and Magistrate.
F. Skipwith, Esq.	Additional Judge.
J. B. Ogilvy, Esq.	Acting Judge.
C. Mackay, Esq.	Principal Sudder Ameen.
Sheik Abdoollah,	Ditto ditto.
Mouluvee Ashruf Alee,	Ditto ditto.
" Muneeroodeen,	Ditto ditto.
Prankissen Rai,	Deputy Collector.
Ramchunder Rai,	Ditto ditto.
E. Marquard, Esq.	Merchant.
H. Randolph, Esq.	Ditto.
F. J. A. Elson, Esq., *Secretary*,	Post Master, and Assist. Collector of Sea Customs.

Local Committee on the 1st May, 1842.

Names.		Designation of Office.
H. Ricketts, Esq.	. . . .	Vide Supra.
A. Sconce, Esq.	. . . .	Ditto.
F. Skipwith, Esq.	. . . .	Ditto.
C. Mackay, Esq.	. . . .	Ditto.
Sheik Abdoollah,	. . .	Ditto.
Mouluvee Ashruf Alee,	. . .	Ditto.
" Muneeroodeen	. .	Ditto.
Prankissen Rai,	. . . . .	Ditto.
Ramchunder Rai,	. . .	Ditto.
E. Marquard, Esq.	. . . .	Ditto.
H. Randolph, Esq.	. . .	Ditto.
F. J. A. Elson, Esq.	. . .	Ditto.

314. *Establishment of the Chittagong School, as on the 30th April*, 1842.

Names.	Designation.	Salary	Date of Appointment.
Mr. C. T. Vaughan *a*... ...	...Head Master ...	200	April 25, 1842
Mr. Dacosta... ...	...2nd ditto ...	100	July 1, 1839
Mr. Mason... ...	...3rd ditto ...	80	Nov. 12, 1841
Nobokrishno... ...	...Head Pundit ...	25	Mar. 6, 1837
2nd Pundit... ...	... ...	25	ditto.
6 Servants' Wages ...	... ...	20	
		450	

a 3rd English Master Calcutta Madrassa from 23rd September, 1841, to 12 April, 1842.

315. *Statement showing the number of Paying Students, and the Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay.*				*Statement showing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Chittagong School.*			*Statement showing the number of Students attending the Chittagong School, on the 30th December, of the following seven years.*				
On the 30th December.	*Non Paying.*	*Paying.*	*Total Amount paid.*	*On the 30th December.*	*English.*	*Bengali.*	*On the 30th December.*	*Christians.*	*Mahomedans.*	*Hindoos.*	*Others than these three.*
1835..	..	..	..	1835..	..	..	1835..	..	..	..	..
1836..	..	..	...	1836..	..	..	1836..	..	..	..	..
1837..	61	..	..	1837..	61	61	1837..	4	12	45	..
1838..	120	..	..	1838..	120	12[illegible]	1838..	1	4	114	1
1839...	186	..	..	1839..	186	18[illegible]	1839..	7	17	161	1
1840..	..	106	285 6*	1840..	106	106	1840..	8	6	92	..
1841..	..	105	318 4	1841..	105	105	1841..	11	2	92	..

* Pay system introduced in 1840.

Examinations, 1840-41.

316. The Annual Examination took place in the early part of January, 1840, and was conducted by Mr. Harvey the Commissioner, the only European Member present, the remaining Gentlemen who were Members being absent on duty, or on leave. The examination proved to Mr. Harvey satisfactory; and money prizes were awarded to the most deserving of the boys.

The pupils were divided into six Classes, the first of which read the History of Bengal to page 65, Poetical Reader No. 2 to page 11, the whole of Lennie's Grammar, Clift's Geography, Geometry as far as 13 Propositions, 1st Book Algebra Subtraction, Natural Philosophy, and the whole of Mechanics.

The General Committee found that the students had advanced in their studies since the previous year, and that though the numbers had decreased this was attributed to the dismissal of irregular and inattentive students, as also from the operation of the pay system, by which many of the pupils were prevented from joining the School owing to their poverty. The Head Master proposed, that a certain number of indigent Portuguese lads should be admitted free of School fees, as their circumstances would not permit them to pay for their education. The Committee however would not extend this indulgence to one particular sect, but suggested to the Local Committee the admission yearly of twenty free scholars in indigent circumstances, who might be found to be of not too far advanced an age, and might evince a desire to avail themselves of the instruction afforded at the Chittagong School. It was enjoined that this privilege was to be extended to all Hindoos, Christians, and Mahomedans without any distinction.

The Bengali Department did not appear to have made satisfactory progress. This the Head Master attributed to the absence of one of the Pundits from Chittagong.

On the whole we remarked, that in our opinion the School had not made the progress it ought to have done, but that this might be said to be owing to the sickness of the Masters, and their constant changes and other circumstances, which we trusted were only of a temporary nature.

Examinations, 1841-42.

317. No Scholarships gained. No returns; probably put off till the July returns now required for the Annual Report under the printed Rules and Regulations, R. 76, 77, 78.

318. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Resources of Annual Income.						Actual Charges for 1840-41.		Actual Charges for 1841-42.	
Separate Fund.	*Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.*	*Total.*	*Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec 1840.*	*Establishment and Expences as fixed by Government, dated 16th Dec. 1840.*	*Nature of Charges.*	*Items*	*Total.*	*Items.*	*Total.*
	5,736 0 0	a 5,736 0 0	336 0 0	6,072 0 0	English Teachers, . .	4,800 0 0		5,520 10 [illegible]	
			5,736 0 0		Pundits,	600 0 0		600 0 0	
			b 6,072 0 0		Establishment,	40 0 0		240 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies,	313 15 0		191 4 9	
							a 5,[illegible] 15 0		* 6,551 15 [illegible]

* Advances of Master's salaries, hereafter repayable by instalments, forms part of this sum

School Building.

319. Chittagong is a very straggling Station, but the School may be said to be in a very central position. The house of the Head Master is about ½ a mile from the School, that of the second Master a mile distant, that of the third scarcely a quarter of a mile.

The School consists of 2 large pucka Rooms about 60 feet long by 18 broad, and a thatched Verandah with a pucka floor surrounds it on all sides.

It was built in 1838 partly by subscription and partly by funds derived from the Meer Ilya resumed lands, placed at the disposal of the Local Committee, but since resumed.

The School is divided into five Classes: the Head and Second Master occupy one room with their Classes, the third and Pundits occupy the other.

BEAULEAH SCHOOL.

5TH AND 6TH YEARS.

320. *Local Committee on the 1st May,* 1840.

Names	Designation and Office
C. G. Udney, Esq.	Civil and Session Judge.
W. M. Dirom, Esq.	Collector.
G. O. Mackintosh, Esq	Magistrate.
A. Wilson, Esq	Civil Assistant Surgeon

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

C. G. Udney, Esq.	Civil and Session Judge.
R. B. Garrett, Esq.	Collector.
T. C. Loch, Esq	Magistrate.
A. Wilson, Esq *Secy.*	Civil Assistant Surgeon.

321. *Establishment of the Beauleah School, as on 30th Apr.* 1842.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
Baboo Sarodapersaud Bose..	..Head Master ..	166	May 22, 1836
„ Sibchunder Gose ..	..Offg. 2nd ditto..	50	Nov. 13, 1838
	..3rd Master ...	40	July 1, 1839
Librarian..	.. .. ..	10	May 1, 1838
Prosonocomar Sein.. ..	..Head Pundit .	25	ditto 14, 1838
Writer..	.. .. ..	8	
3 Servants' Wages.. ..	.. .. ..	11	
		280	

NOTE.—No tabular returns as in Para. 315, have been received from this School.

Examinations, 1840-41.

322. At the beginning of the year 1840, there were 171 attending the School, and at the end of the year there appeared to have been 168 pupils, which formed eight Classes. The senior Class, consisting of 7 scholars had advanced to the 4th Book of Euclid, in Algebra to Quadratic Equations, in Arithmetic to Decimal fractions, in Mechanics and Astronomy they had studied the Elements, and in Geography the 21 Problems from Guy's work on this subject. In the History of England they had gone as far as the reign of George the First, and they were likewise perusing Goldsmith's History of Greece, and Homer's Iliad.

The studies of the 2d Class, which consisted of 5 boys, were Geometry, Algebra, Goldsmith's History of Rome, Homer's Iliad. Guy's Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic. We remarked that the number of pupils forming these two Classes were too few to ensure the necessary emulation, and their studies appeared to be too various. We trusted that the Local Committee would carefully watch the progress of the pupils with a view to take care that they were made to understand thoroughly what they studied, and to revise at the end of every week what they had been perusing in that time: and again that at more distant periods a day should be devoted to revising the previous studies.

We desired that the Lessons on Objects should be continued; and the translations and compositions of Themes, should form an important part of the studies of the senior boys. We were satisfied with the exercises of Brijlal Chowdree and Kunyalal Bandapadhya.

We were pleased to observe the more regular attendance and the increasing desire which the senior pupils had manifested to advance in their studies; and we looked forward to a much greater progress in those scholastic studies, which should enable the senior students to attend to those practical studies, which would prove interesting now and beneficial in after life, and afford the residents evidence of the practical advantages of the education which they received at the School. We suggested that after they had advanced a little further in Arithmetic, the study of Book-keeping might be introduced with advantage; but that the Government Regulations might be more advantageously studied in some of the Colleges, after the pupils of the School at Beauleah had acquired a thorough knowledge of the English language, and of the Elements of the Sciences.

On the whole we had pleasure in stating that the results exhibited had afforded us much satisfaction.

Examinations, 1841-42.

323. There were remaining at the end of the quarter preceding 31st December.

	Hindoos.	Christians.	Mahomedan.
	189	3	1
Admitted during the quarter....	0	0	0
Total.....	189	3	1
Left during the quarter.........	15	1	0
Remaining..	174	2	1

These were divided into eight Classes.

1st Class	6
2nd ditto	9
3rd ditto	10
4th ditto	17
5th ditto	12
6th ditto	14
7th ditto	22
8th ditto	32*
	122

The Books read were not specified, but the studies of the 1st and 2d Classes were ranged under the heads of English Reading, History, Geography, Translation, Composition, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; those of the 3d and 4th under those of English Reading, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Translation; of the 5th and 6th under those of English Reading, Grammar, Geography, Mathematics and Translation; and of the 7th and 8th under those of English Reading, Grammar, Spelling and Arithmetic.

The sentiments of the Local Committee may be gathered from the following extract of the minute recorded by them at the last Annual Examination.

"The Committee are highly pleased with the result of the examination, and consider the progress made by the boys during the last year, highly creditable to Baboo Sharodapersaud Bose, the Head Master. The course of study adopted appears to be generally well chosen, but the Committee observe that the English Composition of the boys who are furthest advanced in Science, and their knowledge of History is defective; they recommend therefore, that a prize be in future awarded to the scholar who composes the best Essay on a subject to be given at the next examination, and that in the mean time the boys of the head Class be exercised in Composition once a week."

* The rest apparently unclassified or not in attendance.

"The Committee are also of opinion, that the attention of the boys of the first Class, should be directed to the study of plane Trigonometry and Surveying, and that one day in the week should be especially applied by them to these pursuits."

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General expressed his satisfaction at the results shewn by the papers submitted, and with the conduct and instructions of the Local Committee.

His Lordship in Council trusted that the Committee would persevere in well directed efforts to promote the prosperity of the Institution under its immediate charge.

With respect to the enlargement of the School Building, which had been noticed by the Local Committee as essentially necessary, His Lordship in Council was disposed to think, that by the aid of the prisoners at the station in making and conveying bricks, the object in view might be attained for a small sum, and sanctioned a grant of 300 Rupees in aid of such further local subscriptions, as might be raised for the same purpose.

Scholarship. Extract of Government letter, dated 2nd March, 1842.

"His Lordship in Council is pleased fully to approve and to confirm the results, as reported in the Memoranda by the Examiners, the Beauleah Scholarship to Brijlal Chowdree included."

324. Local Receipts and Disbursements.

Resources of Annual Income.					Nature of Charge	Actual Charges for 1840-41.		Actual Charges for 1841-42.	
Separate Fund.	Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.	Total.	Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Establishment and Expences as fixed by Government, dated 16th Dec. 1840.		Items.	Total.	Items.	Total.
	3,928 0 0	a 3,928 0 0	1,776 0 0	5,604 0 0	English Teachers, ..	2,710 0 0		1,890 0 0	
			3,828 0 0		Pundits, ...	285 0 0		240 0 0	
			b 5,604 0 0		Establishment, ..	120 0 0		90 0 0	
					House rent for the Head Master, ..	192 0 0		144 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, ...	102 12 0	a 3,409 12 0	92 8 0	b 2,456 8 0

b Charges for 9 months ending 31st December, 1841. The Local Committee neglected to furnish their bills for the remaining three months till May 1842.

School Building.

325 The Rajshahye School House is pleasantly situated in a healthy open spot, having the river Ganges within about a quarter of a mile to the south of it, the principal part of the bazar, and habitations of the natives lie within a circle of about a mile and half to the east and north-east, and the residences of the European gentry, are situated both to the eastward and westward of it, none of the houses being at a greater distance than about a mile and half. The Head Master occupies a Bungalow contiguous to the School, the other Masters reside in the bazar as no accommodation is prepared for them.

The School House is a matted thatch roofed Bungalow with an open Verandah about 8 feet wide all round, the Bungalow has four door-ways, and is well-lighted and ventilated by open lattice work all round.

This School consists of only one long Room about 54 feet in length, and 20 in breadth; with an open Verandah all round.

The School House has now been in existence about 9 years, and with the exception of occasional trifling repairs, nothing has been done to it.

As stated before, the School Room was erected about 9 years ago, from funds subscribed by the European and Native residents of the district, and from the same means it was carried on for about 2 years, after which it was found necessary to close it in consequence of want of funds. In 1836, Mr. W. Adam, when on his tour of inspection visited this place, and on his recommendation, the General Committee of Public Instruction determined on reviving the Beauleah School, and accordingly it was reopened in June, 1836.

The 1st Class students generally occupy a Room in the Head Master's House, which is contiguous to the School Room; the other Classes are accommodated in the long Room which from being undivided is less convenient for the purpose than could be wished.

DINAJPORE SCHOOL.

3RD AND 4TH YEARS.

326. *Local Committee, as on 30th April,* 1841.

Names.	Designation and Office.
J. Grant Esq.	Civil and Session Judge.
R. C. Halkett, Esq. *Secretary,*	Magistrate and Collector.
R. Hampton, Esq.	Special Deputy Collector.
A. G. Macdonald, Esq.	Asst. to the Magistrate & Collector.

Establishment of the Dinajpore School, as on 30th April, 1841.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
Mr. J. G. Beauland,	Head Master	150	
Muddunmohun Turkbhusun,	Pundit	35	Aug. 1, 1839
4 Servants' Wages,		15	
		200	

327. In June 1837, the Sudder Board of Revenue issued a Circular enquiring into the state of education, which the wards under their charge received, and in which they proposed a plan to educate them in Calcutta, but the plan was not approved of by the guardians and friends of the wards. In connection with this subject, however, it was proposed that a School should be established at Dinajpore to consist of 100 boys, and for the expence of which a monthly sum of 70 to 100 Rupees was to be raised by subscription, and part to be paid by the wards for whom the School was established.

The General Committee agreed to make a monthly allowance of 70 Rupees in favor of this School, and held out a promise to raise it to 100 as soon as the funds at their disposal would admit of it. To superintend the affairs of this School the Judge, Magistrate, and Civil Surgeon with some influential Natives, were appointed Members of the Local Committee.

The School was opened in June, 1838, with 20 scholars which quickly increased to 100, superintended by a Head Master. An attempt was made to build a School House by aid of subscrip-

tions among the native community, but it failed. The people shewing great apathy. Mr. Brown the Commissioner exerted his influence among the European community, and succeeded in raising a subscription and commenced a building, but after Mr. Halket's death the erection of the building was stopped. Further, no other house was to be found in Dinajpore. The one at which the School had been to that time accommodated had been burnt down.

On the 8th December, 1841, the General Committee informed the Secretary to the Local Committee, that the Dinajpore School which was established as above, on an expenditure of Rupees 172 as stated in the margin,* and recently increased to 233 Rs. per month, had not answered the purpose for which it was established.

*	
1 Master, ...	100
1 Pundit	35
3 Servants	9
Prizes, ...	8
Books and Contingencies,	20
Company's Rupees...	172

The General Committee then recommended to the Government that the School should be abolished, and their recommendation was sanctioned.

Examinations, 1840-41.

328. No examination returns were sent for this year as the 1st senior boys were reading Prose Reader No. 2, and all the others proportionately backward.

Examinations, 1841-42.

329. A half yearly examination appeared to have been held in June and July.

There were only 35 pupils on the rolls of the School at the period of examination. These youths were divided into three Classes, of which the first had two Sections. These two Sections consisting of only 8 and 9 boys, nearly of the same elementary acquirements, who, it was observed, should form one Class. The nature of their studies was so elementary as to call for no further remarks on that point.

The General Committee however regretted the little interest which both the Local Committee and the Residents seemed to take in the School, and it prepared them to expect an irregular attendance of the pupils. But as they still hoped that a greater degree of attention, would in future be paid to the interests of the School, they looked forward to a commensurate improvement in the progress of the pupils, and that a suitable return would be received for the funds spent on the School. The final result has been above mentioned.

330. Local Receipts and Disbursements.

Separate Fund.	Resources of Annual Income: Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.	Resources of Annual Income: Total.	Resources of Annual Income: Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Resources of Annual Income: Establishment and Expences as fixed by Govt. dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Nature of Charge.	Actual Charges for 1840-41: Items.	Actual Charges for 1840-41: Total.	Actual Charges for 1841-42: Items.	Actual Charges for 1841-42: Total.
	2,064 0 0	a 2,064 0 0	1,788 0 0	3,852 0 0	English Teachers, ..	1,376 10 8		1,110 0 0	
			2,064 0 0		Pundits, ...	422 8 0		280 0 0	
			b 3,852 0 0		Establishment, ..	125 0 0		114 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, ...	214 15 9		69 12 6	
							a 2,139 2 5		b 1,573 12 6

b Charges for 8 months ending 30th November, 1841. The School was then abolished.

CHYEBASSA AND CHOTA NAGPORE SCHOOLS.

(S. W. Frontier.)

331. Allowance for Books, &c....... 20 Rs. Monthly.

Examinations. 1841-42. Chyebassa School.

General Abstract from July, 1841, to January, 1842.

	Mahomedans.	Coles.	Hindoos.
Remaining at the end of the 3d quarter, ...	1	40	23
Admitted during the 4th quarter,..	0	17	1
Total.....	1	57	24
Left the School, during the quarter,	0	8	9
Remaining,......	1	49	15
			65

These were divided into the following Classes.

1st Class,........................	2
2nd ,, ...	3
3rd ,, ...	5
4th ,, ...	6
5th ,, ...	14
6th ,, ...	35
	65

The Head Master remarked that the general conduct of the boys attached to this School, had been as satisfactory as could reasonably be expected from them. Further that the progress of the senior Class students in each branch of study was very considerable, but of the junior Classes though not so considerable, yet very satisfactory.

The Secretary to the Local Committee, Lt. S. R. Tickell, stated as follows. "The state of the School, is in general very satisfactory. The Cole boys evince (with a few exceptions) a good deal of quickness, but their attendance until of late has been very irregular, their own parents being in most cases unwilling and unable to correct them in that respect. During the sowing and harvest seasons, there is of necessity a great falling off in the attendance at School, as the boys have to assist in their fathers' labour. This defect will not probably ever be remedied. None of the more respectable Hindoos in Singbhoom, have yet been prevailed on to send their children to the School, with one exception, that of the Dewan of Khursawa."

The correspondence of this School came on the records of the Government, in the Education Department, after the Orders of the 12th January, 1842.

Examinations, 1841-42, Chota Nagpore School.

332. The last Quarterly Abstract, i. e. from the 1st of August to the 1st November, 1841, shewed that in the English and Vernacular Departments there were remaining at the end of preceding quarter, Christian 1, Mahomedans 3, Hindoos 44, and Coles 16; and there were admitted during the quarter 1 Hindoo and 1 Cole; that none left during the quarter, the total being in those Departments 66.

And that in the Hindoostanee Department there were remaining at the end of the preceding quarter Christian 1, Mahomedans 3, Hindoos 22, and Coles 6; that none were admitted or left during the quarter, the grand total being 32.

The boys were divided into 7 Classes, as follows:

1st Class	8
2nd ,,	6
3rd ,,	8
4th ,,	10
5th ,,	11
6th ,,	17
7th ,,	6
	66

Of the 1st Class it was remarked, "they made good progress in History, Physical Geography, Astronomy, Arithmetic, Pneumatics, Optics, Natural Philosophy, use of the Globes, Poetry, and in Hindoostanee."

Of the 2nd Class it was remarked "good progress in History, Grammar, Geography, Spelling, Poetical Reader, Arithmetic and Hindoostanee;" of the 3d "good progress in Reader, Grammar, Geography, Spelling, Arithmetic and Hindoostanee;" of the 4th "rapid progress in Reader, Spelling, Arithmetic and Hindoostanee;" of the 5th "good progress in Reader, Spelling, Multiplication Table, Hindoostanee Letters," and of the last made good progress in Spelling.

After these special remarks on the several Classes, the Local Committee made the following general remarks. "The general progress made by the majority of the students of the Chota Nagpore School in reading and writing the English language, in Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic appear to be very respectable with reference to the periods, during which the several Classes have been under instruction. The Hindee writing and Translations have considerable merit. It may be remarked that the Lurka Cole students possess powers of acquirement and general intelligence of character by no means inferior to those of other natives. The students as a body acquitted themselves well in their several Classes, more especially those whose names are entered in the list for prizes."

"The manner in which the greater part of the scholars went through their examination, was very satisfactory not merely in the usual routine of their studies, but in answering with great readiness and correctness question propounded by Members of the Committee."

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, on a review of these papers concurred in considering the results very satisfactory. His Lordship in Council felt it to be almost unnecessary to impress upon the public officers on the S. W. Frontier, how imperative was the duty of promoting education amongst the peculiar races in that interesting country, or to intimate how fully he relied on their best co-operation in this cause.

BURRISAUL PROBATIONAL SCHOOL.

1st and 2nd Years.

353 *Local Committee on the 1st May*, 1840.

Names.	Designation and Office.
B. Golding, Esq.	Session Judge.
R. R. Sturt, Esq., *Secretary*. . .	Collector
C. T. Sealy, Esq.	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
W. F. Sealy, Esq.	Civil Assistant Surgeon.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

R. J. Loughman, Esq.	Session Judge.
R. R. Sturt, Esq., *Secretary*. . .	Collector.
W. Tart, Esq.	Civil Assistant Surgeon.
M. Shaw, Esq.	Commissioner of Sunderbunds, Honorary ditto.
R. Inco, Esq	Supdt. of Salt Chokees.

Allowance for Books, &c. .... 20 Rs. monthly.

354. *Establishment for the month of April*, 1842.

English Master, Mr. S. Bariera,	November, 1836. .	90	0	0
Persian ditto Seraj Oodeen, . .	1839. .	30	0	0
School Sircar, ...	February, 1840. . .	10	0	0
Monitor Callye comar Chuckerbutty, ...	September, 1838. .	15	0	0
Khoraky to the boys with one arm, ...	Allowed from 1837.	2	0	0
Chokedary Tax, ...	......	0	3	0
Masters' Bungalow ground Rent,	......	0	5	4
Chokydar and Oil, ...	1839. .	3	8	0
And extra Chokydar and Oil, . .	March, 1842. . . .	3	8	0
		154	11	4

335. *Statement shewing the number of paying Students, and the Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay.*

On the 31st December.	Non Paying.	Paying.	Total Amount paid.
1835 ...	} a 0	...	...
1836 .	0	...	..
1837	70	...	...
1838....	70	...	..
1839...	70	...	...
1840....	60	...	.
1841....	b45-55	...	..

Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages taught in the Burrisal School.

On the 31st December.	English.	Sanscrit	Arabic	Persian	Hindee	Oordoo	Bengali
1835	0	0	.	0		.	0
1836....	0	0	.	0		.	0
1837	70	12		30	.	..	10
1838 .	70	12	..	30	.		10
1839 .	70	0	..	30	..	.	10
1840 .	60	0	..	25	.	..	0
1841 ...	c45-55	0	..	d26	.	..	0

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Burrisal (English) Institution, on the 31st December, of the following seven years.

On the 31st December	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Others than those three.
1835	0	0	0	..
1836	0	0	0	...
1837 .	6	4	60	..
1838 .	6	4	60	..
1839	6	4	60	..
1840 .	4	2	54	.
1841e .	f4-7	3	g41-45	...

a No accounts can be furnished for the years 1835-36, as no memorandum was kept of those years from which the desired information can be given. The present Master took charge of the School in November, 1836.

b From January to December 1841.

c [illegible] from January to December, 1841

d According to the Rules of the Burrisal School, only those boys are admitted to the Persian School, who likewise prosecute the study of English.

e From January to December, 1841.

f From October to December, 1841.

g From January to December.

Examinations, 1840-41.

336. At the end of 1840, and beginning of 1841, there were 39 Hindoos and 1 Christian in actual attendance in the School. The rolls of the 2d quarter of 1841, however exhibited in the first Class 3, second Class 6, third Class 7, fourth Class 8, fifth Class 12, sixth Class 6, seventh Class 15, eighth Class 6, ninth Class 4, tenth Class 1.

The studies of the first Class were—Reader No. 3 from the commencement to the end—Poetical Reader No. 1—Clift's Geography from the commencement to Hindoostan—Marshman's Brief Survey of History from the commencement to the close of the 3d Chapter—Playfair's Elements of Geometry, Book I. to problem XX.—Chamier's and Bonycastle's Arithmetic from Addition to Reduction—Composition and Essays.

The studies of the 2d and 3d Class, were very nearly in the same books as those of the first, but the boys had not made equal progress in them.

The studies of the remaining Classes were elementary, such as Murray's Spelling Book, &c.

Examinations, 1841-42.

337. At this School, there were remaining at the end of the preceding quarter.

	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mussulmans.
	7	43	0
Admitted during the quarter,...	0	2	3
Total,...	7	45	3
Left during the quarter,......	0	0	0
Remaining,...................	7	45	3

No examination returns were furnished, nor was any scholarship won.

The Local Committee requested to be informed whether Government, would be inclined to assist them in erecting a building, which the dilapidated state of the School Bungalow rendered urgently necessary, to the amount of 2 or 3,000 Rupees.

The Local Committee at the same time suggested the expediency of the Burrisaul School being taken charge of by Government, it being kept up by local subscription, and assisted by donations of books from the General Department.

The Government caused it to be stated in reply, that it was contrary to the established principles on which the Education Department of the Government was conducted to take the superintendence and control of Educational Institutions dependent on the contingent local periodical subscriptions of individuals,

School Building. 338. The former School Bungalow, is in a dilapidated state: the boys however continue to attend in it, for which purpose 2 puckah buildings (portions of it) are kept in repair. From the 1st of October, 1842, the School will be held in the new premises, situated in the centre of the Civil Station, and bordering upon the Judge's and Collector's compound.

The building is (puckah) brick and well ventilated, has venitian-doors and glass-windows in one Room.

There are 3 Rooms of a large size, kept up for the use of the scholars while the new house is building; the other Rooms, 6 in number, are, from the state of the walls and roof, dangerous to occupy.

The old School House was built by the late Mr. Gardiner, of the Civil Service, who died in England many years ago. It then was taken charge of by the Assignees of the late Messrs. Palmer and Co.

There is a small, but comfortable half puckah Bungalow occupied by the Master, adjoining the above compound, with 3 Rooms and a Verandah on 2 sides. It is kept in repair by the School funds and belongs to the School.

SYLHET PROBATIONAL SCHOOL,

Established in September, 1840.

1st and 2nd Years.

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339. *Local Committee on the 30th April*, 1842.

Names.	Designation and Office.
Mr. Geo. Plowden, *Secretary*,	Judge.
Mr. Bidwell,	Collector.
Mr. Sealy,	Magistrate.
Mahomed Edris Khan,	Princl. Sudder Ameen of 1st Grade.
Maharajah Rajindur Sing,	Ex-Rajah of Jynteah.
Mr. J. Kelso,	Resident, attached to the Revenue Survey Department.

Allowance for Books, &c. .... 20 Rs. monthly.

340. Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Sylhet School.				Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Sylhet School, on the 30th December, 1841.			
On the 30th December.	English.	Persian.	Bengali.	On the 30th December.	Christians.	Mahomedans	Hindoos.
* † 1841 ..	151	127	127	1841	4	20	127

* No pay system.
† School opened in January, 1841.

Examinations, 1841-42.

341. From the want of a proper and commodious School House (the building being but just completed in October, 1841,) the Local Committee had not been able to hold any public examination until then; but different Members of the Committee as well as the Secretary had at various times visited the School, and personally ascertained the progress of the scholars.

The public examination referred to, was held on the 6th of October, and the Local Committee had every reason to consider it satisfactory, with reference to the short time which had elapsed since the Institution of the School, and the many and various difficulties with which its conductors had had to contend. The principal difficulty being the enforcement of regular attendance on the part of the boys.

The number of scholars on the list then was 144; but of this number there were some 30 or 40, who had absented themselves for some time. There was 1 Christian, 117 Hindoos and 27 Mossulmans.

The first Class had read the History of Bengal from the commencement of the Hindoo dynasties to the death of Bukhtiyar; History of England to the reign of Henry the 1st; English Readers No. 1, to page 99 and No. 2, to page 95; No. 2 Spelling to page 95; Lennie's Grammar, Etymological Parsing; Clift's Geography, Europe and Asia; Arithmetic, Compound Multiplication and Long Division. Persian, Allamy, Anwarsohaile, and Secundernameh. Bengali, Gynarnava, Goury Beacron, and Neeticotha 3d part, and writing on paper.

The second Class had read No. 2 Reader to page 95; No. 2 Spelling to page 45; Woollaston's Grammar, Etymology; Clift's Geography, Asia; Arithmetic, Simple Division; Persian, Jamelquanin, and Zubcka. Bengali, Goury Beacron, and 3d part Neeticotha; and writing on paper.

The third Class had read No. 1 Reader to page 99; No. 2 Spelling to page 33; Woollaston's Grammar, Etymology; Clift's Geography, Definitions; Arithmetic, Simple Multiplication; Persian, Gulistan and Bostan; Bengali, Chanoky Slokes, and 2d part Neeticotha, and writing on paper.

The fourth Class read No. 1 Reader the 1st Chapter; Spelling No. 2. Dissyllables: Arithmetic, Simple Addition and Subtraction; Persian, Pundnamah and Amudnamah; Bengali, Seesooboduck; 1st part Neeticotha and Burnomala, and writing on Slates.

We remarked that from the returns, it appeared that the number of students attending the School, had been gradually increased.

We suggested that to prevent irregularity the pupils should be obliged to pay for their education, when their parents could afford it. But that this method must be introduced with much care, and after the benefits of the School had been felt by them.

We stated however, that on the whole we thought the best remedy would be found in the distribution of tickets for regular attendance, and the giving a prize in each Class to the pupil who had thus afforded the master most satisfaction.

We were pleased to find that the result of the Annual Examination was considered generally "as very creditable to the Head Master." We intimated that much attention should be continued to be bestowed on improving the pronunciation of the pupils, and on learning well rather than learning much. We added that we would recommend the introduction of Lessons on Objects with a view to accustom the boys to speak English, and that the method of requiring all the pupils to attend the Bengali and Persian Classes, should in our opinion cease. One vernacular language being considered sufficient, and as much as a youth could be expected to learn well at one time.

In conclusion we stated that the result of the year, was thought by us highly satisfactory, and we thanked the Local Committee, and its Secretary, and the Masters for their exertions; expressing at the same time the hope, that their best efforts would be continued toward securing the prosperity of the School.*

* The other returns of this School were received too late for insertion here.

CUTTACK SCHOOL.

1ST AND 2ND YEARS.

342. *Local Committee, on the 1st May,* 1841.

Names.	Designation and Office.
A. J. M. Mills, Esq. President.	Commissioner.
T. A. Shaw, Esq.	Special Commissioner.
H. V. Hathorn, Esq.	Judge.
G. G. Mackintosh, Esq.	Officiating Collector.
O. W. Malet, Esq. *Secretary,*	Special Deputy Collector.
Mouluvee Gholam Russool.	Principal Sudder Ameen.
Laboo Tarakant Bideasaugur,.	Sudder Ameen.
„ Brijosoonder Roi, .	Deputy Collector.
Mouluvee Mohammed Fazil,.	Law Officer.
Baboo Cassinath Roi Chowdree,	Zemindar.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

A. J. M. Mills, Esq.	Vide Supra.
J. Staniforth, Esq.	Special Commissioner.
H. B. Brownlow, Esq.	Judge.
G. G. Mackintosh, Esq.	Vide Supra.
O. W. Malet, Esq.	Ditto.
E. F. Trevor, Esq.	Acting Joint Magistrate.
Mouluvee Gholam Russool, .	Vide Supra.
Baboo Tarakant Bideasaugur, .	Ditto.
Mouluvee Mohammed Fazil,.	Ditto.
Baboo Cassinath Roi Chowdree,	Ditto.

343. *Establishment of the Cuttack School, as on 30th April,* 1842.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr. W. Yates,	Head Master	150	0	0	Apr. 22, 1841
Mr. D'Souza.	2d ditto	50	0	0	Mar. 18, 1841
Bissumbhur Bideabhoosun,	Pundit	20	0	0	Aug. 22, 1841
Roghobanund, *a*	Assistant ditto	10	0	0	Apr. 1, 1841
4 Servants' Wages.		14	0	0	
House Rent,		25	0	0	
		269	0	0	
By Amount of Schooling collected		18	12	0	
		250	4	0	

a Pundit of Pooree School, from 10th October, 1840, to Jan. 1841, salary 8 Rupees.

344. *Statement shewing the number of paying Students, and the Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay.*				*Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at Cuttack School.*			*Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Cuttack School, on the 30th Dec. of the following seven years.*			
On the 30th December.	*Non-paying.*	*Paying.*	*Total amount paid.*	*On the 30th December.*	*English.*	*Ooreah.*	*On the 30th December.*	*Christians.*	*Mahomedans.*	*Hindoos.*
1835 *a*	0	0	0 0 0	1835	0	0	1835	0	0	0
1836	0	0	0 0 0	1836	0	0	1836	0	0	0
1837	0	0	0 0 0	1837	0	0	1837	0	0	0
1838	0	0	0 0 0	1838	0	0	1838	0	0	0
1839	0	0	0 0 0	1839	0	0	1839	0	0	0
1840	0	0	0 0 0	1840	0	0	1840	0	0	0
1841	31	55	29 7 0	1841	86	86	1841	9	7	70

a School commenced in 1841.

Institution, 1840-41.

345. On the 1st of January, 1841, the General Committee took over charge of the Cuttack School, at the request of the previous subscribers and proprietors. They advanced 1,000 Rupees towards a School House, selected Masters, and gave the necessary directions for its establishment and maintenance on the principles applied to the other Government Institutions under its superintendence and control.

Examinations. 1841-42.

346. The Annual Examination of the students of the Cuttack School, was held on Saturday the 15th of January last.

The examination, the Local Committee stated, was most creditable both to tutors and pupils. "The boys were examined in each branch of their studies, and although their several attainments of course varied, yet they proved by their replies that the method of instruction employed was good, and that they themselves were able and willing to profit by it."

"This School has been so lately established (having been transferred to this Division from Pooree early in the past year), that the Local Committee have no means of testing the positive improvement made by the students in their several studies. Those in the upper Classes knew something of English before

the Institution was established at Cuttack, the first Class are as far in their reading as the No. 4, Reader."

"They evinced a very fair knowledge of the English language. They were put on to read in parts of the book quite new to them, and fully understood the meaning and construction of what they read. In Geography also and History some of them evinced a memory most retentive; and with reference to the fact that the questions were put to them by the Committee probably in a form different from what they have been accustomed to, the readiness with which they replied to the several questions, was most gratifying to witness."

"The lower Classes are also entitled to great praise."

"The total number of pupils attending at the end of the past year was 79. This the Committee consider as large a number as they have any right to expect. They entertain however the hope, that it will in the current year be materially increased."

"The Oreah examination took place on Monday, the 7th of February."

"In this branch of their studies also, the generality of the pupils acquitted themselves most creditably. They read with facility any paper in the Vernacular Language presented to them, and found but little difficulty in translating from English into Oreah."

"The Committee considered the English and Vernacular Masters entitled to great credit."

No boy came up to the standard fixed for junior Scholarships.

347. Local Receipts and Disbursements.

Separate Fund.	Resources of Annual Income. Assignmt from Parliamentary Grant.	Total.	Assignmt. from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Establishment & Expences as fixed by Govt. dated Dec. 16, 1840.	Nature of Charge.	Actual Charges for 1840-41. Items.	Total.	Actual Charges for 1841-42. Items.	Total.
Established in March, 1841.	....	....	Rs. 3,996 0 0	3,996 0 0	English Teachers, ..	822 9 2		1,980 0 0	
					Vernacular ditto, ...	6 0 0		268 10 6	
					Establishment, ...	8 0 0		178 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, ...	97 12 0		674 15 6	
					Towards building School House, ...	*1,000 0 0		0 0 0	
					House Rent,†	25 0 0	Rs. 1,453 5 2	300 0 0	Rs. 3,401 10 0

* Extra Charge and exclusive of fixed Annual Receipts and Charges. † For one month only.

School Building. 348. The School House is situated between the Sudder city and the cantonments, and within a short distance from each: the residence of the Head Master is about half a mile distant, and that of the second Master within 100 yards of it.

It is a thatched Bungalow built with unburnt bricks, and is pretty well constructed for ventilation, but the situation is not very good in this respect.

There are two central Rooms, 4 side Rooms and 2 bathing Rooms. The sizes are as follows: front central Room, 25 feet by 18: back ditto 33½ by 18, 4 side Rooms each 21 by 16. A Verandah about 5 feet wide extends round the House.

It has been recently repaired and white washed.

It is hired from the present owner for Rs. 25 per mensem, by whom it was built.

The two upper English Classes occupy the front Room, the two lower and the back Room. The Ooriya Classes meet in the side Rooms. The two remaining side Rooms are unoccupied.

MIDNAPORE SCHOOL.

5TH AND 6TH YEARS.

349. *Local Committee on the 1st May,* 1840.

Names.	Designation and Office.
R. F. Cunliffe, Esq.	Officiating Judge.
A. Forbes, Esq.	Collector.
G. T. Shakespear, Esq.	Magistrate.
A. Grote, Esq. *Secretary.*	Superintendent of Settlements and Special Deputy Collector.
J. Pagan, Esq.	Civil Surgeon.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

R. E. Cunliffe, Esq.	Vide Supra.
A. Forbes, Esq.	Ditto.
G. T. Shakespeare, Esq.	Ditto.
A. Grote, Esq.	Ditto.
J. Pagan, Esq.	Ditto.

350. *Establishment of the Midnapore School, as on 30th April,* 1842.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr. F. Tydd, *a* ...	...Head Master ...	200	0	0	July 9, 1836
Boikuntnauth Chatterjee,	...2nd ditto ...	80	0	0	Aug. 31, 1837
Sittaram Doss, ...	...3rd ditto, ...	50	0	0	Nov. 17, 1840
Jadobchunder Mookerjee,	...4th ditto, ...	30	0	0	Feb. 8, 1841
Gooroodas Vydialunkar,	...Pundit, ...	30	0	0	Mar. 1, 1837
Moheschunder Acharjee,	...Sircar, ...	10	0	0	April 7, 1841
Librarian, ...	... ...	10	0	0	Nov. 8, 1840
4 Servants' Wages, ...	... ...	19	0	0	
		429	0	0	

a Head Teacher in the Hooghly Imambarrah School from July, 1831, to July, 1836 salary 50 Rs.

351. *Statement shewing the number of paying Students, and the Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay.*				*Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Midnapore School.*			*Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Midnapore School on the 30th Dec. of the following seven years.*			
On the 30th December.	*Non Paying.*	*Paying.*	*Total Amount Paid.*	*On the 30th December.*	*English.*	*Bengali.*	*On the 30th December.*	*Christians.*	*Mahomedans.*	*Hindoos.*
1835....	0	0	0	1835....	0	0	1835....	0	0	0
1836....	55	0	0	1836....	55	0	1836....	9	1	45
1837....	79	0	0	1837....	79	61	1837....	5	5	69
1838....	94	36	47 Rs.	1838....	130	111	1838....	6	7	117
1839....	69	70	341	1839....	139	115	1839....	5	7	127
1840....	69	68	304	1840....	137	111	1840....	5	5	129
1841....	72	77	362	1841....	149	125	1841....	3	2	144

Examinations, 1840-41.

352. In continuation of Para. 161, page 65, of the Report for 1839-40, we have to report that at the close of 1840, 43 boys were admitted into the School, and 45 left it, leaving 139 names on the records of the Institution; and that the Head Master was of opinion that the number of students would have exceeded all former years had it not been for the sickness during the months of May and June, the number of those who left the station, and the number which were not allowed to join the School on account of the then want of accommodation. The pupils attending the School were divided into six Classes.

The Annual Public Examination was held on the 28th December, 1840, the Members of the Local Committee being present. In Euclid the boys had read the two first books, and many of them went readily through the Propositions given to them. Algebra moreover, had been studied with much success, and apparently with great interest by them. In Geography, History, and English Classes, they had made considerable progress during the year. Natural Philosophy and Political Economy were subjects which had but lately been introduced, and on these the boys were consequently less informed. Such portion of the Class books as they had read, however, they appeared fully to understand, and altogether the proficiency of the Class, was such as gave great satisfaction to the Committee, and shewed that much credit was due to their immediate teacher, Mr. Tydd.

The 2nd Class were very well versed in the knowledge of History and Geography. The progress of the boys in Arithmetic was not so striking; but the attention of the second Master had been called to the subject, and the Committee expressed their intention to examine this Class, from time to time, in this branch of their studies.

The four junior Classes had made as much progress as could have been expected from them, and did not call for any particular remarks. The Local Committee were gratified with the result of the examination, and felt satisfied that the Masters had been attentive to the tasks entrusted to them.

Examinations, 1841 42.

353 The examination was held on the 9th of October, 1841. The Local Committee reported their opinion in the following terms:

"The result of the examination has been very satisfactory to our Committee. They see a decided improvement in the pronunciation of English by the boys. They find them readier in their answers to questions put suddenly to them in the course of reading, and they regard the attainments of those in the two senior Classes, as of almost a higher character considering the infancy of the School, than they could have hoped for."

"After an attentive examination of the papers given in by each boy aspiring to the Scholarship, the Committee are decidedly of opinion that Kettermohun Jana, ought to be the successful Candidate. The answers were all given in the presence, either of one of the Members of our Committee, or of the Head Master, and may be relied on as the boys' own. The examination papers were given to them singly, and were always taken away at the close of the day."

"By the annual returns, &c, it appeared that while at the end of the preceding year, there were 139 pupils in the School, 81 were admitted and 71 left during the year 1841, leaving 149 boys in the Institution: besides these there are 22 boys in the preparatory School."

"The 149 boys are divided into 5 Classes, the senior of which has been studying Homer's Iliad, Goldsmith's Histories of England and Rome, Introduction to Astronomy, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and the use of the Terrestrial Globe, Translation and Composition."

It was stated that one hinderance to the greater efficiency of the School, laid in the advanced age of the Candidates for admission, as the natives of this place sent their children at the age of 6 or 7 to the Patsalahs, where they usually remained till they were 13 or 14, and did not think of procuring for them an English education, until they had passed that age. To remedy this, a preparatory School had been established for boys, under 10 years of age to learn Bengali under the Sircar, and one hour of their time was devoted to English.

In reply to the above the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council remarked, that the reports on the state of the School were satisfactory: but that the Committee should use every exertion to encourage the community to send their children at an earlier age to so beneficial an Institution, and that every proper opportunity should be taken to dwell upon the evils of an opposite system, and that should these exertions be successful, the junior or preparatory School could perhaps be advantageously dispensed with, as a distinct Institution, and should be considered in every respect a portion of the original Midnapore School.

The junior Scholarship on 8 Rs. per month was allotted to Kettermohun Jana.

354. Local Receipts and Disbursements.

Resources of Annual Income.					Nature of Charge.	Actual Charges for 1840-41.		Actual Charges for 1841-42.	
Separate Fund, as	Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.	Total.	Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Establishment and Expenses as fixed by Government, dated 16th Dec. 1840		Items.	Total.	Items.	Total.
Schooling 360 0 0	3,492 0 0	3,852 0 0	1,620 0 0	5,472 0 0	English Teachers, ...	3,170 0 0		4,412 8 0	
			3,852 0 0		Pundits, ...	290 0 0		408 0 0	
			b 5,472 0 0		Scholarship, .	0 0 0		45 6 8	
					Establishment, ...	221 0 0		252 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, ...	358 4 0		363 5 6	
					Part of building the School House,	*600 0 0		0 0 0	
					House Rent, .	*170 0 0	a 4,809 4 0	600 0 0	b 6,141 4 2

* Extra Charges and exclusive of fixed Annual Receipts and Charges.

School Building.

355. The Midnapore School was erected in 1836, by local subscription; the walls were built of brick, and had a thatched roof. In December, 1840, it was accidentally burned down, but by the sanction of Government, and under the directions of the Military board, a commodious pucka building is now progressing on the old site to replace the one thus destroyed. The School at present is held in a large hired pucka house, about a hundred yards to the north east of it; and as the new building will be ready to accommodate the scholars in a few months hence we shall confine our description to it.

The School is situated to the north-west side of the Sudder City between the residences of the European gentry and native habitations, conveniently for both. The Head Master's house is within the School Compound, the second and fourth Masters' dwellings are quite adjacent to it, but the third Master has to attend from the distance of about a mile.

The School Compound occupies a triangular piece of ground measuring 10 beegahs, which is separated from other lands by public roads; to the west lies the jail with its large open compound, and there is nothing on the other two sides to prevent a free circulation of air.

In about the middle of the Compound is the School, consisting of one large Hall, measuring 60 feet by 30, supported in the middle by 4 square pillars, 4 Rooms 20 feet by 16 each, and 2 Verandahs.

The Hall is the apartment where all the boys are seated before their desks, one side Room is intended for a Library, and the other three for the three senior English Masters, to teach their respective Classes in.

Section II.

EASTERN PROVINCES.

ASSAM.

GOHAWATEE.

5th and 6th Years.

356 *Local Committee on the 1st May, 1840.*

Names.	Designation and Office.
Capt. Francis Jenkins,	Governor General's Agent and Commissioner of Assam.
Capt. James Matthie,	Deputy Commissioner of Assam.
Capt. James Wemyss,	Principal Assistant to the Governor General's Agent
Asst. Surg. Keith Macalester Scott,	Civil Assistant Surgeon.
Christopher K. Hudson, Esq.	Sub-Assistant to the Governor General's Agent.
John Nicholas Martin, Esq. *Secy.*	Executive Officer of Lower Assam.
Deobur Burdolye,	Sudder Ameen.
Preonauth Parbutteeah Phokun,	Sudder Moonsiff.
Luckhee Dutt Bor Kutki,	Ditto ditto.
Madhubram Rajkoah,	Ditto ditto.
Degumber Deka Borooah,	Moonsiff.
Gungaram Mojoonder Borooah,	Ditto.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

Names.	Designation and Office.
Capt. F. Jenkins,	Governor General's Agent and Commissioner of Assam.
Capt. James Matthie,	Deputy Commissioner of Assam.
Lt. and Bt. Capt John Butler,	Junior Assistant to the Governor General's Agent.
Asst. Surg. Keith Macalester Scott,	Civil Assistant Surgeon.
Lieut. Robert Campbell, *Secy.*	Adjutant 1st Assam Sebundy Corps.
Christopher K. Hudson, Esq.	Sub-Assistant to the Governor General's Agent.
John Nicholas Martin,	Executive Officer of Lower Assam.
Deobur Burdolye,	Sudder Ameen.
Preonath Parbutteah Phokun,	Sudder Moonsiff.
Luckhi Dutt Bor Kutki,	Ditto ditto.
Madhubram Rajkoah,	Ditto ditto.
Degumber Deka Borooa.	Moonsiff.
Gungaram Majoondar Borooa.	Ditto.
Soom Dutt, Bor Kutki.	Ditto.

357. *Establishment as on 30th April, 1842.*

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
W. Robinson, Esq. *a* ...	... Head Master, ...	300	0	0	April 14, 1838.
J. F. Delanougerede, Esq.	... Assistant Master, ...	125	0	0	Jan. 25, 1840.
Indro Sein, ...	... Offg. 2d Asst. Mr.	30	0	0	Sept. 15, 1841.
Gopinauth Sherma, Nyalunkar, .	Senior Pundit, ...	30	0	0	Feb. 1, 1838.
Boshadhor Sherma,	... Junior Pundit, ...	20	0	0	June 7, 1841.
Five Servants' Wages,...	... ...	19	0	0	
Contingencies....	... ...	20	0	0	
		544	0	0	

a Officiated as Head Master from 1st August, 1837.

358. *Statement shewing the number of paying Students, and the Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay.*				*Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Gohawatee School.*								*Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Gohawatee School, on the 30th Dec. of the following seven years.*				
On the 30th December.	*Non-Paying.*	*Paying.*	*Total Amount paid.*	*On the 30th December.*	*English.*	*Sanscrit.*	*Arabic.*	*Persian.*	*Hindee.*	*Oordoo.*	*Bengali.*	*On the 30th December.*	*Christians.*	*Mahomedans.*	*Hindoos.*	*Others than those three.*
1835	11[illegible]	0	0	1835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1835	3	33	77	
1836	136	0	0	1836	48	0	0	0	0	0	95	1836	2	43	91	
1837	154	0	0	1837	59	4	0	0	0	0	91	1837	1	35	117	
1838	194	0	0	1838	85	5	0	0	0	0	104	1838	2	38	154	
1839	231	0	0	1839	89	0	0	0	0	0	111	1839	4	47	179	
1840	20[illegible]	0	0	1840	123	0	0	0	0	0	183	1840	3	102	201	
1841	[illegible]71	0	0	1841	65	0	0	0	0	0	106	1841	0	70	101	

NOTE.—Exclusive of Branch Schools for which see "Examinations."

Examinations, 1840-41.

359. At the beginning of the year, there were 346 students at the Central School and Branch Government Schools, which during the year increased to 523, as follows:

	In 1839.		1840.
Gohawatee School, ...	230	and at	306
Nilachol Branch School, ...	73	"	100
Pandu	43	"	68
Billutta new Branch School, ...	0	"	30
Amgong ditto, ...	0	"	19
Total,...	346	Total,...	523

From the Annual Reports it appeared, that there were fewer learning English at the Central School, than there were were learning the Vernacular language alone. The General Com-

mittee trusted, that the English Classes would be increased, and a certain fixed time of the day devoted to instruction in the Vernacular language.

The studies of the senior Class of the Central School, were still elementary, consisting of perusal of the History of Rome, the Translation of Homer's Iliad, Geography, and the use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Euclid, Algebra, and Composition. We had no special remark to offer on the studies of this, or of the other Classes, and we agreed with the Head Master as to the importance of conveying accurate information, rather than endeavouring to teach imperfectly a number of subjects. The specimen of Composition sent, was considered creditable, and we recommended regular exercises on this subject with the introduction of Lessons on Objects. Further, that in the senior Classes translation from the English to the Vernacular languages should be regularly performed.

We were gratified to observe the interest displayed by the Local Committee in the prosperity of the Schools, as well as the activity and intelligence of the Masters, and we remarked that these circumstances enabled us to look forward with still more confidence to a great improvement in the Schools in following years.

We stated at the same time, that we were much pleased to observe the increased demand for education in Assam; and we trusted that when preparatory Schools, were formed in the interior by local subscriptions, it would be the endeavour of the Master to employ the same School books, and follow the same plan of instruction both in the Vernacular and English language, as in the Central School, in order that when circumstances might permit of the removal of pupils from a preparatory to the Central School, they might be able to join one of the Classes, and thus satisfactorily advance with the other pupils to the higher branches of knowledge. We pointed out also that the advantage of commencing English early, should ever be kept in view.

Provision was subsequently made for the periodical visitation and general surveillance of the Branch Schools by the Head Master and Pundit of the Central Gohawatee Institution.

Examinations, 1841-42.	*Christians.*	*Ma[illegible]oms.*	*Hindoos.*	*Total.*
Gohawatee Central School,	4	104	205	313
Nilachol Branch School,..	0	0	108	108
Panda ditto, ...	0	12	56	68
Bellatta ditto, ...	0	0	40	40
Amingong ditto,..........	0	0	34	34
North Gohawatee, ...	0	0	67	67
	4	116	510	630

360. At the end of the year 1839, there were 523 pupils, and at the end of June, 1841, when the Annual Examination for 1841, was held at this Station, the number

had increased to 630, as stated in the margin being 107 more, than at the previous Annual Examination.

In the English and Vernacular Department of the Central School of Gohawatee, there were 106 pupils in eight Classes.

The first Class was studying History of Rome, Poetical Reader, Introduction to Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Geometry, Arithmetic to Fractions, Composition and Geography. The Second Class was in the same course but not so far advanced. The remainder were engaged in studies not sufficiently removed from elementary to require special detail in this place.

We regretted to observe, that the Local Committee were unable to submit a very satisfactory account of the progress of the boys, which they imputed in a great measure to the prevalence of sickness during the previous quarter, and the retirement from the School of the more advanced youths, to obtain employment in the public offices. Such removals we observed were to be regretted; but at the same time the employment which the youths obtained was likely to have a favorable effect upon the progress of education in Assam We regretted, however to perceive that the slow progress was attributed "in part to a deficiency in the internal discipline of the School," which it appeared, was brought to the notice of the Head Master by the Members of the Local Committee. We expressed the hope that future reports would be more gratifying, and that the Head Master would pay particular attention to improve the attendance of the pupils. The routine of studies in the other Classes seemed judicious, and we desired its continuance.

The General Committee had no special remarks to make on the Vernacular Department of the Central School, which was advancing satisfactorily. The number of Classes we remarked, might, perhaps be reduced, and attention paid to Translation, and Composition in the senior Classes.

The Branch Schools seemed to be advancing as well as could be expected, both as to the progress of the pupils, and the steady increase of numbers.

We caused our best thanks to be conveyed to Captain Jenkins, and the other Members of the Local Committee, for the interest they had taken in the progress of the School, and their continued liberality in providing prizes, &c.

Scholarships,—none gained.

361. Local Receipts and Disbursements.

Separate Fund.	Resources of Annual Income. Assignmt. from Parliamentary Grant.	Total.	Assignmt from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Establishmt & Expenses as fixed by Govt. dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Nature of Charge	Actual Charges for 1840-41. Items.	Total	Actual Charges for 1841-42. Items.	Total.
	5,332 0 0	a 5,332 0 0	1,388 0 0 5,332 0 0 b 6,720 0 0	6,720 0 0	English Teachers, ...	4 237 10 8		4,975 0 0	
					Pundits, ...	599 0 0		540 0 0	
					Establishment, ...	132 0 0		169 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, ...	564 14 0		291 4 0	
					Cost of Repairs and additional Building,	0 0 0	a 5,533 8 8	*1 524 4 0	b 7,499 8 0

* Extra charge and exclusive of fixed Annual Receipts and Charges.
b Charges for 11 months ending 28th February, 1842.

School Building.

362. The School Bungalow is situated nearly in the centre of the residences of the European gentry. The station is situated nearly in the centre of the Sudder city. The residence of the Head Master, is in the adjoining Compound to that in which the School House is built, and the residence of the 2d Master is about half a mile distant from the School House. Altogether the School House is situated in the most eligible position that could have been selected in Gohawatee.

The walls are of puckah masonry, roof thatched, ventilated by numerous door-ways, and windows.

The Vernacular Department and Classes are accommodated in a Hall, 60 by 25, connected with the English Department by a portico. The English Department contains one hall 60 by 22, and five other fair sized Compartments and two Verandahs.

It is in good repair and no alterations are required at present.

It was built during the years 1837 and 1838, and additions were made in 1841.

The English Department was built from local subscriptions. The Bengali Department was built in 1841, at the expense of the General Committee of Public Instruction.

SEEBSAUGOR SCHOOL.

1st Year.

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363. **Local Committee on the 30th April,* 1842.

Names.		Designation and Office.
Captain J. F. Hannay,...	...	... Commanding Assam Lt. Infy. Batn.
Captain Brodie, *Secretary,*	...	... Principal Assistant Commissioner,

Establishment of the Seebsaugor School, as on the 30th April, 1842.

Name.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr. D'Souza, † ...	... Head Master,	... 150	0	0	July 19, 1841.
Ramsaugor, ...	... Assistant ditto,	... 14	0	0	Feb. 11, 1842.
Urbhidhar,... ...	... Pundit,	... 16	0	0	Feb. 5, 1842.
Three Servants' Wages,	... ...	... 12	0	0	
		192	0	0	

* The School was not commenced till Dec. 1841, and there was no Local Committee.
† First Assistant Teacher in a private Institution at Calcutta, salary 60 Rs.

364. Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter to the late General Committee of Public Instruction, dated 3rd February, 1841, sanctioned the monthly allowance of 200 Rupees for the expences of the above School; and the grant of a sum sufficient for the erection of a School House, and for the purchase of School furniture.

The late General Committee in their letter of the 26th idem to Captain Brodie, the Secretary to the Local Committee, sanctioned 200 Rupees towards a Bungalow suited to the present wants of the School.

The Local Committee reported on the 8th of December, the opening of the School, and that in addition to the above sum they had raised 747 Rupees by local subscriptions, and that this would provide for the School Building. This result was very satisfactory.

The proposed opening of the School on the 1st of January, and the appointment of Mr. D'Souza as Head Master, were approved.

365. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Resources of Annual Income.					*Nature of Charge.*	*Actual Charges for 1840-41.*		*Actual Charges for 1841-42.*	
Separate Fund.	*Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.*	*Total.*	*Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.*	*Establishment & Expences as fixed by Govt. dated 16th Dec 1840.*		*Items.*	*Total.*	*Items.*	*Total.*
Separate Grant from Govt. under Orders, dated 3d Feb. 1841, ... 3,120	Nil	a 3,120 0 0	Nil	Nil	English and Vernacular Teachers, &c.	....		970 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, ...	....		280 0 0	a 1,250 0 0

a Charges for five months.

School Building. 366. The School House, relative to the sudder city, is about 300 yards to the west, and an equal distance from the residences of officers living in the Military Lines, and about ¼ of a mile from the Civil Lines, situated on the Tank of Seebsaugur.

The materials of which the School House is built, consist of good wood posts with walls of reed plastered with mud. It is well raised from the level of the plain, and ventilated by windows and doors.

The School House consists of one large centre Room with the four corners partitioned off. The length of the centre being 80 by 40.

It is in excellent repair and requires no alteration.

It was built in January, 1842, from the funds allowed by Government, and by subscription from the residents at Seebsaugur, and cost the sum of 489 Rs.

The centre Room is used as the School Room. Three of the corner Rooms are inhabited by Mr. DeSouza, and the remaining Room is used as a Library.

ARRACAN.

AKYAB.

3RD AND 4TH YEARS.

367. *Local Committee on the 1st May,* 1840.

Names.	Designation and Office.
Capt. A. Bogle, *Secretary,*	Commissioner of Arracan.
Lieut. A. P. Phayre,	Senior Assistant to the Commissioner, at Akyab.
Capt. D. Williams,	Senior Assistant to the Commissioner, at Ramree.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

Capt. A. Bogle,	Commissioner.
Lieut. A. P. Phayre,	Senior Assistant to the Commissioner, at Akyab.
Capt. D. Williams,	Senior Assistant to the Commissioner, at Ramree.
Lieut. H. Hopkinson, *Secretary,*	Junior Assistant to the Commissioner, at Akyab.

368. *Establishment of the Akyab School, as on 30th April, 1842.*

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr. C. K[illegible]	Head Master,	[illegible]0	0	0	June 11, 184[illegible]
Mr. J. F. [illegible]	2d ditto	80	0	0	Nov. 1,
Wazideen	Hindee Teacher	[illegible]0	0	0	Mar. 6, 1840.
Mak[illegible],	1st Vernacular Teacher	10	0	0	— — 1, „
[illegible]	[illegible] Interpreter,	16	0	0	May [illegible], „
On [illegible],		4	0	0	Sept. 1, 1838.
		[illegible]00	0	0	

369. *Statement of the [illegible] paying Students [illegible]*

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1835	0			
1836	0			
1837	0			
1838	[illegible]			
1839				
1840	78			
1841	[illegible]			

Statement showing the number of Students in each of the languages taught in the Akyab Government School.

On the 30th December.	English.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Hindee.	Oordoo.	Bengalee.	Mugh.
1835	0					0		0
1836	0					0		0
1837	0					0		0
1838	30					11		13
1839	30	[illegible]				[illegible]		1
1840	44					[illegible]		7
1841	[illegible]33							12

Statement showing the number of Students attending the School, on the 30th December, of the following seven years.

On the 30th December.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Arracanese.	Anglo-Arracanese.	Remarks.
1835	0	0	0	0	0	
1836	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	
1837	0	0	0	0	0	
1838	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	68	3	
1839	1	0	[illegible]	41	2	
1840	4	1	1	61	0	[illegible] 1840
1841	8	1	[illegible]	44	0	

Examinations 1840-41.

370. The irregularity of attendance was much complained of, as also the caprice and neglect of the parents and the jealousy of the Phoongees or hereditary paid priests and teachers of the local monasteries, in which the education is free, and the religion of the Mughs maintainable. But the community pay towards the priest's support in his religious capacity, and the fewer persons attached to them, the less success does the priest find in the supplies derived from the public.

The 1st Class of 5 boys passed a very satisfactory examination in Grammar, Reading, Writing and Geography, and in Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three.

The 2nd Class of 3 boys were much on a par with the 1st.

E E

The studies of the 3rd Class of 5 boys, and of the 4th, 5th and 6th were merely elementary.

The 3 boys studying Hindoostanee read and explained very well.

The 40 boys of the English Department, reading "Mugh were divided into 3 Classes, the first of 7, 2nd of 10, 3rd of 23, and read, wrote and explained very satisfactorily in their own language."

The Local Committee remarked "these 3 Classes are composed chiefly of children, but they seem to be getting on very well, and their writing is very good indeed."

Examinations, 1841-42.

371. This School was abolished in June, 1842, and this subject, together with that of the examinations, will come more properly within a future report.

RAMREE.

3rd and 4th Years.

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372. *Local Committee, on the 1st May,* 1840.

Name	Designation and Office
Capt. A. Bogle, *Secretary*,	Commissioner of Arracan
Lieut. A. P. Phayre,	Senior Assistant to the Commissioner, at Akyab.
Capt. D. Williams, . .	Senior Assistant to the Commissioner, at Ramree

Local Committee, on the 30th April, 1842

Name	Designation and Office
Capt. A. Bogle, . . .	Commissioner of Arracan
Lieut. A. P. Phayre, . . .	Senior Assistant to the Commissioner, at Akyab.
Capt. D. Williams, .	Senior Assistant to the Commissioner, at Ramree.
Lieut. H. Hopkinson, *Secretary*, .	Junior Assistant to the Commissioner, at Akyab.

373. *Establishment as on 30th April,* 1842.

Name	Designation.	Salary			Date of Appointment.
Mr. R. A. Fink,* . .	...Head Master	150	0	0	Oct. 25, 1841
Abdool Hadi, ...	...Ordoo Teacher .	20	0	0	Feb. 11, 1841
Shoewan	...Head Mug Teacher .	10	0	0	May 20, 1838
Moungie, ...	...2d ditto	10	0	0	Nov. 23, 1840
2 Servants' Wages, ...		10	0	0	Dec. 31, 1841
Contingencies,..		1	2	3	
		201	2	3	

* 2nd Acting Master Chittagong from 24th December, 1838, to 1st June, 1839, salary 75 Rupees.—3rd Master Chittagong from 1st July, 1839, to 24th October, 1841, salary 60 Rupees.

574. *Statement showing the number of paying Students, and the Amount paid on them, and Students who do not pay at the Ramree Govt. School.*

On the 30th December	N[illegible]	F[illegible]	T[illegible]
1835	0		
1836	0		
1837	0		
1838	3[illegible]		
1839	13		
1840	11		
1841	[illegible]		

Statement showing the number of Students studying each of the languages taught at the Ramree Govt. School.

On the 30th December	English	[illegible]	O[illegible]	Remarks
1835	0	0	0	
1836	0	0	0	
1837	0	0	0	
1838	17	–	[illegible]3	
1839	1[illegible]	5	19	
1840	[illegible]1	16	2[illegible]	
1841	2[illegible]	9	[illegible]7	

Statement showing the number of Students attending the Ramree Govt. School, on the 30th Dec. of the following seven years.

On the 30th December	Christians	Mahomedans	Hindoos	Mugh	Remarks.
1835	[illegible]	0	0	0	[illegible]
1836	0	0	0	0	
1837	0	0	0	0	
1838	0	25	0	7	
1839	0	[illegible]	0	17	
1840	1	29	1	20	
1841	1	1[illegible]	1	3[illegible]	

Examinations, 1840-41.

575. The students were stated to be very irregular in their attendance. Cholera, caprice, and an indolent apathy were assigned as the main causes of this. With a view to ensure regularity, the Committee suggested that pecuniary prizes should be awarded to those who were found to be regular. Our Committee sanctioned this proposal, and trusted that the Local Committee, would distribute daily tickets for regular attendance, and bestow one prize in each class to the students, who had been most regular during the year, and had given most satisfaction to the Master.

We agreed with the late Head Master in thinking, that the demand for English education would increase in these provinces as soon as the advantages which it held out become more apparent, and we were glad to perceive that the people were so inclined to educate their children in English.

We suggested that instead of separate Vernacular Classes, the students of the English School, should be made to devote a certain portion of their time to Vernacular study in Reading, Writing, Composition, and Arithmetic; as this arrangement would enable the students to direct in a great measure their undivided attention to the acquisition of English. We however did not by any means wish to discontinue the Vernacular Class, but proposed that it should be closed to new comers. We did not apprehend that this change

would be considered by the parents of the students as unsatisfactory; on the contrary we trusted this would be thought advantageous, as their children having studied the Vernacular in the 'Kyeougeys', or native Priests' Schools, would then have their sole time and attention directed to the attainment of the English language for the diffusion of which our Schools had been established.

We had to regret that the premature death of Mr. Smyth had deprived the School of an able and zealous Head Master.

The boys composing the English Class, were stated by the Local Committee to have made considerable progress, and Mr. Smyth's labours in this branch, seemed also to be highly appreciated by the parents of the boys. The studies in the English Department, consisted of Reading, History, Grammar and Geography, but were not sufficiently advanced to require detached notice here. In Arithmetic they had gone as far as the Rule of Three. The knowledge of English was tested, and satisfactorily proved, by requiring transposition into Mugh of English words and sentences, and vice versa.

Examinations, 1841-42.

376 The Annual Examination of the Ramree Government School, was held on the 11th of January, by Capt. Bogle and Capt. Williams, both Members of the Local Committee.

The School was divided into three Departments; namely an Anglo-Vernacular, a Vernacular and an Ordoo Department. The examination commenced with the Anglo-Vernacular Department which consisted of three Classes. The 1st Class composed of nine boys, of whom eight were present, read from the English Reader No. 1, with ease as far as page 43, and pronounced the words accurately. Their Translation into Arracanese was correct, and the spelling and meaning of each word without mistakes proved that they fully understood what they read.

The Anglo-Burmese Teacher, a work very well adapted to the comprehension of the Arracan youth, was also a subject of examination, and the examining Members were much pleased with the readiness with which the Class explained Burmese words into English, and their perfect comprehension of the subject before them.

The expedition and accuracy with which they produced their answers in Arithmetic, was considered by the Local Committee highly creditable to the boys.

At the former examinations, Captains Bogle and Williams derived much satisfaction from the proficiency of the Mugh boys.

in the Science of Geography. On this occasion they much regretted to find that not a single boy knew any thing of this science, owing to the inability of the late Acting Master, Mr. J. Engelbregt to teach it them. Mr. Fink's attention has however been drawn to this important part of his duty and a supply of maps having lately been received, sanguine hopes are entertained that the revival of the Geography Classes will be attended with much success. It is observed that the Mugh boys take much interest in this study, and display great aptitude in learning it. On the whole, the Examining Members considered that this Class, although decidedly more backward than the first Class of last year, were well grounded in what they were learning.

The second and third Classes aggregated 16 boys. The two senior of the 2d Class could read and spell a little, and they had just commenced the English Reader No. 1, and they likewise explained in Mugh the meaning of English words with much accuracy, but they were quite ignorant of every thing else.

The Anglo-Vernacular Department was examined in Burmese, Reading, and Arithmetic. They read the History of the Burmese War, (a book which they had not read before) with accuracy, and explained the passage selected by the Examiners very satisfactorily. In Mugh Arithmetic, they were examined in the 4 Simple Rules, but their method of working is so tedious and liable to error, that the Head Master's attention was directed to the advantage to be derived from the introduction of the English system, which will in future be adopted.

The want of sufficient Class books, did not admit of a division of the Vernacular Department into Classes, but as the requisite Mugh books were in the course of preparation, it was hoped that this Department would wear a far better aspect at the next Annual Examination.

The Ordoo Department consisted of 27 boys in three Classes. The first Class of 2 boys read the Chahar Durwesh, and the 2d the Totecnamah with fluency, and copied neatly, but the Kemmanchees or Mugh Mussulmans possessed no knowledge of the meaning of what they read. Those who are natives of Chittagong were superior, but their ability to explain their lessons, was the result of previous study. In pronunciation, none of them were very perfect, and the 3rd Class were in fact only beginners. The boys in the Vernacular Class, were all so very young that, but little could be expected of them; they however read Burmese very tolerably; their writing chiefly on black boards, was likewise very good, and many of them could do a little in Arithmetic.

The increase of students and the improved regularity of attendance as reported by Mr. Fink, especially in the English and Mugh Departments, were considered by the Examining Members to be satisfactory, and, it was hoped, indicated that this Institution was really gaining in popularity amongst the natives. It was observed that the Poongees or Priests had hitherto totally abstained from raising any obstacles to the education of the people, as pursued at the Ramree Government School, nevertheless the Examining Members were of opinion, that since the death of the late Head Master, Mr. Smyth, this Institution had greatly fallen off, and they expressed the opinion that it would require great diligence and unwearied care on the part of the present Master, Mr. Fink, who had only recently taken charge, to restore it to what it was some time before.

No Scholarships gained.

377. Arracan Local Receipts and Disbursements.

Resources of Annual Income: Separate Fund.	Resources of Annual Income: Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.	Resources of Annual Income: Total.	Resources of Annual Income: Assignment from additional Grant dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Resources of Annual Income: Establishment and Expenses as fixed by Government dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Nature of Charge.	Actual Charges for 1840-41: Items.	Actual Charges for 1840-41: Total.	Actual Charges for 1841-42: Items.	Actual Charges for 1841-42: Total.
Separate Grant from Govt. under Orders dated 22nd Nov. 1837. 6,000		a 6,000 0 0	1,512 0 0 6,000 0 0 b 7,512 0 0	7,512 0 0	*Ramree School*				
					English Teachers	1,530 0 0		1,005 5 2	
					Vernacular ditto	480 0 0		480 6 0	
					Establishment	120 0 0		120 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies	582 0 0		0 0 0	
					Cost of repairing School House	*583 11 1	3,295 11 1	*232 4 10	2,731 10 6
					Akyab School.				
					English Teachers	3,000 0 0		2,622 0 0	
					Vernacular ditto	512 0 0		552 0 0	
					Establishment	48 0 0		48 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies	202 2 6		20 5 6	
					Cost of building and repairing School	*1,694 8 5	5,690 10 11	*457 6 4	3,709 11 1[illegible]
							a 8,986 6 0		b 6,417 5 11

* Extra Charges and exclusive of fixed Annual Receipts and Charges.

School Building.

378. The School House at Ramree, is situated in the Sudder City, close to the European residences, and the Master resides within the School grounds.

The materials of which the house is made are posts, bamboo mat walls, plank flooring and grass roof, well ventilated by windows, and doors closed by jhamps.

The School Room consists of one Room, 80 feet long by 30 broad.

In good repair, but too small; and an estimate is being prepared with a view to its enlargement, so as to meet the demands of increase of scholars.

The School Room was built in 1838, from the funds allowed for educational purposes in Arracan, viz. 500 per month.

The School Room is occupied by the Ordoo and Mugh Departments. The English Department being taught in the adjoining Bungalow occupied by the Master.

TENASSERIM.

MOULMEIN.

6TH AND 7TH YEARS.

TAVOY AND MERGUI.

379. * *Local Committee on the 30th April*, 1842.

Names.	Designation and Office.
Mr E. A. Blundell, *President*,	Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces.
Major Williams, Member,	Commanding the Talieu Corps.
Capt. McLeod, ditto,	Political Assist. to the Commissioner.
Doctor Richardson, ditto,	Surgeon to the Commissioner.
Mr. de la Condamine,	Senior Assist. to the Commissioner.

* Appointed only by Government, under date the 6th April, 1842.

380. *Establishment, as on 30th April*, 1842.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr. Hough, *	Head Master.	300	0	0	Feb. 1837.
Mr. Crawley,	English Assist.,	60	0	0	Dec. 1840.
Ko-Shoeylan,	Burmese ditto,	15	0	0	Mar. 1842.
Board for 17 pupils @ 2-8 in advance		42	8	0	
Servants for ditto,		20	0	0	
100 Quills,		3	8	0	
		441	0	0	

* Was engaged in a private Educational Establishment before coming to India, and again in Bengal from 1827 to 1831

381. *Statement shewing the number of Paying Students, and the Amount paid by them, & the Students who do not pay in the Moulmein School.*				*Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Moulmein School.*			*Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Moulmein School, on the 30th December, of the following seven years.*				
On the 30th December.	*Non Paying.*	*Paying.*	*Total Amount paid.*	*On the 30th December.*	*English.*	*Burmese.*	*On the 30th December.*	*Christians.*	*Mahomedans.*	*Hindoos.*	*Bhuddhits.*
1835	0	0	0	1835	0	0	1835	0	0	0	0
1836	0	0	0	1836	0	0	1836	0	0	0	0
1837	52	0	0	1857	52	52	1837..	26	0	1	25
1838	34	0	0	1838	61	54	1838 .	28	0	3	23
1839...	58	0	0	1839	58	53	1839..	32	2	3	21
1840	94	0	0	1840	94	94	1840 .	27	7	4	56
1841	62	3	48Rs	1841	65	65	1841	15	6	3	41

Examinations, 1840-41.

382. There was an increase of 36 pupils during the year. The boys who had lately joined were principally young natives, who would probably remain longer at School, and proceed further in their studies than those who had previously joined the School. The number attending the School at the end of the year was 94.

The 94 pupils attending the School, were divided into five Classes and 27 unclassed pupils. We observed that the Head Master should endeavour as soon as possible to place these pupils into Classes, in order that they might derive those advantages, which they could not be expected to do until they were so placed.

The Senior Class consisted of six pupils, who were engaged in perusing Goldsmith's History of England, Practical Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Arithmetic, Introduction to Astronomy, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and viva voce Translations from the Burmese into English, also Grammar and Writing. To these studies the General Committee proposed, that Translation from English into Burmese and Burmese into English several times a week should be added, with occasional exercises in composition.

The result of the examination was considered by the General Committee as highly satisfactory. The boys appeared to have been strictly examined by Dr. Richardson, Assistant Commissioner, in Reading, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, and the Elements of Geometry and Trigonometry. Dr. Richardson observed that "their acquirements, particularly in History and Geography, were of a highly

creditable order, their answers were ready and distinct, and the lively interest they evinced gives good promise of their being useful members of society." The specimens of Map Projection were satisfactory.

The Second Class were not perusing any English prose work. We suggested therefore that an easy and amusing School book, such as Marshman's History of Bengal, the Azimghur Reader, or an easy prose Reader should be introduced into this Class. At the examination this Class consisted of five Burmese pupils. They were examined by Dr. Richardson in Reading, Arithmetic and Geography; and evinced in these branches nearly an equal proficiency with the first Class. We therefore suggested that they should join the first Class.

The studies and progress of the other Classes appeared judicious, but did not call for any further remarks. We expressed the hope that the irregularity in the attendance of many of the pupils would be checked. For this purpose we proposed that the monthly distribution of tickets, which had been found highly useful in many of our Schools should be tried; and at the same time a prize at the Annual Examination in each Class to the boy who had most tickets, and had given the Master most satisfaction.

We may here add the terms in which Dr. Richardson recorded his opinion of the general result of the examination.

"On the whole, the examination was gratifying to the Visitors and creditable to the School. The children were clean, healthy, orderly and attentive. Perhaps one of the most gratifying circumstances of remark, was the great number of little Birman boys, who have entered the School during the last year, evincing an increasing wish on the part of the native population, even in this remote corner of the British possessions, to have European knowledge communicated to their children. The remarks of the Commissioner were equally gratifying: he stated," a growing desire is evinced by parents to send their children to it, not temporarily only, but with the view of their continuance in it."

Ill health and other causes had prevented some boys leaving Moulmein to finish their education at the Medical College of Calcutta, but we hoped that a new selection would be made, and the most advanced and deserving boys be sent to Calcutta.

We had much satisfaction in remarking the Commissioner's opinion to be "that the hope that their children may be hereafter selected to continue their education in Calcutta, has had the effect of inducing many parents to send their children to the School. Indeed, more than one offer has been made to

me of boys for the purpose of unconditionately surrendering them to you till their education be completed."

We regretted that we had not been favored with any remarks on the state, and prospects of the Mergui Branch School, for the year under review

In conclusion, we directed our best thanks to be conveyed to Dr. Richardson, as also to the Commissioner, who had evinced so much interest in the prosperity of the School.

Examinations, 1841-42.

383. No returns have been received of the examination of the Moulmein School; and no Scholarship was gained. In a letter however from the Commissioner, recommending certain appointments to the Local Committee, he noticed the Branch Schools. The results follow,

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TAVOY

Branch School.

A balance of the sum allotted by Government to education in the Tenasserim Provinces being available, the Government approved a proposition of the Commissioner, that the same should be employed in the establishment of an elementary School at Tavoy, and the Government intimated, that it would rely on the Commissioner's local knowledge to watch and foster its growth, and at the same time to discontinue the experiment, whenever he might have satisfactory evidence of no sufficiently good results attending the plan.

MERGUI.

Of the Mergui Branch School, the Commissioner reported, as follows:

"The elementary School at Mergui, under charge of an Anglo-Burmese young man, succeeds admirably, and the boys advance rapidly up to a certain point, but there is difficulty in obtaining the transfer of the more advanced lads to the Moulmein School, owing to the unwillingness of the parents to part with their children."

384. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Resources of Annual Income.					Nature of Charge.	Actual Charges for 1840-41.		Actual Charges for 1841-42.	
Separate Fund.	*Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.*	*Total.*	*Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th December, 1840.*	*Establishment and Expences as fixed by Government, dated 16th Dec. 1840.*		*Items.*	*Total*	*Items*	*Total*
Separate Grant from Govt. under Orders, to General Committee, dated 27th May, 1835,........6,000	600 0 0	6,600 0 0	0 0 0	b 6,600 0 0	Fixed allowance of Moulmein School,	6,000 0 0		6,000 0 0	
					Part of Head Master's Salary contributed from General Fund, ...	* 700 0 0		0 0 0	
							a 6,700 0 0		b 6,600 0 0

* For 14 months.

School Building. 385. This School is placed in a very central position being about midway between the extremes of the Town, on an airy, open space, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Commissioner's dwelling, and of the principal Civil buildings of the Station, and within half a mile of the Military Cantonment The dwelling house of the Head Master is within the same compound, and overlooking the School Room and play ground.

It is constructed like most of the buildings on this Coast, *private* as well as *public*, of teak timber with an artap roof, the floor raised 5 feet from the ground, and the wall, all round, capable of being lifted on hinges for the purposes of light and ventilation.

There are two Rooms of this description, each measuring 48 feet × 28 feet with a Pandal 10 feet wide all round, one of which only is occupied as a School Room. The other was intended for female students, but this branch has been discontinued for some years, and the Room is now partially occupied as the Head Master's study, and the School Library. There are two other buildings, measuring each 45 by 16 feet, and divided into 4 Rooms, which are used as sleeping Rooms for the boarders, of whom there are at present 18.

The buildings are in a perfect state of repair, and require no alteration.

They were erected in 1834, from a monthly allowance of Rupees 500, granted by Government in September, 1833, and first drawn on the 10th April, 1834.

DIVISION II.

BEHAR.

PATNA SCHOOL.

6TH AND 7TH YEARS.

386. *Local Committee on the 1st May, 1840.*

Names.	Designation and Office.
W. Dent, Esq.	Opium Agent.
A. Smelt, Esq.	Judge.
J. C. Dick, Esq.	Supt. Khas Alehals.
S. Davies Esq., *Secretary.*	Civil Surgeon.
Captain Guthrie,	Supt. of Burkendaz Guard.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

Names.		Designation and Office.
A. Smith, Esq.	- - - - -	Judge.
F. C. Trotter, Esq.	- - - - -	Jt. Magte. & Dy. Collector.
J. A. O. Farquharson, Esq.	- -	Magistrate.
J. C[illegible]bit, Esq.	- - - -	Assistant Opium Agent.
S. Davies, Esq. *Secretary.*	- -	Civil Surgeon.
C. J. Mu[illegible], Esq.	- - - -	Uncovenanted Deputy Collector.

387. *Establishment, as on 30th April, 1842.*

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr. Mackintosh,	.. Head Master,	... 300	0	0	Apr 28, 1842
Mr. Marston, ...	...2nd ditto,	.. 150	0	0	
Mr. [illegible]th, ...	.. 3rd ditto,	.. 100	0	0	Dec 18, 1840
Khairooddeen Hussain,	...Oordoo Teacher,	... 60	0	0	June 1. 1841
Balkissen, ..	.. Hindee, do.	.. 20	0	0	May 17, 1837
Junior Scholarship,	.. ...	. 8	0	0	
House Rent, ...	... ...	. 50	0	0	
Establishment, ...	... ..	.. 39	4	2	Aug. 1, 1835
		Total Co.'s Rs. 726	4	2	

388. *Statement shewing the number of paying Students and the Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay.*

On the 30th December.	Non Paying.	Paying.	Total Amount Paid
1835	0	0	0
1836	0	0	0
1837	0	0	0
1838	0	0	0
1839	0	0	0
1840	0	0	0
1841	0	0	0

Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Patna School.

On the 30th December.	English.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Hindee.	Oordoo.	Bengali.	Hindee.*
1835	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1836	102	0	0	0	0	102	0	0
1837	102	0	0	0	0	102	0	0
1838	104	0	0	0	0	104	0	0
1839	104	0	0	0	104	104	0	0
1840	101	0	0	0	101	101	0	0
1841	107	0	0	0	107	107	0	199

Statement shewing the number of Students, attending the School on the 30th Dec. of the following seven years.

On the 30th December.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Others than those three.
1835	11	10	49	
1836	15	16	71	
1837	13	10	79	
1838	17	13	74	
1839	8	23	73	
1840	11	22	58	
1841	17	19	71	
1841	0	0	199†	

Examinations, 1840-41.

389. There were 101 pupils attending the Patna School, at the close of the year 1840, being three less than at the end of the previous year. These pupils were divided into nine Classes, which the General Committee considered too numerous, and thought should be diminished accordingly.

* Vernacular Branch Schools commenced 1st November, 1841.

† In Vernacular Branch Schools not supported by Government.

The senior Class were reading Shakespeare's Plays, Gray's Works, the Spectator, Tytler's Ancient History, Natural Philosophy, Euclid, and Algebra, Measuration of Surfaces, Surveying, Translation and Composition. These studies seemed numerous, but the General Committee trusted that care was taken not to attempt to teach too much, and that correct rather than diffuse knowledge should be imparted.

The specimens of Composition, &c. forwarded on this occasion were creditable; but as it was not stated what assistance was afforded the pupils in their preparation, the degree of merit which they possessed could not be precisely designated.

The General Committee suggested that the senior Class should also occasionally be exercised in translating from the Vernacular language to the English, and from the English to the Vernacular.

The Urdoo Classes were engaged in very elementary studies, the senior Class having finished Gilchrist's Resalah were perusing the Urdoo Reader. No. 3.

The Hindee senior Classes, were perusing the History of India.

The General Committee regretted, that they had not been favored with the remarks of the Local Committee on the state of the Patna School and its future prospects. They trusted that the Head Master's remarks on the increased popularity of the School among the residents and its satisfactory progress during the year, might be borne out by the opinion of the Local Committee.

Examinations, 1841-42.

390. Under date the 29th of March, the Secretary to the Local Committee at Patna forwarded a report of attendance and progress, of the Patna School drawn up by the Head Master merely further remarking that "the Local Committee had ordered the Annual Examination to be deferred till July, 1842, to be in accordance to the instructions laid down by the General Committee of Public Education."

There were on the rolls of the School at the end of December, 1841, 107 students divided into six Classes, as follows:

1st Class of	8
2nd ditto	8
3rd ditto	12
4th ditto	18
5th ditto	23
6th ditto	38
	107

The 1st Class were reading Bacon's Essays, from p. 109 to 163. Milton, three Books; Hume's England, half of vol. 1st; Algebra, Quadratic Equations; Trigonometry, Heights and Distances from Hutton 2nd vol. 1st to 13 page; Hutton's Land surveying, 2nd vol. p. 53 to 64; Cook's Book-keeping, the whole of the Journal; Brief Survey of History part I. from p. 193 to the end, and part II. to page 31, and Revision; Goldsmith's History of England to p. 51; Shakespeare's Hamlet 1st and 2nd Act, and 2 Scenes of Act 3rd; English Reader No. 6, 116 pages; Clift's Political Economy to p. 84; Playfair's Euclid first three Books; Algebra to Simple Equations and Revision; Arithmetic Revision; Grammar, Parsing of Syntax; Geography, Maps, Physical Geography to p. 34; Use of the Globes Molineux to p. 38; Natural Philosophy, Popular Introduction, Society of U. K. Optics and Revision; English Composition, Walker's English Themes from p. 3 to 20, and Essays; Translation from Urdoo into English, and Urdoo Translation from English.

The 2nd Class were reading Brief Survey of History part I. from p. 108 to 192; English Reader No. 5, from 88 to 117 page; Lennie's Grammar Revision of Etymology and Syntax; Clifts' Geography Revision of the whole; Arithmetic to Vulgar Fractions and Revision; Use of the Globes, 7 Problems in Molineux; Algebra from Addition to 3rd Case of Division; Euclid 1st Book to 18th Proposition; Natural Philosophy to page 34; English Composition, Translation from Urdoo into English, and Walker's Themes from p. 1 to 10; Urdoo, Gilchrist's Resalah to p. 55; Hindee the whole of Bitalpachisee.

The 3rd Class were reading Marshman's History of Bengal from page 82 to 166; Geography, Maps of Asia and Europe; Arithmetic from Simple Division to Compound Multiplication and Revision; Lennie's Grammar to Verbs, page 39, Idiomatical Exercises, page 13 to 17, Writing on Paper; Urdoo, Sair Mutakadmeen to p. 260, and Composition; Gilchrist's Resalah to p. 26, and Pleasing Stories; Hindee, History of India part I. the whole, Bitalpachisee to page 118, Adams' Grammar to page 15.

The studies of the 4th, 5th and 6th Classes were gradually each more elementary in the several Departments.

After reviewing the statements submitted, the Government of India could not but express its regret, that these Documents should have been received, unaccompanied by any Minute of any Member of the Local Committee, or any remark in the Secretary's letter, or in any other shape which could betoken supervision, or ever interest in the Institution entrusted to the care of the Local Committee.

The column in the returns headed "*Results of examinations*, was blank as to all the Classes, nor had the Government of

India any means of knowing whether the progress statement had been tested by actual intermediate examination. It was observed that it could hardly fail to follow that some remarks, either of praise or of blame must have occurred to the Examining Members of the Local Committee. The Government desired, that a return in the following form might be sent for information of that authority.

Number of Visits paid by Members of Local Committee from 1st of July, 1841, to 1st March, 1842.	*Names of Visitors and No. of Visits by each.*

It was intimated that the Education Department being now under the direct review and control of Government, attention on the part of Members of the Local Committee was expected to this as well as to any other branch of their official duty.

The deferring the Annual Examination till July was approved; but it was added that it was not at those times only that the direct supervision of the Local Committee was expected by Government.

As far as the returns exhibited, the progress reported reflected credit on the exertions of Mr. Mackintosh, the Head Master, and of his coadjutors.

The Junior Scholarship of 8 Rupees per month, was gained by Lewis D'Abreo.

391. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Resources of Annual Income.					Nature of Charge.	Actual Charges for 1840-41.		Actual Charges for 1841-42.	
Separate Fund.	Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.	Total.	Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Establishment and Expences as fixed by Government, dated 16th Dec. 1840.		Items.	Total.	Items.	Total.
	5,880 0 0	a 5,880 0 0	5,328 0 0	11,208 0 0	English Teachers, ..	4,306 10 5		6,620 15 5	
			5,880 0 0		Vernacular ditto, ...	640 0 0		866 10 8	
					Establishment, ...	547 2 0		494 3 2	
			b 11,208 0 0						
					Books and Contingencies, ...	271 4 10		177 13 6	
					School House Rent..	*512 0 0	a 6,277 1 3	476 0 0	b 8,635 10 9

* Extra charge.
b Charges for 11 months ending 28th February, 1842.

School Building.

392. The Patna School House is situated about half way between the city and the residence of the European Gentry. The Head Master lives in the School House, the Assistant Master about half a mile from it, the Urdoo Teacher close by it, and the Hindee Master about 3 miles distant from the building.

The building is substantial and the rooms well ventilated. The grounds are 4 acres in extent.

In the upper story are two rooms, one 26 by 22, the other 16 by 22, and a Verandah 60 feet and a half by 12, all occupied by the Head Master. On the lower floor are two rooms also occupied by the Head Master, six other good rooms, and two Verandahs 60½ by 12 and 40 by 12.

The house was built about 40 years ago, and it now belongs to Raja Hetnarain Sing, from whom it is rented at Rs. 50 per mensem, and by whom it is consequently kept in repair.

BHAUGULPORE SCHOOL.

4TH AND 5TH YEARS.

393. *Local Committee on the 1st May,* 1840.

Names.	Designation and Office.
Geo. Brown, Esq., - - - -	Commissioner of Revenue.
Robert Williams, Esq., - - -	Civil and Session Judge.
H. F. James, Esq., *Secretary*. - -	Collector and Magistrate.
H. C. Bagge, Esq., - - - -	Assist. to Collr. and Mag. and Offg. Depy. Collr. and Jt. Mag.
T. Leckie, Esq., - - - -	Civil Assistant Surgeon.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

Names.	Designation and Office.
G. P. Brown, Esq., - - -	Commissioner of Revenue.
D. Pringle, Esq., - - - -	Acting Civil and Session Judge.
H. F. James, Esq., - - -	Magistrate.
C. Beadon, Esq., - - - -	Superintendent of Khas Mehals.
T. Leckie, Esq., - - - -	Civil Assistant Surgeon.
Moulvee Mahomed Majeed Khan Bahadoor, - - - -	Principal Sudder Ameen.

394. *Establishment as on 30th April,* 1842.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr. C. Ridge, a ...	...Head Master ...	250	0	0	Apr. 1, 1837
Mr. E. P. Page, ...	...2d Ditto ...	80	0	0	Sept. 23, 1841
Fetaf Husseu, ...	...Vernacular Teacher.	10	0	0	Dec. 6, 1841
1 Chowkeedar, ...	... ...	3	0	0	Nov. 1, 1837
1 Sweeper, ...	... ...	3	0	0	Ditto ditto
	Co.'s Rs...	346	0	0	

a Head Master, Dacca, from 20th May 1835 to 1st April 1837, Salary 250 rupees and 3 years previously 2nd Master of the Free School, and part of that time officiated as Head Master.

395. *Statement shewing the number of paying Students and the Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay.*

On the 30th December.	Non-Paying.	Paying.	Amount paid.
1835	0	...	...
1836	0	...	...
1837	27	...	...
1838	42	...	..
1839	61	...	..
1840	59	...	...
1841	66	...	...

Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages at the Bhaugulpore School.

On the 30th December.	English.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Hindee.	Oordoo.	Bengali.
1835	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836	0	..	..	..	..	..	.
1837	27	..	.	..	..	..	..
1838	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	61	.	..	..	..	..	..
1840	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841	66	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Bhaugulpore School on the 30th December, of the following seven years.

On the 30th December.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Other than those three.
1835	0	0	0	..
1836	0	0	0	..
1837	0	0	27*	..
1838	0	2	40	..
1839	1	4	56	..
1840	1	4	54	..
1841	1	2	63	..

Examinations, 1840-41.

396. At the end of the year 1839, there were 61 pupils attending the School, and at the end of the year 1840, these had diminished to 59, but measures had been taken by the Local Committee to remove the causes that had led to this retrogression. These pupils were divided into four Classes. The senior Class was engaged in perusing the 3rd No. English Reader and No. 1 Poetical Reader. In Grammar, they could parse, correct bad Grammar and write from dictation; they were reading the History of England, with explanations in English. In Geography, the figure of the Earth and the Elements of General Geography; in Arithmetic, to interest, and Tare and Tret, with Mental Arithmetic; and they were exercised in Translation from English into the Vernacular and from the Vernacular into to English. They were also exercised in "Lessons on Objects." This was an advance on the studies of this Class since the previous year, and the plan of study, generally, appeared to call for no particular remarks.

We were pleased to observe that the public examination was numerously attended by the respectable Native inhabitants of the place, as well as by the European residents. The result appeared to give general satisfaction, and prizes of books and money were distributed amongst the most deserving of the Scholars. The senior boy of the first class obtained a certificate, and some boys were rewarded for regular attendance.

* The School first opened in November 1837.

We made provision for entertaining an Assistant Master when the numbers attending the School might require such additional assistance, and observed that this would render the employment of Monitors unnecessary. We were pleased to observe that a qualified Teacher had been appointed to teach Hindee and Urdoo.

We were also much pleased to observe that a commodious School House, with a residence for the Master, had been erected in a central part of the station, by subscription, obtained from the European and Native inhabitants of the district, with the assistance of a number of prisoners allowed by the Magistrate.

We returned our best acknowledgments to the Local Committee for their zeal in furthering the prosperity of the School.

Examinations, 1841-42.

397. The 3rd Quarterly Return of 1841, exhibited.

Remaining at the end of September 1841	64
Since admitted..	5
	69
Left during the quarter..................................	3
Remaining...	66

These were divided into

1st and 2nd Classes of........................	17
3rd ditto..	14
4th ditto..	22
5th or junior ditto....................................	15
	66

The Local Committee expressed their opinion of the manner in which the examination was passed in the following terms:

"A public examination was held in the School House, on the 23d December last, at which the Members of the Local Committee noted in the margin, were present, together with several of the respectable residents of the town. The Committee were satisfied with the progress made by the boys of each Class in their several studies, especially as regards the improvement of the upper Classes in Geography and in translating easy passages from the Vernacular into English."

G. F. Brown, Esq.
H. F. James, Esq.
C. Beadon, Esq.
T. Leckie, Esq.
Moulavee Mahomed Majid.

The Local Committee brought to notice that a system they had enforced of fining for irregular attendance, had been suc-

cessful; further that the proportion of Mahomedans attending was very unequal, and they suggested the appointment of Mahommed Zain Udeen Hossein, Deputy Collector, as a Member of the Local Committee.

The Government on a review of the papers submitted, was inclined to think that instead of fining for absenteeism, it would be as well to adopt the system of giving daily tickets to the most regular, and granting a prize to the holder of the greatest number of tickets at the end of the year.

The appointment of Mahommed Zain Udeen Hossein was sanctioned.

The Government was of opinion that Mr. Ridge should have entered more fully in his Report on the internal economy and arrangements of the School, (for instance, there was no precis of Books read) and into the details of his system of instruction; and the best attention of the Committee was called to this point. With a view to explain more fully the object of their requisition, a copy of the Annual Report of Mr. Wiggins, Head Master at Bareilly, entering most fully into the state of that School, was forwarded for information and guidance. His Honor in Council, feeling that it was only necessary to suggest this to induce a gentleman of Mr. Ridge's character, (to which the Local Committee had also borne such favorable testimony) to adopt the same plan in his future Reports.

In regard to translation in the Vernacular language, the Government pointed out, that, in all translations from one language into another, this branch of study should be made a vehicle for conveying a knowledge of Morals, and of Historical, Scientific, and other useful facts, and not merely for furnishing Vocabularies, or phrases of rote, and of little or no practical application.

398. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Resources of Annual Income.					Nature of Charge.	Actual Charges for 1840-41.		Actual Charges for 1841-42.	
Separate Fund.	Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.	Total.	Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Establishment and Expences as fixed by Government, dated 16th Dec. 1840.		Items.	Total.	Items.	Total.
	3,840 0 0	*a* 3,840 0 0	1,728 0 0 3,840 0 0 *b* 5,568 0 0	5,568 0 0	English Teachers, ..	3,000 0 0		3,990 0 0	
					Vernacular ditto, ..	40 0 0		70 0 0	
					Establishment, ...	72 0 0		90 0 0	
					School House rent, .	440 0 0		440 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, ...	119 2 6	*a* 3,671 3 6	119 3 6	*b* 4,709 3 6

School Building. 399. The School House is situated between the Sudder City, and the Cutcherries; in the neighbourhood of the principal bazaar, and of some of the residences of the European Gentry. The Head Master, Mr. Ridge, and Mr. Page, the second Master, reside in the house.

It is built with unburnt bricks, but the outer walls are of burnt brick, and are covered with a thick soorkee plaster. The pillars in the verandah are made of burnt bricks. The roof is thatched. The house is well ventilated.

There are altogether nine rooms in the house, and 3 bathing-rooms, two long Verandahs, east and west, and a smaller one, towards the north. Their measurement is: School room 48 feet by 25, 2 verandahs 92 by 11, 2 rooms 25 by 24, 4 ditto 12 feet square, 2 ditto 25 by 12, bathing rooms 11½ square. The verandah to the north 28 by 14.

The House is in good repair. The thatch has this year been put in order.

The School House was built from the amount of Subscriptions from the European and Native inhabitants of the district, with the monthly allowance of 40 Rupees originally granted as a monthly rent for a School House. The prisoners were employed in building it.

The greater number of the boys remain in the large School room in which the Head Master sits. The 2nd Master teaches in one of the corner rooms. The Moonshee sits in the verandah, and there hears his Classes.

BHAUGULPORE HILL SCHOOL.

18TH AND 19TH YEARS.

400. *Local Committee on the 1st May*, 1840.

Names	Designation and Office.
George Brown, Esq.,	Commissioner.
Robt. Williams, Esq.,	Judge.
H. F. James, Esq.,	Collector and Magistrate.
H. C. Begge, Esq.,	Assistant Collector and ditto.
T. Leckie, Esq.,	Civil Assistant Surgeon.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

Names.	Designation and Office.
George Brown, Esq.,	Commissioner.
D. Pringle Esq.,	Officiating Judge.
H. F. James, Esq.,	Collector and Magistrate.
T. Leckie, Esq.,	Civil Assistant Surgeon.
C. Beadon, Esq.,	Superintendent of Khas Mehals.

401. *Establishment as on 30th April,* 1842.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Lieut. W. G Don, ..	.. Secy. and Supdt. ..	100	0	0	Oct. 1841
Baboo Gooroocharn Mittre, *a*	.. Head Master	120	0	0	Jan. 30, 1840
Lalah Shewsohoy, ..	.. Hindee Teacher ..	12	0	0	Oct. 1824
Misoh Roi, ...	.. Hill Monitor	5	0	0	Jan. 1834
	Hindoo ditto	5	0	0	Dec. 1838
Subsistence for 66 boys at 1-8 per month, ...		99	0	0	
		331	0	0	

402. *Statement shewing the number of paying Students, and the amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay.*				*Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Bhaugulpore Hill School.*								*Statement shewing the number of Students attending the School on the 30th December, of the following seven years.*				
On the 30th December.	*Not paying.*	*Paying.*	*Total amount paid.*	*On the 30th December.*	*English.*	*Sanscrit.*	*Arabic.*	*Persian.*	*Hindi.*	*Oordoo.*	*Bengali.*	*On the 30th December.*	*Christians.*	*Mahomedans.*	*Hindoos.*	*Others than those three.*
1835	98			1835	0				9[illegible]	.	..	1835		..	0	98
1836	76	.		1836	44				32	.		1836	.	.	8	68
1837	78	.	.	1837	25				53	.		1837		..	3	75
1838	86		.	1838	29		.		57		.	1838	.	..	3	83
1839	93	.	.	1839	33		.		60	.		1839		...	6	87
1840	104	..	..	1840	41	.			61		.	1840		...	9	93
1841	101		..	1841	50				34		.	1841	.	..	11	93

403. *Students receiving Stipends* exclusive of Scholarships on 30th April,* 1841.

Name.	*Age*	*Date of first Receipt of Stipend*	*Amount.*	*When likely to lapse.*
Mysah Rhai, ...	22	January, 1834 ...	5	
Jay Persaud, ...	20	December, 1838, ..	5	Lapsed Dec. 1841.

a Head Master at Benares, English Seminary, 1st March 1830, to 7th June 1836, salary 114-8. Head Master, Jubbulpore, from 7th June 1836 to 6th June 1839, salary 120, and second Master at Allahabad from 6th June 1839 to 31st January 1840, salary 120 rupees.

* These stipends are allowed as rewards to merit; the young men who get them act as monitors.

Students receiving Stipends exclusive of Scholarships on 30th April, 1842.

Name.	*Age.*	*Date of first Receipt of Stipends.*	*Amount.*	*When likely to lapse.*
Mysan Rhai, .	23	January, 1834.	6	Likely to lapse by the end of Dec. 1842.

Examinations 1841-42.

401. In January 1841, the Secretary to the Local Committee forwarded a letter from the Superintendent and from the Head Master with the annual return of the Government Hill School.

We observed with pleasure that the perusal of these documents had afforded the Committee great satisfaction. The period that the School had been without a Master, seemed to have had an unfavourable effect upon the number attending the School. On the new Master's (Gorooeharn Mittre) joining the number had diminished to 79, of whom only 27 knew any thing of English. But there were 102 boys attending the School at the end of the year of whom 41 were learning that language. This was two less than at the end of the former year, and eight more than the number then learning English.

The age at which the scholars entered the School, and the short time they remained, was still felt injuriously; but the progress made by those attending the School, appeared satisfactory, "being fully equal to those of any boys educated at the School during the last four years." The Specimens of Translations from Hindee into English were satisfactory. They proved that the pupils had been well grounded in the elements of the two languages, in the History of Bengal, and in Geography, with a more correct acquaintance with the principles of English Grammar. The improvement in the pronunciation of the English language of so much importance, and the increase in their knowledge of useful facts, were gratifying. We recommended the addition of Lessons on Objects and the monthly distribution of tickets for regular attendance to those who had not missed a day, by the Superintendent or Members of the Local Committee, to result in a prize at the end of the year to the boy in each Class who had obtained most tickets and had given the greatest satisfaction.

The attention and progress of the pupils in Hindee, were also satisfactory, and we recommended the same Exercises in Composition and Translation to be continued as appeared to have been done during the year.

The General Committee remarked with pleasure that the Local Committee prominently noticed an improvement in the orderly appearance of the pupils, and the improved system of discipline and internal economy under the Head Master's supervision. The influence which such an education must have in rectifying the pernicious habits of the wild and ignorant Hill Tribes, for whom the School is maintained, and the fact mentioned by the Local Committee that "the habit of drunkenness which required the strictest discipline to repress among the veteran Soldiers, is gradually disappearing in the Sepoy recruits who have been educated at the School," were particularly gratifying.

It was also noticed by us that the benefits of the School were not only shewn in thus inducing the youths to avoid pernicious habits, but were exhibiting themselves in the further result reported by the Local Committee, viz., "by the general improvement in the character of the Hill Tribes as Soldiers."

Examinations, 1841-42.

405. The Annual Abstract of 1841, exhibited;

	Hill boys	Hindoos.
Remaining at the end of the last year..	93	9
Admitted during the year	56	4
Total..........	149	13
Left the School during the year......	56	2
Remaining......	93	11

These were divided into.

1st English Class of	....	10
2nd ditto	....	10
3rd ditto	....	18
4th ditto	....	13
1st Hindee Class of	....	12
2nd ditto	....	17
3rd ditto	....	56
		136

The first English Class were last year in English Reader No. 2, and finished the first 2 Chapters of Marshman's History of Bengal. During the year 1841, they read from the 3rd to the 10th Chapter of the same work, p. 16 to 152; History of India, both Ancient and Modern from the Outlines of Universal History, by H. H. Wilson; and a short account of the Creation of the World from the same book about 34 pages in all; Lennie's Grammar as far as the 4th Rule. They had finished Clift's first Geography. In Arithmetic all of them were in Vulgar Fractions except the last boy, who is still in Multiplication.

The studies of the other English Classes were each gradually more elementary, and perhaps the marginal extracts from the Annual Report, will best shew (without entering into too minute detail) their state.

2nd Class.—The students of this Class have made some improvement since the last examination, except the last three boys, whose progress is rather slow. Their conduct has been generally satisfactory.

3rd Class.—The younger boys have fully realized the expectations entertained of them last year, and their proficiency is highly creditable to them. Their conduct has throughout the year been most laudable and satisfactory.

4th Class.—The conduct of the boys of this Class has generally been very good, and remarks on their progress are reserved for the next examination.

Of the Hindee Classes the following general remarks were made.

1st Hindee Class.—These boys have considerably improved since the last examination, and their conduct has been invariably good, most of them are in the 3rd English Class.

2nd Class.—These boys have also made some improvement, and have conducted themselves satisfactorily during the period under remark.

3rd Class.—Considerable difficulty is experienced in teaching all beginners, and new arrivals from the Hills as they do not understand the dialect spoken in the district.

Of the younger boys in this Class, it was stated that their conduct was generally good, but their attendance not very regular.

The Local Committee's report ran thus: "The commendations bestowed by the Committee on the examination held at Christmas 1840, appear equally well merited on this occasion: the boys have advanced in all their studies, and the correct and intelligent answers they gave to questions put to them, not only regarding the meaning and grammatical construction of their lessons, but also in Geography, History, Chronology and Statistics of the times and places referred to, showed they have been well taught, and that the knowledge they have acquired is not likely to be soon forgotten."

"This circumstance is the more gratifying as the School being kept up on *Political* grounds, for the express purpose of promoting the civilization of the rude tribes who inhabit the neighbouring Hills, it is particularly desirable that the boys should have their ideas enlarged, that they should be instructed in general and useful knowledge, and their reason as well as memory brought into exercise."

"The attainments of the boys in respect to reading and writing appeared to the Committee very creditable."

"There has been an increase of boys during the year, fifty of whom now learn English making in this Department an addition of nine scholars, and the Committee desire me to remark their satisfaction at seeing a greater number than formerly of little boys who are found more docile than the older ones."

The Head Master also noticed the increased regularity that had been produced by the system of giving daily tickets to the most regular, and a prize at the end of the term to the holder of the most tickets.

The Local Committee at the same time expressed "their utmost satisfaction with the clear and orderly appearance of the scholars, as well as the quickness and regularity with which they went through their parts, reflecting the greatest credit on the Head Master Gooroochurn Mittre."

406. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Resources of Annual Income.						Nature of Charge.	Actual Charges for 1840-41.		Actual Charges for 1841-42.	
Separate Grant.		*Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.*	*Total.*	*Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.*	*Establishment & Expense as fixed by Govt. dated 16th Dec 1840.*		*Items.*	*Total.*	*Items.*	*Total.*
						Superintendent, ...	1,200 0 0		1,200 0 0	
Separate Grant from Govt. under Orders, dated 18th January, 1837,	3,000	480	a 3,480 0 0	528	4,008 0 0	English Teachers, ...	1,040 0 0		1,230 0 0	
				3,480 0 0		Diet money allowed by Government to each boy,	1,044 0 0		1,188 0 0	
				b 4,008 0 0		Books and Contingencies, .	228 8 5	a 3,512 8 5	287 15 0	b 3,905 15 0

School Building. 407. The Hill School at Bhaugulpore is situated about a mile from the Sudder Town, and about the same distance from Cantonments. It is quite close to the residences of Messrs. Beadon and Leckie, two of the Members of the Local Committee. The other gentlemen who compose the Committee live two miles at least from the Hill School House.

It is built of unburnt bricks with a thatched roof, and stands east and west; consequently the Ventilation is very good.

The Bungalow is divided into two Compartments, the largest of which is occupied by the 1st and 2d English Classes, and is 24 by 18, the smaller one, 18-2 by 18-3, is occupied by the Head Master. There are Verandahs with jhamps all round, and at the extremities of the northern Verandah, there are two Rooms divided off, one of which is used as a Library, size 13 by 11-6. The west and south Verandahs are used for the two junior English Classes, and Hindee Department.

Southern Verandah,............... 74 by 11½
Northern ditto,...................... ditto
Eastern and western ditto,... ... 47 by 11½

The state of repair is very good, and it requires no alteration at present.

The Bungalow was purchased by Government in 1823, for Sa. Rs. 500, from Mr. Lopes, an indigo-planter at the Station, and about fourteen or fifteen years ago it underwent a thorough repair, when the old chopper was pulled down, and a new one put in its place.

The Bungalow and Verandahs are occupied entirely for School purposes.

DIVISION III.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

BENARES COLLEGE, SEMINARY AND BRANCH SCHO[OL]

49TH & 50TH YEARS. 10TH & 11TH YEARS. 1ST YEAR.

408. *Local Committee on the 1st May, 1840.*

Names	Designation and Office
H. H. Thomas, Esq., *President*, ..	Civil and Sessions Judge, Lieutenant-Governor's Agent.
Dr A. Halliday, *Member*, .	Superintending Surgeon.
F. R. Davidson, Esq., *ditto*, ..	Offg. Collector and Magistrate
Major T. D. Carpenter, *ditto*, .	Superintendent with the Ex-Rajas of Satara and Coorg.
Dr. D. Butter, *ditto*, ..	Civil Surgeon.
Raja Kalishanker Ghosal, *ditto*, .	
Baboo Rajnadur Mitter, *ditto*, ..	
G. Nicholls, Esq., *Secretary*. ..	Head Master of the English Seminary and Secretary Sanscrit College.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

J. T. Rivaz, Esq., *Visitor* and *President*, ...	Officiating Civil and Session Judge, and Governor General's Agent.
A. P Currie, Esq., *Member*, ..	Magistrate and Collector.
F. R. Davidson, Esq., *ditto*, .	Joint ditto and Deputy ditto
Major T. D. Carpenter, *ditto*, ..	Superintendent with the Ex-Rajas of Satara and Coorg.
J. A. Loch, Esq., *ditto*, ..	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate.
Baboo Rajnudar Mitter, *ditto*, .	
Dr. D. Butter, *Secretary*. .	Civil Surgeon.

409. *Establishment of the Benares Sanscrit College, as on 30th April, 1842.*

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment
Nundkissore,.. ..	.. Assistant Secretary ..	50	0	0	Apr. 24, 1841
Narayun Shastry, ..	.. Pundit of 1st Grammar Class	60	0	0	Oct. 1, 1841
Deva Datt, ..	.. Ditto 2d ditto ..	32	0	0	Ditto
Jankipurshaud, ..	.. Ditto 3d ditto ..	30	0	0	Ditto
Hiranund Chobey.	.. Ditto 1st Poetry	80	0	0	Ditto
Buldew Pundit, ..	.. Ditto 2d ditto ..	32	0	0	Ditto
Oomaram Pundit,..	.. Ditto Vedant	80	0	0	Ditto
Krishnchunder Siromony,..	Ditto Logic ..	80	0	0	Ditto
Kaseenath Sastree, ..	.. Ditto Sankya	80	0	0	Ditto

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Goolzar Chowbey, ..	.. Pundit of Law, ...	80	0	0	Oct. 1, 1841.
Lujja Shunkur, ..	.. Ditto 1st Astronomy ..	80	0	0	ditto
Nundlal Pandit, ..	.. Ditto 2nd ditto ..	32	0	0	ditto
Bapoodeo Jotshy, *a*	.. Do Natl. Philosophy.	60	0	0	Feb. 15, 1842
Gopenauth Moonshee *b*	.. 1st Persian Teacher ..	50	0	0	Apr. 28, 1841
Bissessur Purshaud,	.. 2nd ditto ..	20	0	0	ditto
Juddoonauth, ..	.. Librarian	50	0	0	May 1, 1820
Chundeechurn Biswas,	.. English Writer, ...	32	0	0	Jan. 15, ,,
Kunnyalaul, ..	.. Hindee ditto ..	8	0	0	Jan 15, 1842
Hurdutta, ..	.. Duftury	8	0	0	Oct 1, 1829
Stipends of 22 Students,	.. .. ..	68	0	0	
2 Pensioners,	.. ..	50	0	0	
10 Servants' Wages, ..	.. .. ..	41	0	0	
House Rent, ..	.. .. ..	50	0	0	
Contingencies, ..	.. .. ..	21	8	6	
		1174	8	6	

a Teacher of Natural Philosophy at Sehore School from January 1840 to 1841, salary 20 rupees

b Teacher of Persian Class in the Missionary School, Benares, from 1839 to 1841, salary 30 rupees

410. *Statement shewing the number of paying Students, and the Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay in the Benares Sanscrit College*

On the 30th of December.	*NonPaying.*	*Paying*	*Total Amount paid.*
1835	282	..	
1836	222	..	..
1837	177	..	..
1838	145	..	..
1839	112	..	..
1840	97	..	..
1841	110	..	..

Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the Languages, taught in the Benares Sanscrit College

On the 30th December.	*English.*	*Sanscrit.*	*Arabic.*	*Persian.*	*Hindi.*	*Oordoo.*	*Bengali.*	
1835	..	252	..	30	..	..	..	* Class denominated Arabic and Persian, but no Arabic read.
1836	..	192	..	30	..	..	..	
1837	..	148	..	29	..	..	..	
1838	..	149	..	0	..	..	..	Persian Class abolished.
1839	..	112	..	0	..	..	..	
1840	..	97	..	0	..	..	..	
1841	..	86	..	24	..	..	..	Persian Class restored.

Statement showing the number of Students attending the Benares Sanscrit College, on the 30th December, of the following seven years.

On the 30th December.	*C[illegible]*	*Mahomedans.*	*Hindoos.*	*Other than those three.*
18[illegible]			282	..
1836	..	..	222	..
1837	..		178	..
1838	..		14[illegible]	
1839		..	112	
1840			97	..
1841		..	110	..

III. *Establishment of the Benares English Seminary as on 30th of April, 1842.*

[illegible]	Designation	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr. George N[illegible]s *a*	Head Master	400	0	0	July 1, 1834
Mr. D. Tr[illegible], *b*	2nd ditto	150	0	0	Sept. 12, 1839
Mr. W. H. B[illegible] *c*	3rd ditto,	100	0	0	Feb. 9, 1842
Sh[illegible] Shunker Singh, *d*	4th ditto,	50	0	0	March 9, 1842
S[illegible] *e*	Oordoo Teacher,	50	0	0	April 1, 1841
B[illegible] *f*	Hindee ditto,	50	0	0	Dec. 27, 1840
Pr[illegible]	Librarian,	10	0	0	Sept. 30, 1841
7 Servants' Wages,		28	0	0	
Contingencies,		24	12	0	
		862	12	0	
By cash from sale of a copy of Bonnycastles' Arithmetic,		1	10	0	
	Total,..	861	2	0	

a Head Master, English Seminary Benares, from July 1834, to January 1841, salary 400 rupees, and Secretary to Local Committee from April 1835, to January 1841, salary [illegible] rupees.

b Second Master, Allahabad School, from 12th September 1833, to 4th September 1839, salary 1[illegible] rupees.

c Ditto Branch School, Benares, 1st April 1841, salary 80 rupees.

d Ditto Azimghur School, from September to 15th November 1839, ditto 25 rupees. Master of Atrowlia Branch School, 5th June 1841, salary 30 rupees.

e Salary increased from 16 to 50 rupees.

f Ditto ditto 25 to 50 rupees.

412. *Statement shewing the number of paying students, and the amount paid by them, and the students who do not pay in the Benares English College.*

On the 30th of December.	*Non-paying.*	*Paying.*	*Total Amount paid.*
1835	137	None.	None.
1836	142	..	..
1837	147	..	..
1838	126	..	..
1839	136	..	..
1840	153	..	..
1841	126	..	..

Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the Languages, taught in the Benares English College.

On the 30th of December.	*English.*	*Sanscrit.*	*Arabic.*	*Persian.*	*Hindee.*	*Oordoo.*	*Bengalee.*
1835	137	..	..	12	..	..	..
1836	142	..	.	.	..	.	..
1837	147	..	..	..	..	25	..
1838	126	..	..	..	..	45	..
1839	136	..	..	.	..	42	..
1840	153	..	..	...	153	153	..
1841	126	..	..	..	126	126	..

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Benares English College, on the 30th December of the following seven years.

On the 30th of December.	*Christians.*	*Mahomedans.*	*Hindoos.*	*Other than those three.*
1835	0	13	124	None.
1836	1	10	131	....
1837	3	8	136	....
1838	4	5	117	....
1839	6	9	121	....
1840	9	8	134	....
1841	15	3	108	....

Examination, 1840-41.

413. Under date the 4th February the Secretary to the Local Committee forwarded the annual returns of the Sanscrit College and English Seminary of Benares.

The number of students in the Sanscrit College exhibited a decrease of 15, with an increase of 9 students on the free list. This left at the end of the year 97 students attending the College, of whom 32 were stipendiary, and 65 free students. The number of lapsed stipends during the year was 24, amounting to rupees seventy-two a month.

The Pundits and Teachers appeared to have been attentive and regular in the discharge of their duties; but the attention and progress of the students was less satisfactory than in the previous year. The deputation of Captain Marshall and introduction of some new arrangements forwarded on that officer's report (vide Para. 28 and Appendix XIII,) would, it was hoped, improve the attendance, and stimulate the students to increased exertion.

The annual return of the English Seminary exhibited an increase during the year. The number borne upon the School rolls, had fluctuated very much during the year. The number discharged was very considerable, which appeared to be owing to greater vigilance having been exercised with regard to the idle, and absentees. Of the number who had ceased to attend the Seminary, 39 appeared to have left the station, 3 students to enter employments, and 9 had obtained situations, and 3 others were in temporary employment. The remainder were divided into seven Classes.

Of the number who had left the Seminary, a considerable proportion seemed to have belonged to the 1st and 2nd Classes, in consequence of which those Classes were not so advanced in their studies as they had been before. They consisted of Students who had only been four years at the Seminary, and whose progress could not be very great. They appeared however, to have improved very creditably during that time. The senior Class consisted of ten, who were perusing Marshman's History of India and Brief Survey of History; the English Reader, No. V.; Nicholl's Geography, with exercises on the Map; and on the use of the Terrestrial Globe; the Introduction to Natural Philosophy; Euclid to the second Book; Algebra, to Fractions; and Arithmetic to Vulgar Fractions. The Literary and Mathematical (written) exercises, although they did not evince any considerable extent of knowledge; proved that what had been imparted, had been well understood.

The General Committee were pleased with the report of the Senior Class, and of the studies and state of the other Classes, and proposed that the same plan of studies should be continued with increased attention to convey accurate and useful information in every stage of the pupil's progress in the School. The General Committee regretted, however, to observe the state

of the two last Classes (the 6th and 7th) as requiring the particular attention of the Head Master. Much of the success of the English Seminary, it was observed, must depend on the care and attention bestowed on the junior Classes; and the General Committee were disappointed to find that the greater number of the boys of the above two Classes, had "contracted a slovenly habit of reading by rote, and in a bad tone of voice, reflecting no credit on their teacher Prawnkissen Ghose, who has been repeatedly admonished on these points. The boys read the little Hindee they have learned better than they do English, but the Oordoo lessons are all got by rote."

From these and previous reports the General Committee proposed the removal of Prawnkissen Ghose from his appointment, and they requested the special consideration of the Head Master to the proper instruction of these Classes, and that he should observe with care that the Vernacular Languages were taught on the same plan as the English Classes.

Examinations, 1841-42.

414. Under date the 25th of June the Secretary to the Local Committee forwarded "Copy of a Letter from the Head Master of the English College, dated 1st January last, with the 7 original enclosures therein referred to, all of which have lately been discovered among the records of th offic The reprimand issued by the Government on this occasion, with reference to the unsatisfactory state of the College, as exhibited by the Returns, and to the circumstance of all the papers being transmitted at that date, and without the slightest observation by the Local Committee, together with the subsequent explanation of that body, and the further proceedings of Government thereupon, will, more properly, be entered in a future report as they are in part incomplete, and in part bear dates not within those stated in Para. 2, as the limits of the present Report.

415. The following are Extracts from the Resolutions, dated March 2nd, and April 20th, on English and Oriental Department Scholarships—Benares.

Benares College. Senior and Junior.

"The undersigned beg to state that they concur in lamenting that no candidates have appeared for the Senior Scholarships attached to the English Department of this Institution."

"The undersigned concur in lamenting that not only do no students appear qualified, but the Local Committee, in letters of 29th and 30th November 1841, seem to speak very unfavourable of the progress of this Institution, and in the last column of the enclosure A, of the former, they report that none are fit

for (Junior) Scholarships. No examination papers of candidates for these Scholarships seem to have reached Calcutta."

Benares Sanscrit College.

"The Examiner, Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland, reported none qualified for a senior or junior Scholarship."

We would here beg to draw the attention of your Lordship in Council, to the Appendix No. XIII., page xciii., containing Captain Marshall's Report of the results of his deputation, referred to in Paras. 28-29 of this Report. Paras. 78 to 84 will have informed your Lordship in Council, of our contemplated measures, connected with the above-cited proceedings.

416. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Resources of Annual Income.						*Actual Charges for 1840-41.*		*Actual Charges for 1841-42.*	
Separate Fund.	*Assignmt. from Parliamentary Grant.*	*Total.*	*Assignmt. from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.*	*Establishmt & Expenses as fixed by Govt dated 16th Dec. 1840.*	*Nature of Charge.*	*Items.*	*Total.*	*Items.*	*Total.*
Separate Grant from Government, ...20,413 5 0	}	a 26,087 15 8	16,308 0 4	42,396 0 0	Secretary, ...	1,900 0 0		561 10 8	
Institution of Fund, ...5,674 10 8			26,087 15 8		Professors of Native language, ...	6,653 0 0		10,063 0 0	
26,087 15 8			42,396 0 0		Oriental stipends, ...	1,118 0 0		950 0 0	
					Professors of Eng.	5,130 0 0		7,604 9 10	
					Establishment, ...	1,694 0 0		1,953 6 0	
					Pensioners, ...	550 0 0		650 0 0	
					College House rent,	550 0 0		650 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, ...	808 1 6	a 17,539 1 6	3,495 8 9	25,928 8 3
					BRANCH SCHOOL.				
					English Teachers, ...	....		5,052 12 7	
					Vernacular Do. ...	....		558 1 0	
					Establishment, ...	....		130 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, ...	....		84 4 0	
					School House rent, ...	....		450 0 0	4,325 1 7
									b 30,253 4 10

a Charges for 11 months ending 28th February 1841.

b Charges for 13 months ending 31st March 1842.

School Building. 417. The English College at Benares, is situated in a pucka Bungalow. It contains a Library 16 × 18, one Class room 22 × 18, another Class room 16 × 18, the Hall or principal Class room 68 × 40.

The Hindee and Oordoo Teachers take up alternately with the English Masters, the different Classes, when the latter are engaged in learning the Vernacular.

The Head Master occupies 6 rooms, in the Bungalow, the largest 22 by 20, the smallest 16 by 18.

There is a verandah all round upon 32 single columns, each 9 feet 1 inch in height, and 8 half columns again from square pillars at the angle.

The walls and foundations are of pucka bricks, laid with mud, (outer walls since pointed) unpointed roof of tiles and bamboos.

It was built by contract in 1836, and finished in November 1836. The cost of the building and out offices, was Co.'s Rs. 10,323 15-9. This was made by a grant received from the General Committee of Public Instruction, of Co.'s Rs 10,000, and the remainder was paid from a local subscription raised for the purpose

The building is in tolerable repair, but the wood work requires painting, and if the senior Department of the College increases, more Class rooms, it is stated, will be necessary. The ventilation of the School room would admit of improvement.

The College stands in an enclosure (in the suburbs of the city) of about 11 biggahs of ground; of which 6 biggahs, 19 viswas are freehold, purchased for 253-5-4, from the funds of the local subscription above mentioned, and 4 biggahs 2 viswas are held upon a perpetual lease at the rent of 82 rupees per annum; the enclosure is bounded on the west by brick walls belonging to neighbouring estates, on the north and east by a mud wall, and on the south by a hedge.

The distance of the College, from the Chowk, is about 1 mile.

An equilateral triangle, having the College as its apex, and the length of each side about 2¼ miles, would include the most populous part of the city.

The distance from the Military Station at the nearest point, is about 1 mile, and the farthest point 2½ miles.

The distence from the Civil Station at the nearest point, is about 1¼ mile, and the farthest point 3 miles.

The Native Masters live about 1¾ mile, from the College, the second Master 2¼ miles, and the 3d Master 3¼ of a mile.

The Sanscrit College is a suite of hired native houses, three in number, flat-roofed and built of brick and stone throughout, ill ventilated and in a crowded neighbourhood. They are in a pretty good state of repair, and contain much more accommodation than is required. The rent is fifty rupees per mensem. All the Pundits reside near the bank of the river, in the neighbourhood of Ramghat.

BENARES BRANCH SCHOOL.

418. *Establishment of the Benares Branch School, as on the 30th April, 1842.*

Names.	Designation.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
Mr. T. W. Muston, ...	...Head Master.. .	150	May 17, 1841
Baboo Shiva Sahaee Sing. *a*	...2d ditto	50	Feb. 9, 1842
,, Ramgopal Mullick, *b*	.. 3d ditto	32	April 1, 1841
Beharee Laul, ...	...Oordoo Teacher ...	25	April 15, 1841
Narayun Pundit, ...	.Hindee ditto ..	25	April 15, 1841
4 Servants' Wages, ...	.. . .	15	
House Rent.	.. . ..	50	
		347	

a Assistant Teacher, English Seminary, Benares 2d Master Azimghur School, Head Master Mobarukpoor Branch School to Azimghur Central School, 3d Master English College, Benares, in all 5 years.

b Assistant Teacher English Seminary, Benares

419. *Statement showing the number of Paying Students, and the amount paid them, and Students who do not pay in the Benares Branch School.*

On the 30th December.	*Not paying.*	*Paying.*	*Total Amount paid.*
1841*	65	...	..

Statement showing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught in the Benares Branch School.

On the 30th Dec.	*English.*	*Sanscrit.*	*Arabic.*	*Persian.*	*Hindi.*	*Oordoo.*	*Bengali.*
1841	65	..	..	..	65	65	..

* First year. For Examinations—See College.

School Building. 417. The English College at Benares, is situated in a pucka Bungalow. It contains a Library 16 × 18, one Class room 22 × 18, another Class room 16 × 18, the Hall or principal Class room 68 × 40.

The Hindee and Oordoo Teachers take up alternately with the English Masters, the different Classes, when the latter are engaged in learning the Vernacular.

The Head Master occupies 6 rooms, in the Bungalow, the largest 22 by 20, the smallest 16 by 18.

There is a verandah all round upon 32 single columns, each 9 feet 1 inch in height, and 8 half columns again from square pillars at the angle.

The walls and foundations are of pucka bricks, laid with mud, (outer walls since pointed) unpointed roof of tiles and bamboos.

It was built by contract in 1836, and finished in November 1836. The cost of the building and out offices, was Co.'s Rs. 10,323 15-9. This was made by a grant received from the General Committee of Public Instruction, of Co.'s Rs 10,000, and the remainder was paid from a local subscription raised for the purpose.

The building is in tolerable repair, but the wood work requires painting, and if the senior Department of the College increases, more Class rooms, it is stated, will be necessary. The ventilation of the School room would admit of improvement.

The College stands in an enclosure (in the suburbs of the city) of about 11 biggahs of ground; of which 6 biggahs, 19 viswas are freehold, purchased for 253-5-4, from the funds of the local subscription above mentioned, and 4 biggahs 2 viswas are held upon a perpetual lease at the rent of 82 rupees per annum; the enclosure is bounded on the west by brick walls belonging to neighbouring estates, on the north and east by a mud wall, and on the south by a hedge.

The distance of the College, from the Chowk, is about 1 mile.

An equilateral triangle, having the College as its apex, and the length of each side about 2½ miles, would include the most populous part of the city.

The distance from the Military Station at the nearest point, is about 1 mile, and the farthest point 2½ miles.

The distance from the Civil Station at the nearest point, is about 1¼ mile, and the farthest point 3 miles.

The Native Masters live about 1¾ mile, from the College, the second Master 2¼ miles, and the 3d Master 3¼ of a mile.

The Sanscrit College is a suite of hired native houses, three in number, flat-roofed and built of brick and stone throughout, ill ventilated and in a crowded neighbourhood. They are in a pretty good state of repair, and contain much more accommodation than is required. The rent is fifty rupees per mensem. All the Pundits reside near the bank of the river, in the neighbourhood of Ramghat.

BENARES BRANCH SCHOOL.

418. *Establishment of the Benares Branch School, as on the 30th April, 1842.*

Names.	Designation.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
Mr. T. W. Moston, ...	...Head Master...	150	May 17, 1841
Baboo Shiva Suhaee Sing, a	...2d ditto ...	50	Feb. 9, 1842
,, Ramgopal Mullick, b	.. 3d ditto	32	April 1, 1841
Beharee Laul, ...	..Oordoo Teacher ...	25	April 15, 1841
Narayun Pundit, ...	.Hindee ditto ...	25	April 15, 1841
4 Servants' Wages, ...	... .	15	
House Rent, ...	... ...	50	
		347	

a Assistant Teacher, English Seminary, Benares 2d Master Azimgurh School, Head Master Mobarukpoor Branch School to Azimghur Central School, 3d Master English College, Benares, in all 5 years.
b Assistant Teacher English Seminary, Benares.

419. *Statement shewing the number of Paying Students, and the amount paid them, and Students who do not pay in the Benares Branch School.*

On the 30th December.	*Non paying.*	*Paying.*	*Total Amount paid.*
1841*	65	....	..

Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages taught in the Benares Branch School.

On the 30th Dec.	*English.*	*Sanscrit.*	*Arabic.*	*Persian.*	*Hindi.*	*Oordoo.*	*Bengali.*
1841	65	...	..	..	65	65	..

* First year. For Examinations—See College.

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Benares Branch School, on the 30th December, of the following seven years.

On the 30th December.	Christians	Mahomedans	Hindoos.	Other than those three.
1841	.	7	58	

School Building. 420. The Branch School is conducted in the premises formerly occupied as a Custom House, and now private property, hired at fifty Rupees per mensem. The masonry of the building is in tolerably good repair, but the wood work is in a decaying state. It is well ventilated, and is flat-roofed.

GHAZIPORE SCHOOL.

6TH AND 7TH YEARS.

421. *Local Committee on the 1st May, 1840.*

Names.	Designation and Office
Mr. E. P. Smith.	Commissioner of the Benares Divn.
Mr. H Armstrong,	Acting Civil and Session Judge.
Mr. T. P. Marten,	Acting Opium Agent.
Mr. E. Wilmot,	Magistrate and Collector.
Mr R. T. Tucker,	Joint ditto and Deputy ditto.
Mr. C. Raikes,	Settlement Officer.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

Mr. A. C. Holland,	Civil and Session Judge.
Mr. T. P. Marten,	Opium Agent.
Mr. E. Wilmot.	Magistrate and Collector.
Mr. R. T. Tucker,	Joint ditto and Deputy ditto.
Mr. J. S. Dumergue,	Do. do. of Mirzapore and on leave.

422. *Establishment of the Ghazipore School, as on 30th April, 1842.*

Names.	Designation	Salary.			Date of Appointment.	
Mr. H. D. Fowles a...	...Head Master,...	300	0	0	Oct.	1836
Mr. E. Roberts b...	...Assistant ditto,	150	0	0	April	1841
Munshi Shamburam c ..	...Urdoo ditto, ...	50	0	0	May	1839
5 Servants' Wages. .	...	20	0	0		
Contingencies...	...	7	4	0		
		527	4	0		

a Assistant Master Patna School, from 15th June 1835 to Oct. 1836, salary 100 Rs.
b A Teacher in the Benevolent Institution, at Calcutta.
c Teacher in a Missionary School, at Benares.

423. * *Statement shewing the number of Scholars studying each of the languages, taught at Ghazipore School.* | *Statement shewing the number of Scholars attending the Ghazipore School on the 30th December, of the following seven years.*

On the 30th December.	*English.*	*Oordoo.*	*On the 30th December.*	*Christians.*	*Mahomedans.*	*Hindoos.*
1835	45	0	1835	1	14	30
1836	57	0	1836	5	11	41
1837	69	0	1837	3	15	51
1838	103	0	1838	1	26	76
1839	116	116	1839	1	27	88
1840	[illegible]	155	1840	4	39	112
1841	183	188	1841	15	44	124

Examinations, 1840-41

424 At the period of the Examination for 1840, at which a great number of native gentlemen were present, there were 155 pupils on the rolls of the School, the average attendance varying from 100 to 130 pupils. These were divided into seven Classes.

The senior Class consisted of twelve pupils, who were able to read and explain any passage in Pope's Homer's Iliad, and the History of Greece published by the Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge. They had privately read two of the Plays of Shakespeare, and the first Book of Milton's Paradise Lost; other boys had read Bacon's Essays, and others Goldsmith's Essays, and the Literary Leaves, at their homes. In Mathematics the same boys had read the first, fourth and the sixth Book of Euclid: Young's fifth Book, and Brewster's Introduction to Legendre's Geometry. In Algebra they had studied the first five Chapters of Bridge's Work; and Euler's Chapters on Ratios and Proportions and Arithmetical Progression, and they were engaged in reading the Chapter on Geometrical progression. In Trigonometry, they had read Keith's second Chapter, and Bridge's first two Chapters. They had also commenced Leslie's Course of Analytical Geometry, and had read Conic Sections in the work of Hustlus. The Head Master hoped to commence soon the course of Analytic Geometry and Young's Differential Calculus. They were also exercised in Geography, Political Economy, and Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping and Composition. This as well as the other Classes appeared to have made considerable progress in their studies during the year.

* No pay system

The number of students of the first Class however appeared large. The General Committee trusted that translations from the Vernacular to the English, and from the English to the Vernacular language, with composition, would be continued.

We expressed our great satisfaction at the results of the examination by the Local Committee, and of the talent and zeal of the Head Master, as exhibited in the senior pupils, at the number of the respectable natives of Ghazipore, who attended when the prizes were distributed to the most deserving, the increased number attending the School, the improved regularity of the pupils, and the general state of the School.

Examinations, 1841-42.

425. On the 30th of December, 1841, there were 183 (the daily attendance varying from 120 to 156.) These were divided into six Classes.

1st Class of	19
2nd ditto	20
3rd ditto	33
4th ditto	27
5th ditto	33
6th ditto, 1st Division	15
6th ditto, 2nd ditto	15
6th ditto, 3rd ditto	21
	183

The first Class were reading in History and Geography; History, General History of Greece, of Rome, and of England, and the History of India under its Hindoo kings. Geography, the general and particular Geography of the World; national names, and principal productions. Use of the Globe; Definitions, and the principal Problems of the terrestrial Globe.

In Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Book-keeping; Algebra, Simple and Quadratic Equations; Geometry, 1, 2, 3, 4, 11 and 12 Books of Euclid, and part of the sixth Book and the Theory of Proportions; Trigonometry, plane Trigonometry, and the measure of heights and distances; Conic Sections, the Ellipse.

In general reading and Grammar, Poetry, Homer's Iliad to the end of the 8th Book; Shakespeare, Hamlet; also Roger's Pleasures of Memory; Prose, History of Greece (S. U. K.) to the end of page 50; Grammar, Syntax and Prosody.

In Political Economy, the General Principles of the Science.

In Urdoo Translations from English into Urdoo, and vice versa. Lessons on Objects were also given.

The 2nd Class was with some slight variations pursuing the same general plan of study, but of course, had not made a like progress in that course.

The studies of the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Classes, were gradually each more elementary.

The Head Master's report shewed that much attention had been paid, and successfully, to the admissions of young boys, and to the regularity of attendance.

The same report shewed the names of the boys educated in this School, who had found employment as follows:

Names	*With whom employed.*	*Amount of Salary.*
		Rs.
Joygopaul Banerjee.	Opium Factory	20
Umbikachurn Mokerjee,	Judge's Office	20
Sharodaprosaud Dutt	Mirzapore Post Office. ...	—
Kudarchurn Dutt	-------	—
Sanachurn..	Opium Factory	16
Omachurn,	Ditto	20
Sumacharn,	Post Office ...	15
Shad Alijan,	Mr. Marten's Writer	15
Khajee Bukhsh,	Rawat Sergeant's Office ...	10
Kisun Twari.	Opium Factory.	16 (Temporary.)
J. C. Gascoyne	Ditto	16
Hurpurshad,	Mushkhawn Judge's Office	30

The Secretary to the Local Committee stated that that authority "were much gratified at the result of this examination," and with the "abilities and unabated zeal of the Head Master Mr. Fowles, and the co-operation of his assistant, Mr. Roberts, and the Vernacular Teacher Munshi Shamburam,"

He proceeded, "the examination of the 3rd and 4th Classes was conducted by the Members of the Local Committee, that of the 1st, 2nd, 5th and 6th Classes by their Secretary and Head Master. The boys read with different degrees of fluency and ease. The higher Classes explained the passages read in English, and then translated freely into Hindoostanee; they appeared to be familiar with the derivations and synonymes of the principal words. The lower Classes were all made to explain in Hindoostanee the meaning of words and sentences. Incidental questions in Grammar and Geography were proposed, and very readily answered. The boys of the 1st Class were

examined in Euclid's Elements of Geometry and in Algebra" and showed great proficiency. The 2nd and 3rd Classes, in the Simple Rules of Arithmetic."

It was noticed by the Local Committee "that the School was in a flourishing condition at the end of the last year, but that in consequence of the removal of the Commissioner's Office to Benares, and the 2nd European Regiment to Cawnpore, the School will suffer in point of numbers."

The general nature of the exercises for Scholarships, more particularly those of Tarapersaud Nag and Boroshur Mojumdar, were found on examination at the Presidency to be good. The exercises of the pupils in Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, were found to be very good, and those in History and the Translations, defective.

The junior Scholarship of 8 Rs. per mensem, was allowed to Tarapersaud Nag.

426. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Separate Fund.	*Resources of Annual Income.*				Nature of Charge	*Actual Charges for 1840-41*		*Actual Charges for 1841-42.*	
	Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.	*Total.*	*Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.*	*Establishment and Expenses as fixed by Grant dated 16th Dec. 1840.*		*Items*	*Total*	*Items*	*Total.*
	3,240 0 0	a 3,240 0 0	3,3[illegible] 0 0 3,240 0 0 b 6,576 0 0	6,576 0 0	English Teachers	2,[illegible] 0 0		5,161 4 7	
					Vernacular Ditto	[illegible]		512 8 0	
					Establishment,	0 0 0		200 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, . . .	[illegible]5 8 0	a 2,585 8 0	183 12 6	b 6,057 9 1

a Charges for 9 months ending 31st October, 1840. b Charges for 14 months ending 31st December, 1841.

School Building. 427. The School House is situated about 2 miles to the east of the Civil Station and close to the western entrance gate of the city of Ghazipore. The Head Master resides in a small Bungalow on the School premises, the 2nd Master at the Civil Station, and the under Teacher in the city.

The House is built of brick, and at the south or high road side there are three very small windows, on the north side are three large entrances without doors, and on the east and west quarters are dead walls.

The House has three Dulans or large Halls, and several little Kottries or Rooms of no use to the School being dark and very small: the largest Hall is 50 × 20 feet, the next 40 × 9 feet, and the third one 40 × 12 feet.

The building is in tolerable repair; a small portion of the 2 last mentioned Halls has been enclosed for the Library.

The House is an old native building, and is rented from its native owner by the Local Committee at 25 Rs. per mensem

The two first Classes occupy the largest Hall, the 3rd Class the 2nd Hall, and the 4th and 5th Classes occupy the remaining Hall. At the east end of the two last Halls are placed the writing desks

ALLAHABAD SCHOOL.

6TH AND 7TH YEARS.

428. *Local Committee on the 1st May*, 1840.

Names.	Designation and Office
R. M. Bird, Esq.,	Senior Member of the Board of Revenue.
H. M. Elliot, Esq.,	Secretary, Board of Revenue.
R. Montgomery, Esq.,	Collector and Magistrate.
Mosley Smith, Esq., *Secretary*.	Register S. D. & N. Adawlut.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

James Thomason, Esq.,	Junior Member Board of Revenue.
H. M. Elliot, Esq.,	Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
A. Long, Esq.,	Session Judge.
Mosley Smith, Esq., *Secretary*,	Register S. D. & N. Adawlut.

429. ***Establishment of the Allahabad School, as on 30th April,* 1842.**

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr G. L[illegible]is	..Head Master	400	0	0	Feb. 1, 1836
Mr G. [illegible] W[illegible]son,	. 2nd ditto, ..	120	0	0	Jan. 30, 1840
Lalla B[illegible], ..	. 3rd ditto, ...	50	0	0	Aug 1, 1841
Abdo[illegible] ..	.Ordoo Teacher ...	40	0	0	Nov. 15, 1838
A[illegible]ud .	Hindee ditto,	16	0	0	July 1830
3 M[illegible] .. .	. .	[illegible]	0	0	
Ab[illegible] .	Deps Librarian, .	10	0	0	
1 S[illegible]	.. ...	8	0	0	
5 S[illegible]W[illegible],	. .	20	0	0	
Contingencies,	. ... ..	10	15	[illegible]	
		71[illegible]	15	[illegible]	

[illegible] Calcutta, two years [illegible]

430 * *Statement shewing the number of Students in each of the Languages taught at the Allahabad School.*

On the 30th December.	E[illegible]	Vernacular.
183[illegible]	[illegible]09	109
1836	[illegible]	122
1837.. ...	9[illegible]	91
1838 .	97	97
1839 . .	84	84
1840 .	110	110
1841	102	102

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Allahabad School on the 30th December, of the following seven years.

On the 30th December.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.
1835	6	2[illegible]	78
1836 .	9	28	85
1837 ..	6	15	70
1838	9	16	72
1839	7	15	62
1840	11	11	8[illegible]
1841	7	14	81

Examinations, 1840-41.

431. There were 110 scholars at the end of 1840, of whom 11 were Christians, 11 Mahomedans and 88 Hindoos. This was an increase of 28 pupils during the year.

These pupils were divided into six Classes with a preparatory Class. This number appeared to us large as it only gave an average of 15 in each Class. The senior Class consisted of four students. The following subjects of studies of this Class appeared too numerous.* History, Geography, Astronomy, Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, Chemistry, Logic,

* No pay system.

Political Economy, Literature, Poetry, Translation and Composition. We were afraid that so many studies would be liable to confuse the boys, or at least prevent their obtaining distinct information on each subject of their studies, which it was the object of the General Committee to impart in their Schools.

The progress of this Class, and the answers to the judicious and searching questions given by the Committee on the different subjects of the students' study were highly satisfactory, evincing a degree of correct and extensive information in History and Political Economy, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, which was highly creditable to the Head Master. The Essays shewed that practice was required in this branch of study.

The General Committee had no remarks to offer on the studies of the junior Classes. They seemed very judicious and were ordered to be continued. They observed with pleasure the general impression made on the minds of the Members of the Local Committee at the oral examination of the junior and senior Classes. It was stated to have been " of a nature highly satisfactory. The Local Committee marked with pleasure the intelligence shewn by some of the elder scholars in reading and explaining a difficult portion of Johnson's Vanity of Human Wishes, and the correctness and apparent comprehension that characterized their recitation of this and other passages of poetical composition. They were also gratified to recognize the advancement attained in pronunciation, accent and emphasis, and the general increased interest exhibited by the pupils in the several branches of study. The knowledge of the inferior Classes, in History, Geography, and other Departments of Instruction appeared to reach a respectable measure of acquirement, and to indicate the unabated maintenance of Mr. Lewis' excellent system, and personal activity and zeal, and the efficient aid and co-operation of the Assistant Master, Mr. Wilkinson."

Examinations, 1841-42.

432. At the close of 1841, there were 102 boys, 81 Hindoos, 14 Moslems and 7 Christians, divided into

1st Class	8
2nd ditto	11
3rd ditto	18
4th ditto	26
5th ditto	39

52 entered in the year and 63 left. This was ascribed "to the newly enforced Rule restricting admission to those under 16. One important result of which however had been the improvement which has taken place in the daily attendance of the pupils."

It was pointed out that though the standard of proficiency had not been raised in the Allahabad School since the period of the last Annual Examination, this was to be satisfactorily accounted for, as the first Class of the year 1841 did not occupy the same rank in the previous year, nor was it then the second, but the third in order.

It was added that the majority of them were provided for in respectable situations, under Government, where they enjoyed opportunities of continuing their education, and that two of the pupils of the late second Class were admitted into the Medical College in Calcutta.

The first Class were studying Goldsmith's History of England from the commencement to the year 1790; Marshman's Brief Survey of History from page 24 to the end; Extracts from Murray's Encyclopedia, Geographical, Physical, Statistical, &c.; Woollaston's Physical Geography; Use of the Globes; Introduction to Astronomy, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics and Optics, 4 parts; Clift's Introduction to Political Economy, the whole; Paley's Moral Philosophy, 1 and 2 books; Euclid's Elements, books 3rd, 4th and 5th and Revision; Bridge's Elements of Algebra, Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratios and Proportion; Arithmetical Solution of General Questions; Homer's Iliad, book 1 and part of book 2; Poetical Reader, No. 3; Composition and Translation.

The second Class were studying Marshman's Brief Survey of History, vol. 1 the whole, and vol. 2 to page 7; ditto's History of India to page 157; Geography, the four quarters of the Globe, use of the Terrestrial Globe, first 12 Problems; Introduction to Mechanics, Astronomy, and Hydrostatics 3 parts; Euclid's Elements, the 1st book; Bridge's Elements of Algebra, from commencement to Simple Equations; Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, and general questions; Poetical Reader, No. 1 and Translation.

The third Class were studying Marshman's History of Bengal from commencement to page 210; ditto's Brief Survey of History, 26 pages of vol. 1st; Geography, Maps of Europe and Asia; Lessons on Objects from page 1 to 28; Introduction to the Elements of Euclid's Geometry; Arithmetic, to Compound Rules and Rule of Three; Translation; Grammar and Dictation.

The fourth Class were studying Reader, No. 1 the whole, and No. 2 to page 38; English Grammar variously; Lessons on Objects, page 1 to 15; Clift's Introduction of Geography, page 1 to 6; Arithmetic to Simple Rules; Dictation, Writing and Spelling.

The fifth Class were studying English Reader, No. 1; English Primer, Spelling, Alphabet and Writing.

The written examination questions were well and satisfactorily answered. The Examiners for Junior Scholarships assigned that attached to the Allahabad School to Isree Persad. We would here in further elucidation of the general state, and progress of this Institution, add the following remarks of the Local Committee.

"On several subjects in which prizes were awarded, the Committee deemed it proper to form their opinion of the comparative knowledge of the pupils by *oral* examination, which was the case in respect to General History, and the Histories of England and India, in which the acquaintance shewn to have been attained with the subjects of study, was creditable to the assiduity of the scholars, and to the instructional system of Mr. Lewis."

"The senior, as well as the less advanced Classes, were also subjected to a careful scrutiny in regard to the reading of English, and the general result, as to correctness of pronunciation, and apparent comprehension and power of explaining what they read, was satisfactory to the Committee."

"The Committee had occasion to remark some defects in the particulars of Writing, Spelling, and Composing correctly, and expressed their confidence that the Head Master's best efforts would be directed to remedy the same."

These papers having come under the review of Government by the orders of the 12th January, the following observations were recorded:

"The report of the institution, the system of Mr. Lewis, and the proceedings of the Local Committee, are considered by His Lordship in Council to be satisfactory, and he desires that you will communicate this opinion of the Government of India to the parties concerned."

"His Lordship in Council, relies upon your Committee to watch and remedy the defect stated to exist as regards accuracy and correctness in the particulars of Writing, Spelling and Composing."

433. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Separate Fund.	*Resources of Annual Income.* Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.	Total.	Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Establishment and Expences as fixed by Government, dated 16th Dec. 1840.	*Nature of Charge.*	*Actual Charges for 1840-41.* Items.	Total.	*Actual Charges for 1841-42.* Items.	Total.
	6,456 0 0	a 6,456 0 0	3,120 0 0	9,576 0 0	English Teachers, ...	5,340 0 0		6,668 0 0	
			6,456 0 0		Vernacular ditto, ..	480 0 0		648 0 0	
			b 9,576 0 0		Scholarship, ..	0 0 0		44 0 0	
					Establishment. ..	360 0 0		396 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, ..	1,028 14 4	a 7,208 14 4	510 4 0	b 8,266 4 0

School Building. 434. This building was raised after a plan suggested by, and under the superintendence of Mr. R M. Bird, in 1836, at a cost of 3,600 Rupees, the whole of which sum was granted by the General Committee.

It is situated to the north-east of the city, not 100 yards from the Cawnpore road, which runs through its very heart, nor more than a quarter of a mile from the Chowk or principal causeway. Its distance from the Bungalow temporarily occupied by the Governor General in 1842, which may be regarded as the centre of the Sudder Station, does not exceed one mile and a half.

Its materials are *cutcho pucka*: that is to say, all the parts of the walls except those on which the Chowkats are fixed, and those most exposed to the weather, are of unburnt brick. It is thatched with the long grass every where so common in the Upper Provinces.

It was orginally surrounded with a Verandah, but this has subsequently, to meet the increasing demand for accommodation, been partially enclosed.

It affords accommodation to the Head Master, which comprises 3 Rooms, the largest of which is 30 feet by 20 feet, and the smallest 20 feet × 18 feet, besides three Rooms each 20 feet square, in which the work of instruction is carried on. There are 3 small Verandah Rooms to the south-east and west, in which the Vernacular Classes are taught, and a part of the Eastern Verandah has been recently enclosed for the reception of the Library.

The building is in a pretty good state of repair, but its materials ought perhaps have been of a more durable nature.

It stands in an enclosure of about 2¼ biggahs of ground, the front of which is used by the boys as a play ground, and the back by the Head Master as a garden. Two wells have been sunk in this, one by the Magistrate, and the other at the expence of the Head Master.

SAUGOR SCHOOL.

5TH AND 6TH YEARS.

435. *Local Committee on the* 1*st May*, 1840.

Names.	Designation and Office.
M. C. Ommanney, Esq.	Principal Assistant Commissioner.
Captain Knyvett,	Executive Officer.
Captain Lloyd,	Deputy Assistt. Comy. General.
W. Hore, Esq.	Junior Assistant Commissioner.
R. A. Herbert, Esq.	Junior Assistant Commissioner.
Lt. Lewis, *Secretary*,	Artillery.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

Names.	Designation and Office.
M. C. Ommanney, Esq.	Principal Assistant Commissioner.
Revd. J. Bell,	Chaplain.
Captain Cotton,	Deputy J. Advocate General.
Hammeer Mull, *Seeth*	
R. A. Herbert, Esq., *Sec. L. C.*	Junior Assistant Commissioner.

436. *Establishment of the Saugor School, as on 30th April,* 1842.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr. J. Rae.*a* ...	... Head Master,	300	0	0	June 12, 1837
Mr. J. G. Beatson,*b*	.. Assistant Master	80	0	0	Nov. 14, 1840
Beharee Lal, ..	. 1st Hindee Teacher,	25	0	0	Mar. 15, 1842
Mahtab, ...	... 2nd ditto,	20	0	0	Ditto
Bhola, ...	.. 3rd ditto, ...	15	0	0	Mar. 1, 1842
Patee, ...	.. 4th ditto, ...	15	0	0	Mar. 15, 1842
Hurpersaud, ..	... 5th ditto ..	15	0	0	Ditto
Ramnath, ...	.. Assistant ditto, ...	5	0	0	Ditto
2 Monitors, ...	... ..	5	0	0	Nov. 15, 1842
Librarian, ...	... ...	10	0	0	June 23, 1841
Servants' Wages,	... ...	12	0	0	Ditto
		502	0	0	

a Salary raised from March, 1841, from 200 to 300 Rs
b Head Master Jubbulpore School, from 4th June, 1839, to 13th November, 1840.

437. **Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Saugor School.*

On the 30th December.	*English.*	*Persian.*	*Hindee.*	*Mahratta.*
1835....	11	58	344	40
1836....	16	0	180	0
1837....	27	0	144	0
1838....	28	0	122	0
1839....	26	0	124	0
1840....	30	0	128	0
1841....	65	0	157	0

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Saugor School, on the 30th December, of the following seven years.

On the 30th December.	*Christians.*	*Mahomedans.*	*Hindoos.*
1835....	0	43	410
1836....	0	10	188
1837....	4	8	159
1838....	0	3	147
1839 ...	0	9	141
1840....	3	16	145
1841....	2	15	202

* No pay system.

Examinations, 1840-41.

438. There were at the close of 1840, 36 attending the English School, and 128 the Vernacular Seminary, which being an increase of 10 pupils in the former, and 4 in the latter Department.

The senior Class was engaged in reading the History of India, the History of England, and the Brief Survey of Ancient History; Murray's large Grammar; Geometry, the 1st Book of Euclid; Arithmetic, to Decimal Fractions; Geography and the use of the Globes with Composition. These studies were but little in advance of those of the previous year, which however was explained by only one pupil of the senior Class remaining of the previous year. It was hoped by us that the scholarship to be given in this School, would induce the pupils to remain longer at it. We were of opinion that reading three Historical Works at the same time was inexpedient, and that one was sufficient, and we suggested that the History of England and India, should be discontinued until the boys had finished the Brief Survey of History. We also suggested that as the Class had finished Grammar, they should be exercised in correcting false Grammar, in Parsing, and in practising Composition, instead of studying Murray's large Grammar. We expressed the hope that specimens of composition would accompany future annual returns, and observed that these were to be executed without any assistance.

We recommended the introduction of Lessons on Objects in the two senior Classes, as an excellent method of imparting useful information, and accustoming the boys to express themselves readily in the English language. We had no remarks to make on the studies of the other Classes which appeared judicious. We observed with regret the irregularity of attendance of the second Class; and recommended the distribution of monthly tickets for regular attendance, and the distribution of a small prize in each Class to the boy, who should be most regular and afford most satisfaction to the Master during the year, adding that the incorrigibly idle pupils should be expelled, as an example to the others.

We were pleased to observe that with the exception of the second Class, the progress of the School, during the year had in the opinion of the Local Committee "been highly satisfactory."

The 128 pupils attending the Hindee Department formed six Classes, which were perusing the same books as in the previous year. As these two Departments, English and Hindee were put under one responsible authority, i. e. the Head Master, we expected that a systematic course of studies would be followed, and rapid progress made therein. We suggested that a portion of the time of the pupils in the English Classes, should

be devoted to the study of the Vernacular language to enable all to read, write, and cast accounts according to the native system.

Miscellaneous. 439. We had much pleasure in making our best acknowledgements to Humeer Mul Sett, a Native Banker, and Member of the Local Committee of Saugor, for his well directed liberality in the presentation of a Gold Medal to be given for the greatest proficiency in the English and Hindee Departments respectively.

It was satisfactory also to us to observe in the Minute of Mr. Ommanney, the Principal Assistant to the Commissioner, an intimation to the following effect:

"The rank and station of our pupils are much in advance of those who formerly joined it. We have now some relatives of people of great influence, and one nearly connected to the late Baee Saheba, widow of the late Saugor Chief."

Examinations. 1841-42. 440. This School was still divided into an English and a Hindee Department.

English Department

	Christians	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.
Remaining at the end of the preceding year..................	3	1	32
Admitted during the year	1	5	41
Total......	4	6	73
Left during the year	2	0	16
Remaining 1st January, 1842,...	2	6	57-65

Hindee Department.

Remaining at the end of the preceding year..................	0	15	113
Admitted during the year	0	0	87
Total....	0	15	200
Left during the year	0	3	55
Remaining 1st January, 1842...	0	12	145-157
			222

The students of the English Department were divided into 5 Classes, as follows.

1st Class	5
2nd ditto	8
3rd ditto	7
4th ditto 1st Division	8
4th ditto 2d ditto	9
5th ditto	28
	65

The students of the Hindee Department were divided into six Classes, as follows

1st Class	6
2nd ditto	14
3rd ditto	17
4th ditto	18
5th ditto	25
6th ditto	77
	157

The 1st Class of the English Department were reading History of England to reign of Elizabeth; Grammar; Geography to four quarters, and a little Physical Geography; Keith on the Globes; Euclid, first four Books; Trigonometry, Heights and Distances; Algebra, Quadratic Equations; Mensuration of Solids, 2 Problems; Arithmetic, Alligation 2 cases; Composition; Essay Writing; Natural Philosophy, Mechanics to p. 34; and Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Pinnock's Catechism, Writing, Land Surveying and Plan Drawing.

The 2nd Class were reading Brief Survey of Ancient History, 5th Chapter; Carpenter's Spelling; McCullock's Grammar, to p. 105; Clift's Geography the whole; Geometry, Definitions and 1st and 2nd Propositions; Arithmetic, Vulgar Fractions, Addition; Composition; 1st Book of English Composition (Chamber's Course) and Writing.

The 3rd Class were reading History of Bengal, Section 6th; Murray's Abridged Grammar, Syntax 7th Rule; Allison's Geography, First Lessons; Arithmetic, Division and Multiplication; Carpenter's Spelling, 2d Book; Dictation and Writing.

The studies of the 4th, 5th, and preparatory Classes were proportionately elementary.

The 1st Class of the Hindee Department, were reading Dhyabhag, or the Law of Inheritance, to page 56; Geography, Four Quarters of the World; Grammar; Arithmetic; Euclid, two first Books and Hutton; Algebra, Simple and Quadratic Equations; Trigonometry, Heights and Distances; Arithmetic, Double Fellowship.

The 2nd Class were reading Brief Survey of Ancient History, to page 115; Grammar; Astronomy to page 21, and Arithmetic Double Rule of Three.

The 3rd Class were reading Leelavatee, to page 36; Clift's First Geography, Europe, Asia, Africa and America, to page 56, and Pierce's Geography, to page 82.

The studies of the 4th, 5th and 6th Classes were proportionately elementary.

The number examined in the English Department was 56, and in the Hindee Department 141.

The progress in the English Department was reported to be very satisfactory to the Local Committee, more particularly in the 2nd and 3rd Classes. The first Class also was thought highly deserving of praise.

The Examiner, (Lieutenant Herbert,) of the Hindee Department, states, as follows:

"The duty of examining the several Classes in the Hindee Department devolved upon myself in consequence of the unavoidable absence from the station of Mr. Ommaney; it will however, I am sure, afford that gentleman infinite pleasure to know that notwithstanding the unfortunate absence of two of the teachers, every attention seems to have been paid to the boys belonging to it, with whose progress in their studies since the last examination I had every reason to be satisfied."

On a review of the papers submitted, the Governor General in Council considered the results reported very satisfactory, and thought the Essays forwarded highly creditable.

His Lordship in Council threw out for the consideration of the Local Committee, whether a larger proportion of the Master's time, and consequently greater benefits to the pupils could not be ensured if the Classes which seemed to consist of 7 or 8 boys only, were to be diminished in number, and increased in size; provided of course the nature of their studies could be made to be of such uniformity as to admit of this arrangement.

His Lordship in Council further remarked, that in perusing the precis of studies which formed an enclosure to the Local

Committee's letter, he did not observe any provision for translations from the English into the Vernacular, and vice versâ. If this omission existed in reality, His Lordship in Council desired the best attention of the Committee to remedying it, and suggested that this branch of study should be made a vehicle for conveying a knowledge of historical, scientific and other facts, and of morals and literature, and not merely for furnishing vocabularies of the English and Vernacular tongues.

The interest which the Members of the Local Committee at Saugor, had evinced in the important work of public instruction, was before known to His Lordship in Council; and he felt no doubt that the present closer and more direct connexion of the Local Committees with the Government would (if possible) only serve to increase the zealous efforts of the public officers in the Saugor Territories, in furtherance of its views on this great measure.

441. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Resources of Annual Income.					Nature of Charge.	Actual Charges for 1840-41.		Actual Charges for 1841-42.	
Separate Fund.	*Assignmt. from Parliamentary Grant.*	*Total.*	*Assignmt. from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.*	*Establishmt. & Expences as fixed by Govt. dated Dec. 16. 1840.*		*Items.*	*Total.*	*Items.*	*Total.*
	4,776 0 0	a 4,776 0 0	1,512 0 0 4,776 0 0 b 6,288 0 0	6,288 0 0	English Teachers,...	3,011 0 0		4,704 0 0	
					Hindee & Oordoo do.	1,915 0 0		1,200 0 0	
					Establishment,	120 0 0		120 0 0	
					Cost of building a School House, ...	* 1,000 0 0		0 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, ...	253 5 10	a 6,299 5 10	200 1 6	b 6,224 1 6

* Extra charge exclusive of fixed Annual Receipts and Charges.

School Building.

442. The School Building at Saugor is at the foot of the Kuttra, which is on the southern side of the town, and is most conveniently situated for the attendance of children whose parents reside in the town. Its distance from the residences of the European gentry at the Station may be about two miles, but the Master's houses adjoin the building.

The School is constructed of stone with mud cement, and pointed on the outside with mortar: the roof is neatly tiled. The walls are rather low, but there are ventilating openings in the upper parts of them on either side. The utility of which however is much impaired from the circumstance of the Verandahs being contracted and small.

The School Room is a long range, running from north to south, and extending about 80 feet in length. It is divided into three Compartments. The centre is a small Room of about 12 feet by 15, and contains the Library, Almirahs, and other property of a similar nature. The northern Room, which is 33 feet by 15, is used by the English Department, and that towards the south, being of the same dimensions, is occupied by the Hindee Scholars, who are so numerous that it is crowded to excess. The Verandahs are four feet in breadth within the pillars.

The building is at present in good repair, in which state it is kept by the Executive Officer. The doors, however, have never been glazed, although made purposely to contain glass, and the consequence is that the Rooms are much exposed to easterly and westerly winds.

The School Rooms were built by Mr. McLeod, during the period of his holding the situation of Principal Assistant Commissioner in the Saugor District, and were completed in October, 1839. The Head Master's Bungalow was erected by Captain Knyvett, Executive Officer, in October, 1840, and the one opposite it, which has been used by the Assistant, was also built by the same officer in February, 1841. 1252 Rupees of the funds used in the construction, were raised by the voluntary subscription of the gentlemen of the Station, and the balance amounting to 2,000 Rs. was sanctioned by the General Committee.

The Local Committee reported that the accommodation of the Vernacular Department in the south Room, was not large enough to contain one-half of those who seek admittance into it, and hence they are obliged to occupy the Verandahs; but after taking advantage of the accommodations thus afforded, the boys were stated to be crowded in this Room, and the northern one (which contains the English Department) was so well filled as not to admit of increased numbers being put into it.

JUBBULPORE SCHOOL.

4TH AND 5TH YEARS.

443. *Local Committee on the 1st May*, 1840.

Names.	Designation and Office.
Charles Fraser, Esq. *President*, .	Agent to Lieut. Govr. and Commisr.
D. F. McLeod, Esq. . . .	Principal Assistant Commissioner.
Lieut. J. S. Banks, . .	Junior Assistant ditto
G. G. Spilsbury, Esq. *Secretary* . .	Civil Surgeon.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

Charles Fraser, Esq. *President*, .	Vide Supra.
D. F. McLeod, Esq. . .	Ditto.
Captain W. Hore, *Offg. Secy.* .	Junior Assistant Commissioner.

444. *Establishment of the Jubbulpore School, as on 30th April*, 1842.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr. S. E. Marston, *a* . .	Head Master . .	150	0	0	Apr. 16, 1842
Beharee Lall, . . .	2d ditto	50	0	0	Mar. 15, 1841
Luchmun Rao, . . .	3d ditto	20	0	0	Sept 1, 1841
Raokissen Rao, *b* . .	Head Hindee Teacher,	30	0	0	Mar. 1, 1841
Duriah Sing, . . .	2d ditto	15	0	0	Aug. 18, 1836
Nusseeroolah, . .	Urdoo Master . .	15	0	0	Mar. 15, 1841
3 Servants Wages, . .	. . . . . .	8	0	0	
House Rent. . .	. . . . . .	11	0	0	
Contingencies, . .	. . . . . .	4	6	0	
	Total Rs. . .	303	6	0	

a Mathematical Teacher, Agra College, from 1836, to 1838, on 100 Rupees salary; Head Master, Furruckabad School, for 6 months on 150 Rupees; Head Master Chaprah School, till abolition of that Institution in March, 1841, on 150 Rupees, and Supernumerary Master of Patna School, up to April, 1842.

b Honorary Superintendent of Saugor School, from 1827, to May, 1835, salaried Superintendent (100 Rupees) of the same up to February, 1841.

445. *Statement shewing the number of Students, studying each of the languages, taught at the Jubbulpore School.

On the 30th December	English	Hindee	Oordoo
1835..	0	0	0
1836..	[illegible]7	64	0
1837..	24	40	0
1838..	24	40	0
1839....	26	[illegible]	0
1840..	3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]6
1841	75	68	33

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Jubbulpore School, on the 30th December, of the following seven years.

On the 30th December.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.
1835	0	0	0
1836..	0	0	0
1837...	0	0	0
1838...	0	0	0
1839....	2	[illegible]	84
1840..	3	[illegible]	61
1841	7	45	1[illegible]

* No pay system.

Examinations 1840-41

446. By the Annual Report forwarded under date the 23rd January, 1841, there appeared to have been at that date, 3 Christians, 14 Mahomedans and 53 Hindoos, attending the School of whom 38 were attending the Anglo-Vernacular, and 40 the Hindee Class.

The General Committee observed that the studies of the Senior Class, were still elementary; consisting of Grammar, Reading History, Geography, Arithmetic and Idiomatical Exercises, but it was with much satisfaction they perceived the attention which the Head Master had paid to the pronunciation, and to the meaning of what the pupils read, and the success which had attended his exertions. The emulation which he had introduced among the pupils, and the desire for improvement which he had created were particularly gratifying; and they trusted the reputation of the School would rapidly rise, and diffuse still more largely among the inhabitants of the Nerbudda Territories, the advantages of a correct and liberal education.

With a view to increase and render fully efficient the English and the Vernacular Departments of the School, and to lead to a speedy and considerable improvent in both, Beharee Lall, a young man, who had finished his education at the Scotch Mission School, Calcutta, through the liberality of Mr. McLeod,

was appointed as assistant in the Jubbulpore School, and Rao Krishen Rao the holder of a small Jagheer Village as Head Vernacular Teacher.

Examinations, 1841-42.

447. It appeared from the returns that there were

	Christians	Mehomedans.	Hindoos.
Remaining at the end of the preceding Examination,	3	44	53
Admitted during the year,	6	56	173
Total...	9	100	226
Left the school during the year,	2	55	104
Remaining..	7	45	122

These students were divided into four Classes, the first three consisting each of a senior and junior Division, as follows:

1st Class, Senior Division,	7
,, Junior ditto,	9
2nd Class, Senior ditto,	17
,, Junior ditto,	13
3rd Class, Senior ditto,	5
,, Junior ditto,	8
4th Class	12

The senior Division of the 1st Class of the English Department read to the end of the 8th Chapter of the History of India, composed letters pretty well, repeated by heart the whole of Woollaston's Grammar, parsed very well, read Geography of Europe to the end, and pointed out the relative situation of places on the Maps, were able to solve any sum in the Rule of Three of Hutton's Course, and to read and translate to the 74th page of the Hindoostanee Spelling Books.

The junior Division could read any part of the 2nd number Reader, repeat by heart the whole of Etymology, and 6 pages of Clift's Geography, work compound Multiplication in Arithmetic, and were able to read and translate 2nd No. of the Oordoo Spelling Book to the 35th page.

The senior Division of the 2nd Class, read the 1st No. of the English Reader, gave the definition of a verb, and worked sums in Rule of Simple Multiplication.

The junior Division of the above, had finished the Primer, and were learning the Multiplication Table.

The studies of the two Divisions of the 3rd, and of the 4th Class were proportionately more elementary.

The progress exhibited was considered by the Government on a review of the papers to be satisfactory, due allowance being made for frequent changes in the Classes, and other untoward circumstances, which did not admit of an immediate remedy. The Government was aware that the Members of the Local Committee took an active interest in the welfare of the School, and expressed the hope that its exertions in behalf of this School, would continue marked by the same zeal and assiduity, as had hitherto been the case.

148. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Resources of Annual Income						*Actual Charges for 1840-41.*		*Actual Charges for 1841-42.*	
Separate Fund.	*Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.*	*Total.*	*Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th December, 1840*	*Establishment and Expences as fixed by Government, dated 16th Dec. 1840.*	*Nature of Charge.*	*Items*	*Total.*	*Items.*	*Total.*
	1,536 0 0	a 1,536 0 0	3,396 0 0	4,932 0 0	English Teachers,	1,7[illegible]0 0 0		2,2[illegible]3 [illegible] 9	
			1,536 0 0		Vernacular ditto,	1[illegible]0 0 0		629 15 11	
			b 4,932 0 0		Establishment	[illegible] 0 0		80 0 0	
					Cost of building School Houses . .	[illegible]0 0 0		*1,000 0 0	
					School House Rent, .	[illegible] 0 0		110 0 0	
*					Books and Contingencies, . . .	321 2 9	a 2,420 2 9	200 7 0	b 4,303 15 8

* Extra charge and exclusive of fixed Annual Receipts and Charges. b Charges for 10 months.

School Building.

419. The School House at Jubbulpore is situated about a quarter of a mile from the Chowk, and hear* of the city The residences of the European gentry vary from 1 to 2 miles from it: The Masters are principally located in the neighbourhood of the School, with the exception of the Oordoo Teacher and the 3d Hindee Master; the former of which resides about 2, and the latter about 3 miles from the Seminary.

The materials with which it is constructed fall under the denomination of *cutcha pucka*. There is a thorough ventilation, and the building is altogether well adapted for a School.

The dimensions of the centre Room or Great Hall, are 70 feet long by 27 broad. There are four Rooms on each side of the Hall. Those at the extremities are 17 feet long by 11 broad, and the four centre ones (two on each side) measure 16 feet long by 12½ feet broad. The Verandah at each end of the building is 50 feet long by 11 broad. There are eight Rooms and one Hall with two Verandahs.

The building is but just erected, in fact it wants completion. No alterations are needed.

The foundation was laid in 1841, and the work is still progressing. Funds were raised by local subscriptions aided by the General Committee

The Head Master occupies one extremity of the Great Hall with two Classes, and the Assistant Teacher and 3d Master are in the Rooms on each side of him. The remaining portion of the school congregate in the centre Hall, and is thus immediately under the eye of the Head Master

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AZIMGHUR SCHOOL.

4TH AND 5TH YEARS.

420 *Local Committee on the 1st May*, 1840.

Names	Designation and Office.
C. R. Tulloh Esq - - -	Officiating Civil and Session Judge.
H C. Tucker, Esq, *Secretary*. - -	Offg. Magistrate and Collector.
J. A. Dunbar, Esq. - - -	Civil Assistant Surgeon.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

R. Neave, Esq. - - - - -	Judge.
J. A. Craigie, Esq. - - - -	Offg. Magistrate and Collector.
J. A. Dunbar, Esq., *Secretary*. - -	Civil Assistant Surgeon.
G. Norton, Esq. - - - -	Patrol.
Khaja Ulleamoolla Khan, - -	Deputy Collector.
Futteh Khan, - - - - -	Tehsildar.

451. *Establishment of the Azimghur School, as on 30th April, 1842.*

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr. J. K. Rogers, *	...Head Master,	... 100	0	0	Decr. 28, 1841
Mr. C. Dubardeiux....	.. 2nd ditto,	... 100	0	0	Apr. 6, 1841
Gopaulchurder Chatterjee,	...3rd ditto,	... 25	0	0	Aug. 1, 1840
Moulvee Ali Abbas,	... Persian Teacher,	... 25	0	0	July 14, 1840
Shiva Buksh, ...	...Pundit,	... 10	0	0	July 7, 1839
Bhugwan Doss, ..	...Hindee Teacher,	... 10	0	0	Sept. 15, 1840
Librarian, ...	... ...	... 10	0	0	
5 Servants' Wages,	... ...	... 17	0	0	
	Total Co.'s Rs.	297	0	0	

* Supernumerary Teacher, Hindu College, Calcutta, from 24th May to 20th December, 1841, salary 60 Rs.

452. * *Statement shewing the number of Students, studying each of the languages, taught at the Azimghur School.*

On the 30th December.	English	Sanscrit.	Arabic	Persian.	Hindi.	Oordoo.
1835 .	0	0	0	0	0	0
1836† .	0	0	0	0	0	0
1837....	41	0	0	0	0	0
1838 .	70	0	0	0	0	0
1839 . .	51	37	0	0	0	0
1840 ...	56	35	0	59	166	0
1841.. .	34	37	4	23	144	4

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Azimghur School, on the 30th Dec. of the following seven years.

On the 30th December.	Christians	Mahomedans	Hindoos.
1835....	0	0	0
1836.. .	0	0	0
1837.	0	7	34
1838 .	1	11	58
1839....	0	73	187
1840.. .	0	51	265
1841...	4	32	210

* No pay system. † The School was founded in 1837.

Examinations, 1840-41.

453. Under date the 6th March, we received the Head Master's letter, and annual returns of the Azimghur School, and of the Mahomedabad, Atrowlea, and Mobarukpore Branch Schools.

In the English Department, the senior Class was employed in reading the Azimghur and Irish Reader; Notes on Education, and History of India. These pupils were also studying the Elements of Natural Philosophy, and a brief view of the Solar System; they had finished the 1st Book of Euclid; in Algebra, had

gone as far as Simple Equations; in Arithmetic, they knew the Square and Cube Root; and the Use of the Globes. They were also exercised in Composition and Syntactical exercises. The General Committee had a very few remarks to make on these and the other English Classes, the studies of which appeared in general very judicious; at the same time they quite agreed with the Head Master in the necessity of employing the boys in periodical Revisions of the previous studies, in order that every step in the progress of the pupil's studies, might be thoroughly understood before they were advanced to new studies. They also recommended the introduction of Lessons on Objects as an agreeable manner of imparting useful information, and accustoming the boys to express themselves in the English language. Translation from the Vernacular into the English and English into the Vernacular languages, was also suggested.

It appeared that in the Arabic, Persian, and Ordoo Department, a portion of the student's time was devoted to teach them in classes and the remainder in perusing those books which the parents of the pupils desired should be read at School. It would be desirable, we remarked, to endeavour to confine the studies of these pupils as much as possible to the best and most instructive works such as were then read in the class. The General Committee also suggested that the studies of the pupils should be confined as much as possible, to affording them a thorough knowledge of the Ordoo and Hindee languages, in Reading, Composition, and Arithmetic, instead of attempting to teach such difficult languages as the Arabic and Sanscrit which must distract the attention of the pupils.

Mahomedabad Branch School

154. There were 91 pupils attending this School who were distributed, as follows:

English Department, ...	10	Classes	3
Ordoo and Persian ditto,..............	36	,,	3
Hindee ditto,..............................	45	,,	3
Total,...	91		

There was one pupil in the senior Class, and he was reading the Azimghur Reader, Grammer, and Geography, and had gone as far as Multiplication in Arithmetic. The other two Classes were engaged in still more elementary studies. The importance of diminishing the number of Classes was obvious, and we desired that it should be immediately done.

The Ordoo, and Persian, and Hindee Departments, were engaged in very elementary studies. The plan of study however seemed judicious.

Atrowlea Branch School. 455. This School was likewise divided into three Departments.

English Department,..........	22 in 4	Classes.
Persian and Ordoo, ...	32 in 4	„
Hindee, ...	66 in 4	„
Total,...120		

The senior English Class consisted of three pupils, who were reading the 2nd No. Prose Reader, the Azimghur Reader, Grammar and Composition, Geography, with the leading facts of Ancient History, Arithmetic to division. The other Classes were employed in still more elementary studies.

The senior Class of the Persian and Ordoo Departments, was employed in reading Abul Fuzl, Mena Bazar, Bahardanish and Tusha Khalifa, History of Rasselas in Ordoo, the Solar System in Ordoo; Arithmetic to Simple Subtraction, and Geography. The General Committee considered that increasing the time devoted to Ordoo, would be an improvement in these studies.

Mobarakpore Branch School. 456. This School was likewise divided into 3 Departments, viz.

English Department..................	6 in 2	Classes.
Persian and Ordoo ditto	42 in 5	„
Hindee ditto	70 in 5	„
Total..... 118		

The six pupils learning English, devoted a portion of the day to the Persian language. The studies of this School were elementary, and did not call for any particular remarks.

The General Committee were pleased to observe, that the Annual Examination afforded so much satisfaction to the gentlemen who kindly examined the different Schools and that the result of the examination of the Azimghur School was peculiarly satisfactory.

With reference to the financial state of the Central and Branch Schools, the General Committee observed that the new assignment of the Government* was for the improvement of specific Schools and Colleges in order to render them as efficient as possible.

It was stated at the same time, that the General Committee could not hold out any further assistance to the Branch Schools beyond the eighty Rupees for one year allowed under date the 30th November, 1840. Those Schools were consequently abolished. We cannot however omit to mention, that our best

* Vide Orders of Government dated 16 December 1840, p. cxxxvi. of Appendix, III. of the last Report i. e. of 1839-40.

acknowledgements are most justly due to Mr H Carre Tucker (now in England on sick leave), and to Mr. Geo. Norton, and indeed to many others in the Azimghur district, for their devoted zeal and well directed liberality in support of native education.

Examinations. 1841 42

457. It appeared from the 4th quarterly return of the year 1841, that there were

	Christians	Mahomedans	Hindoos.
Remaining at the end of the preceding or 3rd quarter of 1841,	4	61	236
Admitted during the quarter......	0	11	31
Total...	4	72	267
Left during the quarter..............	0	40	57
Remaining.....	4	32	210

These students were divided into the following Departments and Classes, viz

Department	Class	Number	Total
English Department	..1st Class, Division I...	4	
	..1st ditto, ditto II...	6	
	..2nd ditto	8	
	...3rd ditto	3	
	...4th ditto	13	
			34
Oordoo ditto	1st Class	5	
	...2nd ditto	5	
	...3rd ditto	6	
	.. 4th ditto	15	
			31
Pundit's Hindee ditto	.1st ditto	16	
	...2nd ditto	9	
	...3rd ditto	12	
	...4th ditto	20	
			57
Gooroo's ditto	....1st ditto	15	
	...2nd ditto	16	
	...3rd ditto	16	
	...4th ditto	40	
			87
Sanscrit ditto	1st ditto	8	
	...2nd ditto	9	
	...3rd ditto	11	
	...4th ditto	9	
			37
			246

The 1st Division of the 1st Class of the English Department were reading Goldsmith's Traveller, and 136 lines of the Deserted Village; Walker's History of Greece, to p 21; Irish Reader, No. V.; History, from p. 96 to 136; Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Optics in Irish Reader, No. V.; Stewart's Geography; Use of the Globes, Prob 6; Clift's Geography, Asia; Arithmetic, Decimals and Logarithms; Surveying, Use of the Theodolite, Plan of a Field Book

The 2nd Division were reading History of India, from p. 67 to 150; Goldsmith's History of England, to p. 18; Irish Reader; History with the 1st Division; Natural Philosophy, with ditto; Geography, with ditto, Arithmetic. Revision to Rule of Three: Composition and Syntactic Exercises, with the 1st Division · Book-keeping with ditto; Lennie's Grammar, Etymology and all the Rules of Syntax.

The 2nd Class were reading Azimghur Reader, to p. 108, and revised to p 89, History of Bengal, to p. 108, and 16 pages revised · Clift's Geography, to p 12; Arithmetic, Rule of Three; Composition and Syntactic Exercises, with the 1st Class, Grammar with the 1st Class.

The studies of the 3rd and 4th Classes, were proportionately more elementary.

The 1st Class of the Ordoo Department, were reading Kafya, Shafya, Talkhis, Tuhzib, &c.

The 2nd Class, Goolistan, Bostan, Secundernameh, &c.

The studies of the 3rd and 4th Classes were proportionately more elementary.

The 1st Class of the Pundit's Hindee Department, were reading Brief Survey of History: Azimghur Reader, to p. 100, Arithmetic, in Addition and Division; and Geography, Map of Hindoostan.

The 2d Class were reading Azimghur Reader, to p. 10; Natural History; Arithmetic, Addition and Subtraction; and Geography, Map of Hindoostan.

The studies of the 3d and 4th Classes were proportionately more elementary.

The 1st Class of the Gooroo's Hindee Department, were reading Ruthasar; Maps of Asia and Hindoostan; Arithmetic, Double Rule of Three; Hindee Book-keeping.

The 2d Class were reading Necticotha; Map of Hindoostan; Arithmetic, Addition, to Multiplication; and Hindee Book-keeping.

The studies of the 3d and 4th Classes were proportionately more elementary.

The 1st Class of the Sanscrit Department were reading Grammar; Kabya; Mantro; Shastru; Dhurma Shastru; Shivur Shastru, Sidant.

The 2d Class were reading Astrology.

The studies of the other Classes were proportionately more elementary.

The progress exhibited in the English Department, and the attendance in it, was not considered satisfactory, nor in a fair proportion to the expense incurred on account of that Department.

In regard to the Ordoo and Hindee Departments the Head Master stated as follows:

"Ordoo Department. This division of the School has changed very much in character since the departure of Mr. Tucker, and the breaking up of the Monitorial Class. The former event was followed by the degradation of the Ordoo language in the scale of studies, and the exaltation of Arabic and Persian to the most prominent place, and the latter by the abandonment of the improved English mode of instruction, and the revival of the antiquated native system."

"The Hindee Department, Pundit's Classes. The above remarks apply equally to this. Geography and English Arithmetic have fallen into comparative neglect, while Hindee Reading and Arithmetic are popular. The Hindee, as taught by the Pundit, prepares his most advanced pupils for the study of Sanscrit to which he afterwards advances such of them as are Brahmins. Hence it will be observed that many of his pupils belong to that Class of Hindoos."

"The Gooroo's Classes. As the Gooroo teaches Hindee Arithmetic and Book-keeping, the Forms of Bills, of Drafts, Letters and every thing connected with trade and banking, his Department is attended principally by those Classes. English Arithmetic and Geography are also taught here, the former by the Gooroo himself, and the latter by a monitor from the English Classes."

The Government earnestly deprecated such changes, as seemed according to the above extracts from the Head Master's report, to have been constantly occurring in the School. His Lordship in Council desired the attention of the Committee to the course of study laid down in the printed

"Rules and Regulations," of which a copy had been sent them, [and which are also to be found in the Appendix to the last General Report for 1839-40,] and directed the Local Committee to report any deviation therefrom.

In regard to the Sanscrit Department the Head Master proposed as follows: "This Department will be of no benefit as long as it is conducted on its present system. Astrology is generally studied here. I therefore suggest that this Department be closed and the Pundit's undivided attention be directed to the Hindee Classes, that elementary Hindee Books in European Science be given to him and the Gooroo to teach; and similar Ordoo Works to the Moulavie also, and that as Arabic, Persian, and Hindee Book-keeping and Hindee Arithmetic are already popular, no prizes need be given for excellence in them, while the study of the English, Ordoo and Hindee languages and of European science in all these tongues, receive every encouragement."

The Government considered that the above proposition relative to the Sanscrit Department was likely to be useful, and requested, if the Local Committee agreed in thinking the Sanscrit Department, as then conducted, to be of little or no benefit, that the Pundit's attention should be directed experimentally to the Hindee Classes.

His Lordship in Council however ordered the Local Committee still to retain the prizes for Hindee Book-keeping and Arithmetic, and for Persian and Arabic.

The Secretary to the Local Committee having forwarded the Head Master's letter, and the several statements belonging to it by a mere transmitting letter, and without any remark whatever on the part of the Local Committee, the Government desired that on all future occasions this omission should be fully rectified.

458. *Local Receipts and Disbursements*

Resources of Annual Income.					Name of Charge.	*Actual Charges for 1840-41.*		*Actual Charges for 1841-42*	
Separate Fund.	*Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.*	*Total.*	*Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.*	*Establishment and Expenses as fixed by Government, dated 16th Dec. 1840.*		*Items.*	*Total.*	*Items.*	*Total*
.	3,480 0 0	*a* 3,480 0 0	2,064 0 0 3,480 0 0 *b* 5,544 0 0	,544 0 0	English Teachers,	4,327 6 7		4,686 14 5	
					Vernacular ditto,	320 0 0		600 0 0	
					Establishment, ..	0 0 0		208 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, ..	277 10 0		188 2 11	
							a 4,925 0 7		*b* 5,683 1 4

School Building. 459. The School House is situated at the southern entrance to the city, on the high road through it, leading to Gorruckpore, and the houses of the European residents are to the south and north of the city. The Civil Station is to the south, the house furthest from the School being situated at the distance of one mile, and the nearest about half a mile. The Bungalows for the Masters are in the School Compound.

The Walls are made of pucka bricks and plastered, the roof tiled, the house well ventilated.

The number of Compartments, is fourteen (exclusive of the Verandah) one of these Compartments is a Hall, 70 feet by 22.

The Verandah floor is in a bad state, and petty repairs are required.

It was built by Mr. Henry Carre Tucker, late Officiating Magistrate and Collector, in the year 1838. The prisoners made the bricks and soorkhee, the wood for burning the bricks, the wood for the roof, the lime, &c., was paid for by Mr. Tucker out of his private funds.

It accommodates the Local Committee, the Library, and the English, Ordoo, and Sanscrit Departments, and a Division of Hindee, in its space, and has some Rooms vacant.

GORUCKPORE SCHOOL.

5TH AND 6TH YEARS.

460. *Local Committee on the 1st May, 1840.*

Names	Designation and Office.
Colonel Speck,	Commanding 4th Regt. N. I.
Captain Goldney,	Intr. and Qr. Master ditto.
Nazir Alee Khan,	Deputy Collector.
Munnoololl,	Treasurer.
E. A. Reade, Esq.	Magistrate, Collector, &c.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

Names	Designation and Office.
H. Armstrong, Esq.	Officiating Judge.
J. G. Bachman, Esq.	Deputy Collector.
W. Melville, Esq.	Custom House Patrol.
Munnoololl,	Treasurer.
E. A. Reade, Esq., *Secretary*,	Magistrate, Collector, &c.

461. *Establishment of the Goruckpore School, as on 30th April, 1842.*

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment
Mr. T. C. Simpson,	Head Master,	200	0	0	Dec. 27, 1841
Jamaloodeen,*	Assistant Master	35	0	0	Apr. 27, 1842
Mehadee Hussein,	Vernacular Teacher	20	0	0	Apr. 15, 1842
3 Servants' wages,		12	0	0	
		267	0	0	

* Promoted.

462. * Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Goruckpore School.			Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Goruckpore School, on the 30th December, of the following seven years.			
On the 30th December.	English.	Ordoo.	On the 30th December.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.
1835......	49	0	1835......	11	17	21
1836......	56	0	1836......	6	21	29
1837	56	0	1837......	5	23	28
1838......	54	54	1838 ...	5	22	27
1839.....	53	53	1839.....	5	22	26
1840.. ..	59	59	1840....	4	26	29
1841....	52	52	1841......	0	13	39

Examinations, 1840-41.

463. In the half yearly examination of 1840, a marked improvement was observed in the prospects of the School, as exhibited by the more regular attendance of the scholars, and the desire which the inhabitants had evinced to afford their children education.

The General Committee were of opinion, that although, as the Local Committee supposed, this change of feeling might have resulted from a liberal distribution of prizes, still that the main cause, was the more frequent visits, which the Members of the Local Committee had made to the School, the interest they had taken in the boys, and the utility and advantage of education to their prosperity in life, and it was hoped that such a favourable influence would induce the Members of the Local Committee to take a still more active interest in the prosperity of the School.

At the end of 1839, there were 53 pupils on the rolls of the School, which had increased to 59 at the end of the year 1840. These pupils formed four Classes.

The senior Class consisted of seven pupils who were advanced in their studies since the commencement of the year. The progress of the School was however slow owing to the number of needy pupils who had left the School for employment. The General Committee were pleased to observe the satisfaction afforded the Local Committee by the progress of the pupils during the year.

The senior Class had finished the History of Bengal, and were about to commence Marshman's History of India. They

* No pay system.

were studying Geography, Astronomy, and Natural Philosophy, and had commenced Geometry, and were advanced in the first book of Euclid. They were stated to have a superior command of the English language in comparison with the same Class last year. The General Committee requested that this Class should be exercised in translating from the Vernacular to the English and from the English to the Vernacular languages, and occasionally exercised in Composition specimens of the exercises being sent with the annual returns, and it being stated whether any and what assistance had been afforded the pupil in their preparation.

The progress of the 2nd Class appeared satisfactory. They read, parsed and translated Marshman's Brief Survey of History and History of Bengal with facility. The improvement in composition was also stated to be considerable, and on the whole the plan of study pursued by the Head Master in this, and the other Classes, appeared judicious

Examinations, 1841-42

161. With reference to the junior Scholarship of 9 Rupees alloted to the Goruckpore School, the Secretary of the Local Committee intimated to us on 27th December, 1841, that there would not be any applicants for it, and that this was owing to that continued state of transition to which this School was liable, and which had more than once been the subject of lament by the Master. The old scholars having (so to speak) been leaving at one end, as new had joined at the other.

It was added that this arose from the facility with which boys who could merely read, write and keep accounts, found situations either in the Government Cutcherries, or in the offices of the numerous European speculators, who had lately turned their attention to this district. This, it was expected by the Local Committee would not last, but they remarked that while the most ordinary attainments fetched a good price in the market, it could not be otherwise.

It was further stated that there were at the close of 1841 more lads in the School than there were in the first quarter of the year, but the elder and more advanced lads had all obtained situations more or less lucrative.

No more detailed Annual Report of this School was received, most probably with reference to Rule 76, &c. requiring the same to be sent in July, and that month in 1842, would thus become the first date of the rules thus taking effect.

435. Local Receipts and Disbursements.

Separate Fund.	Resources of Annual Income: Assignment from Parliamentary Grant	Total	Assignment from additional Grant dated 11th Dec. 1840	Establishment and Expenses as fixed by Government dated 16th Dec. 1840	Nature of Charge	Actual Charges for 1840-41: Items	Actual Charges for 1840-41: Total	Actual Charges for 1841-42: Items	Actual Charges for 1841-42: Total
	2,580 0 0	a 2,580 0 0	1,164 0 0	3,744 0 0	English Teachers,	3,200 0 0		1,950 0 0	
			2,580 0 0		Vernacular ditto, .	0 0 0		120 0 0	
					Establishment,	0 0 0		148 0 0	
			3,744 0 0		Books and Contingencies,	22 [illegible]	a 3,222 8 0	89 0 0	b 2,307 0 0

a Charges for [illegible] months ending 31st March, 1841

School Building. 466. The School House is situated in the eastern verge of the town, and close to the residences of the European gentry, within a few yards of Cantonments, and of the School Master's House.

It has a terraced roof, tiled Verandahs, puckah walls, and is lofty, airy, spacious and strong.

It contains two Compartments, one 61 × 27, and the other 47 × 12 feet, and a Verandah of 12 feet in depth running all round.

It is in good repair and kept so by the Magistrate.

It was the Guard Room of the old Criminal Jail, which was taken down and a new site chosen. The Magistrate in removing the buildings spared the Guard Room for its present purpose, and the building is not only Government property, but the ground in which it stands is exempt from assessment. It was built, as far as can be ascertained, in 1810

The larger Room is used as a School Room and the smaller as a Committee Room.

DIVISION IV.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

AGRA COLLEGE.

18TH AND 19TH YEARS.

467. *Local Committee on the 1st May,* 1840.

Names.	Designation and Office.
Mr. J. Thomasson, ...	Visitor, Oriental College.
Mr J S Boldero, . . .	Judge,
Mr. C. G. Mansel, ...	Magistrate and Collector.
Dr. R. B. Duncan, . . .	Civil Surgeon.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

Names.	Designation and Office.
Mr. J. Thomason, ...	Visitor, Oriental College, C. S.
Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, *President,*	Secretary to Government N. W. P.
Mr. J. S. Boldero, . . .	Judge.
Mr. E. H. Morland, ...	Magistrate and Collector.
Mr. W. Edwards, ...	Assistant Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.
Mr. R. Alexander, ...	Settlement Officer.
Mr. C. Grant, ...	Officiating Accountant N. W. P.
Mr. H. Unwin, ...	Collector of Government Customs.
Mr. J. Dodd, ...	Assay Master.
Captain Graham, ...	Assistant Thuggee Department.
Mr. Middleton, . *Secretary,* .	Principal of the College.

468. ***Establishment of the Agra College, as on 30th April, 1842.***

Names	Designation.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
Mr. Middleton, *a* ..	.. Principal ..	.. 600	Jan. 12, 1841
Mr. Woollaston, *b* ..	.. Head Master ..	.. 400	June 11, 1836
Mr. Williams, ..	.. 2d ditto	.. 200	Oct. 1, 1842
Mr. McConnell, ..	.. 3d ditto ..	.. 100	July 21, 1841
Mr. Richards, ..	.. 4th ditto	.. 100	Feb. 14, 1842
Balmokund, ...	.. 5th ditto ..	.. 50	Apr. 1, 1838
Kadarnauth, ..	.. Junior Assistant ditto	.. 25	Feb. 16, 1842
Mr E. Webb, ..	...Writing Master ..	.. 50	May 3, 1841
Munnoolall, ..	.. English Writer	.. 10	ditto.
Moulvies Nooroo' Hussain,	.. 1st Arabic Teacher	.. 100	Oct. 1, 1841
,, Musheer Alee,	.. 2d ditto ..	.. 20	Dec. 1839
,, Meer Azim Alee,	.. 1st Persian ditto	.. 60	June 1, 1824
,, Mohammud Ruheem,	2d ditto ..	.. 30	Aug 19, 1824
,, Musih Ooddeen,	. 1st Urdu ditto	.. 40	Sept 1, 1826
,, Fazil Khan,	.. 2d ditto ditto ..	.. 30	ditto
Kawal Ram, ..	. 1st Sanscrit ditto	.. 60	Aug. 19, 1824
Heeralall, ...	.. 2d ditto ditto ..	.. 20	Mar. 15, 1841
Dya Shunker, ..	.. 1st Hindee ditto	.. 60	June 1, 1824
Munnoolall, ...	.. 2d ditto ditto ..	.. 30	May 1840
Chunneelall, ..	.. 3d ditto ditto .	.. 20	Sept. 8, 1826
Shunkerlall, ...	.. Hindee Arithmetic ditto	. 30	Aug. 15, 1825
Sheodeen, ..	.. Librarian ..	.. 10	Apr. 16, 1842
6 Servants' Wages, ..	.. .. ..	.. 28	
		2,073	

a 3d Master, Hindoo College, Calcutta, in May, 1833, salary 120 Rupees, 2d Master ditto in 1834 same salary.
Lecturer on Ethics, in ditto in 1834, salary 280 Rupees. Head Master of ditto in May, 1835, salary 350 Rupees, subsequently raised to 450, until 1841

b Head Master of the English Class of the Sanscrit College, Calcutta, from May, 1831, to January, 1836, on a salary of 300 Rupees, subsequently raised to 350

469 *Statement showing the number of paying Students, and the Amount paid by them and Students who do not pay.*				*Statement showing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Agra College.*								*Statement showing the number of Students, attending the Agra College, on the 30th Dec. of the following seven years.*			
On the 30th December.	*Non Paying.*	*Paying.*	*Total Amount Paid*	*On the 30th December.*	*English*	*Sanscrit.*	*Arabic.*	*Persian*	*Hindee*	*Oordoo.*	*Bengali.*	*On the 30th December.*	*Christians.*	*Mahomedans.*	*Hindoos.*
1835	380	0	0	1835	221	42	25	192	113	0	0	1834	1	60	289
1836	343	13	52	1836	223	46	26	178	106	0	0	1836	35	0	0
1837	338	1	4	1837	151	37	22	132	98	0	0	1837	23	0	0
1838	271	0	0	1838	111	35	11	107	105	0	0	1838	14	[illegible]	0
1839	247	1	2	1839	119	41	18	0	150	88	0	1839	17	[illegible]	199
1840	287	0	0	1840	137	28	14	0	133	116	0	1840	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
1841	346	0	0	1841	163	42	23	115	123	71	0	1841	21	65	[illegible]

Examinations, 1840-41.

470. The General Committee had but few remarks to make on these Annual returns. The studies of the different Classes seemed judicious, and should, it was observed, be continued, with that increased attention to discipline, which the number and the more advanced studies of the students required. The introduction of Scholarships would, it was believed, induce the students to remain longer at College so as to increase the number in the senior Classes, improve the attendance, and raise the character of the College.

The General Committee drew the particular attention of the Principal and Head Master to the remarks* of Mr. Thomason

* In the latter part of December, I examined the two first Classes in the Agra College.

Suda Sookh, Augustus Woollaston, Luchmon Purshad & Kedar Nauth.

The first Class, consisting of the 4 lads mentioned in the margin, were examined vivâ voce in Political Economy, Translation from Oordoo into English and vice versâ and in Euclid. They answered written questions in Political Economy, History and Mathematics.

Suda Sookh is much the furthest advanced. In all respects he was superior to the rest, and has made good progress in Euclid and Algebra. His Mathematical exercises were generally performed with correctness, and shewed that he took much interest in that branch of his studies. I examined him about six months before in Political Economy, and had been led to expect more satisfactory replies to the written questions than he furnished. His answers also in English history disappointed me.

I find there is a paper signed Luchmenarain, which is apparently his, though the names I believe are different.

Luchmun Pershad should stand next. He acquitted himself well in the vivâ voce examination. His written answers were inferior. By some accident his answers to the written questions in English history did not reach me.

Augustus Woollaston is very young, and is brought in this Class to compete with those who are much older than himself. He failed in his Translations from and into Oordoo. His answers to the written questions in Political Economy were fair, but those in English history were inferior. He is not so ready in Euclid, as the rest in the same Class.

Kedar Nath is imperfectly acquainted with English, to his improvement in which he ought to pay much attention. His oral solution of propositions in Euclid was ready and good. I cannot help remarking that in Political Economy and History, they do not seem to be accustomed to carry their ideas beyond the comprehension of the words of the books from which they are taught. The answers in English history more resembled imperfect repetitions, than intelligent descriptions or explanations of the points put before them. The last questions in English history* which was intended to draw out their opinions on the claims of the two parties in the War of the Roses in a way, which is not expressly stated in the book, was quite misunderstood and mistaken.

* Explain the nature of the claim to the throne of England which Henry VIII. possessed through his father and mother which claim do you consider superior?

Ther are 11 in the second Class, who were examined in English history, reading and answering written questions. The same questions were proposed to them as to the 2nd Class, and were answered much in the same way except that the style was less correct. Sheodeen answers much the best in every respect. The knowledge which several in this Class possess in the English language is very limited, and an examination therefore conducted in English is not calculated to shew them to advantage. Sheodeen, Hit Pershad, and Eshree Pershad seemed best to understand what they had learnt. Kalleeshurn and Pershad I would place next. Sham Lall, Hyde Woollaston, Sheo Narain and Gunga Kishen should rank after them, whilst Gunesha Lall and Mool Chund were inferior to the rest.

Eight in this Class attempted to solve the problems in Euclid which were set to the first Class. Sheodeen and Doorgah Pershad answered several of them well. Sheo Narain, Eshree Pershad, Sham Lall and Mool Chund also solved a few number correctly. Hit Pershad and Hyde Woollaston made the attempt, but failed. Kalee Churn, Gunga Kishen and Gunesha Lall, did not send in any papers.

Agra, January, 16th 1841.

on the manner in which the two senior Classes answered the questions in Political Economy and History. It was pointed out that the correct manner in which they should be taught, rather than the extent and variety of their studies, should be considered. The retentive memory enabled the student to recollect names and dates, and although these should not be neglected they were of secondary importance compared with the useful precepts, which History and Political Economy* afforded.

The written answers transmitted were generally incorrectly written, and the students' knowledge of historical facts defective. In Political Economy and Mathematics the manner in which the questions were answered was considered not unsatisfactory. The specimens of Composition and the Translations and Writings were inferior. The Local Committee were requested to state at the future Annual Examinations the manner in which the written exercises were performed in the Colleges, and whether any, and if any, what, assistance was afforded.

The General Committee were pleased to find that Mr. Philips had been so kind as to give experimental lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

The General Committee regretted to observe, that there were no prizes distributed at the Annual Exhibition. To prevent such an occurrence in future, they requested that any remarks on the nature of the prizes should be given in the half yearly returns due on the 1st July. It was added however, that their number was to be limited, and the expence diminished on the introduction of pecuniary Scholarships.

The General Committee were gratified in remarking the interest, which His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the

* The Political Economy questions were,

1st. How does education affect the political condition of the poor?

2d. Explain the nature of Savings' Banks, and their effect on the state of the people?

3d. State the disadvantages likely to result from the indiscriminate distribution of alms to the poor, such as are usual amongst wealthy Hindoos on the occasion of funeral ceremonies or at other such times.

4th. What is the most advantageous method of employing capital, for the production of revenue, and why?

5th. What criterion is there of the just distribution of capital, amongst the different modes in which it may be invested? and how does this criterion operate?

6th. What do you understand by the word rent? state its causes. Describe its origin.

7th. Supposing rent could be abolished, what would be the probable result.

8th. In what light do you consider the land revenues of India. Give the grounds of the opinion you may entertain on this subject.

9th. What would be the probable result on the price of food of the relinquishment by the Government of the whole of its land revenues.

10th. Explain the Metayer system of farming? Is there any thing in this country, which corresponds with that system.

11th. What are the advantages and disadvantages of small and large farms? Which are likely to add most to the wealth of the country, and happiness of the people and why?

North Western Provinces took in the success of the College, and remarked with particular pleasure the judicious and liberal offer, which he had made of two exhibitions to any two students of the Agra College, who might be willing to study for Sub-Assistant Surgeoncies at the Medical College, Calcutta, on an allowance of 20 Rupees a month for each student. This to be continued for five years, or until they had passed the final examinations of the College. It was deemed a lamentable circumstance, that no one was found willing and able immediately to accept an offer so considerate and liberal, which held out such prospects to the young men.

Examinations, 1841-42. English Department.

471. At the close of 1841, there were 4 Classes in the senior Department, 1st of 4, 2nd of 9, 3rd of 28, 4th of 38, and 3 in the Junior Department, the 1st of 24, 2nd of 2 Sections, 12 in the 1st Section, 10 in the 2nd, the 3rd of 3 Sections, 1st of 9, 2nd of 8, 3rd of 5. There were.

Present at the examination	124	
Admitted	115	
Secessions	76	
		163
Increase...		39

Christians being...............	22
Mahommedans	14
Hindoos	127

In regard to the 1st Class it was stated "this Class read and explained a passage of Milton's Paradise Lost very well; they were not so successful however in a Prose passage.

Their attainments in Mathematics are highly creditable to them, considering the short time it has been made.

Their progress in History is satisfactory.

In Translation they succeed better in rendering English into Vernacular, than the converse."

Their studies consisted of Macbeth; Milton, 2 Books; Selection, from Prose Reader No. 6; England, to end of reign of George the 1st; Greece; Paley's Moral Philosophy; Clift's Political Economy, 38 pages; Political, Commercial, Religious History &c., of Asia, and the Political Geography of England; Letters and Translations on alternate days, and Essays. Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical; Conic Sections, Parabola; Whewell's Mechanical Euclid; Algebra, Quadratic Equations; Differential Calculus; General Principles of differentiation; Arithmetic, Annuities.

In regard to the 2nd Class it was stated, "this Class read and explained well and indeed its general condition is creditable. Their reading has, it is true, been limited, but so far as it goes it is free and accurate. The progress that the majority of these students have made in Mathematics, and the accuracy of their knowledge is highly creditable to them.

Their historical answers are creditable.

In translation they succeed better in rendering English into the Vernacular than the converse.

Geography creditable."

Their studies consisted of History of England, to the end of the reign of William and Mary; History of Rome, to the end of the Punic Wars; Selections from Poetical Reader No. 3; Nichol's Geography, Native States in Alliance with the British; The British and American Constitutions and General Outlines; Euclid the first 6, 11th and 12th books; Algebra, Simple Equations; Natural Philosophy; Mechanical Euclid, 20 pages.

In regard to the 3rd Class it was stated, "this Class is very indifferent indeed. In no subject are they creditable for their reading, although pretty good, it has yet been so limited, they having only gone through 9 of Gay's Fables, that there is no room for praise.

"In Mathematics, the state of this Class is very discreditable. They were examined in the 4th Proposition 1st Book, and a few of the definitions, and only one could demonstrate the Proposition, none gave the whole of the definitions required."

Their studies consisted of Geography, Europe, Asia and America; Poetry No. 2, 22 pages; Grammar, Syntax; Geometry, 20th Proposition of 1st Book; Arithmetic, Rule of Three Mechanics, General Properties of Matter and the Laws of Motion; Brief Survey of History; Outlines of Greece and Rome to the time of the creation of the Tribunes; and Algebra, Division.

In regard to the 4th Class it was stated "the state of this Class is creditable to their teacher, Mr. MacConnell."

Their studies consisted of Poetry No 1, Narrative Pieces, 5 pages, Geometry, Definitions to the 3rd Prop.; Grammar, to the Pronouns; Reader No 2, to page 74; Arithmetic, from Long Division to Proportion; Geography, Asia to National names and characteristics; Parsing, Dictation, Exercises and Spelling.

In regard to the 1st Class junior Department, it was stated "making due allowance for the neglect which this Class has experienced from want of teachers, its condition is creditable."

Their studies consisted of Reader No. 1, to page 111; Gram-

mar, to the Modes of Verbs; Geography, Definitions and Artificial Divisions; Arithmetic, Simple Division and Multiplication; Dictation, Exercises, Parsing and Spelling.

In regard to the 2nd Class junior Department it was stated "this Class is very unequal."

Their studies consisted of Murray's Spelling Book, reading from p. 25 to 29 and 45 to 48, Spelling, from p. 30 to 38; Arithmetic, Subtraction and Multiplication; and Writing.

In regard to the 3rd Class junior Department, it was stated to be "indifferent."

Their studies consisted of Murray's Spelling Book, from p. 10 to 20; Arithmetic, Multiplication and Addition; and Writing.

In conclusion it was stated "that the examination was a very searching one; that it was began by the Local Committee on the 15th December last, and continued with little interruption down to the middle of January; on the 31st of which the usual distribution of prizes took place at which the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor honored the College by presiding. The returns exhibited an important advance in the instruction of the two senior Classes, especially in exact science, since the appointment of the Principal."

The Local Committee remarked that "in justice to the 3rd Class, whose very backward state was shewn above, they acknowledge that that Class had been subject to great disadvantages. Mr. Wiggins who had joined but a short time before, and under whom they began to show both aptitude and zeal in their studies, being ordered to Bareilly, in May, before a successor had been appointed. The Local Committee added that they made the best temporary arrangement they could to fill up the vacancy, but the person whom they selected having disappointed them, they found it necessary to remove him. In the meantime, the person selected by the General Committee died on his way to Agra, another was then despatched by the General Committee, and he also died. Thus the Class may be said to have been without an instructor since May. Mr. Williams had been attached to it for 3 months only; but that was deemed too short for much effect to have been produced."

The Government of India in reply caused it to be stated that the nature and results of the examination above reported, the increase of the scholars, and the advance of the two senior Classes, especially in exact science since the appointment of the Principal were most satisfactory. The Government remarked that the causes for the backwardness of the 3d Class

were sufficiently explained, and was prepared to provide an efficient strength of teachers for its proper instruction.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council further caused to be conveyed to the Local Commitee, and to all the officers more directly connected with the duty of instruction in the Agra College, the thanks of the Government of India for their past exertions, and the expression of the hope, and confident feeling on the part of His Lordship in Council, that, after a little longer employment of its present advantages, and especially of a continued, and co-operating system of superintendence of the Local Commitee, upon the principles which the Government of India had laid down, the Agra College would attain the pre-eminence to which as one of the Principal Collegiate Institutions under Government it should ever aspire.

English Department Senior Scholarship. Extracts from Examiners Memoranda.

"The undersigned beg to concur in regretting that in their opinion no Candidate has attained the prescribed qualifications for senior Scholarships. Mr. Cameron, the Examiner on the subject of General Literature, begs to record, as follows:

"I do not think any of the students at this College, whose answers have been sent, are qualified for a senior Scholarship; but Sham Lall and Sheo Sein deserve praise and encouragement. They shew talents, which, with strenuous attention, might earn a senior Scholarship.

The answers in Political Economy have little value; but it is to be observed that the students have had uncorrected copies of the Questions, some of which must therefore have been quite unintelligible."

Junior.

"1 Gunga Bishen—2 Isree Pershad are the only Candidates qualified in the opinion of the Examiners."

With reference to the foregoing the Local Committee subsequently most strongly urged upon the Government the expediency under the special local circumstances of the Agra Colledge of granting to Sham Lall and Sheo Sein junior Scholarships of 8 Rupees per mensem. The Government on a review of the case was pleased to comply with this solicitation.

Oriental Department.

The position and progress of this Department in 1841, will be found fully detailed in Mr. Thomason's Minutes. Appendix No. V. p. xxi. to xxxiv., and the results of the competition for Agra Oriental Department Scholarships, are contained in Appendix No. III. p. xvi

472. Local Receipts and Disbursements.

Resources of Annual Income.									
Separate Fund.	Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.	Total.	Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Establishment and Expences as fixed by Government, dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Nature of Charge.	Actual Charges for 1840-41. Items.	Actual Charges for 1840-41. Total.	Actual Charges for 1841-42. Items.	Actual Charges for 1841-42. Total.
Interest [illegible] 7,4[illegible] 10 6					Principal,	0 0 0		8,500 0 0	
[illegible] of Village Collections from the Estate of late Gunga[illegible] Punt[illegible], under Orders [illegible] dated [illegible] Nov. 1823, 15,196 5 1					Professors of English,	7,816 5 4		11,380 13 5	
		22,862 15 9	14,733 5 4 22,682 15 9 37,306 5 1	24,260 0 0	Professors of Oriental language,	3,354 0 6		6,303 8 8	
					Oriental Stipends and Scholarships,	1,206 0 0		858 0 0	
					Establishment,	638 0 0		629 14 8	
					Books & Contingencies	943 13 8	a 13,960 12 6	2,240 4 7	b 29,918 6 11

a Charges for 11 months ending 28th February, 1841. b Charges for 13 months ending 31st March, 1842.

School Building. 473. The Agra College is situated to the west of the city at the distance of ½ mile, Government House is directly west of the College about 1½ mile distance, the Civil Lines are to the north, distant 1 mile, and the Cantonments to the south, distant 4 miles.

The Principal's Bungalow is situated about 300 yards to the south, the Head Master's at about 200 yards to the north, two of the teachers reside opposite, and close to the College, and two more in the Civil Lines.

The materials of which the College is built, are pucka bricks and red sandstone. It is ventilated by means of openings made over the exterior doors, 2 feet by 1.

It contains 6 Verandahs 64 by 10, and two 76 by 10, six Rooms 29½ by 20, four Rooms 20 by 20, one Room 55 by 29½, one 29½ by 29½. These Compartments give accommodation to the English, Arabic, Persian, Vernacular and Sanscrit Classes, to the Library, and the School Book Society's Depôt.

The College is in a state of excellent repair, being most substantially built, with the exception of the roof, which generally leaks a little in the rains. A new wall is now being built enclosing the College and Principal's premises.

The College was built in the year 1824, by Lieut. Boileau, at a cost of about 43,000 Rs. from the accumulated interest of funds left by Gungadhur Pundit.

DEHLEE ENGLISH AND ORIENTAL COLLEGE.

13TH AND 14TH YEARS. 49TH AND 50TH YEARS.

474. *Local Committee on the 1st May, 1840.*

Names.	Designation and Office.
J. Thomason, Esq.,	Visitor, Oriental College.
T. T. Metcalfe, Esq.,	Commissioner of the Dehlee Division.
E. Colvin, Esq.,	Joint Magistrate.
A. Ross, Esq.,	Civil Surgeon.
Nawab Hamid Alee Khan,	Mahomedan Noble and Relation of N. Itamadoodowlah.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

Names.	Designation and Office.
J. Thomason, Esq.,	Visitor, Oriental College.
T. T. Metcalfe, Esq.,	Commissioner of the Dehlee Division.
C. Grant, Esq.,*	Collector and Magistrate of Dehlee.
E. Colvin, Esq.,	Joint Magistrate.
A. Ross, Esq.,	Civil Surgeon.
Nawab Hamid Alee Khan,	Vide Supra.
" Hisamoodeen Haidur	Mahomedan Noble
Sudder Ooddeen,	Principal Sudder Ameen.

* Absent on deputation.

475. *Establishment of the Dehlee, English and Oriental Colleges, as on 30th April, 1842.*

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
	English College.				
Mr. F. Boutros, *a* ..	.. Principal ..	.. 600	0	0	Feb. 10, 1841
Mr. F. Taylor, ..	.. Head Master ..	.. 400	0	0	Aug. 16, 1829
Mr. G. W. Robinson, *b*	.. 2d ditto ..	.. 150	0	0	Sept. 15, 1841
Mr. H. Bingham, ..	.. 3d ditto ..	.. 150	0	0	May 22, 1841
Mr. H. French, *c* ..	.. 4th ditto..	.. 120	0	0	,, 19, ,,
Wazeer Alee, ..	.. 5th ditto ..	.. 50	0	0	Apr. 12, ,,
Hussainee, ..	.. 6th ditto..	.. 40	0	0	May, 1, ,,
Ramkishan, *d* ..	.. 1st Urdu ditto	.. 80	0	0	Jan. 1, 1831
Shoopurshad, *e* ..	.. 2d ditto ..	.. 40	0	0	June 1, 1833
Noor Mohammud,	.. 3d ditto ..	.. 30	0	0	May 17, 1841
Radhakishan, ..	.. Nagree ditto ..	.. 8	0	0	July 1, 1841
Taruknauth, ..	.. Writing Master	.. 30	0	0	June 10, 1833
Ajudhyapurshad, ..	.. Librarian ..	.. 25	0	0	Jan. 1, 1840
Jowahar Lal, ..	.. English Writer	.. 13	0	0	Mar. 1, 1842
2 Senior Scholarships,	.. ..	.. 60	0	0	Nov. 20, 1842
5 Junior ditto, ..	.. .. ..	.. 40	0	0	,, 12, ,,
8 Servants' Wages,	.. ..	.. 34	0	0	
Contingencies, ..	.. .. ..	.. 104	13	4	
		1,974	13	4	
	Oriental College.				
Moulavie Mumlook Alee,	.. 1st Arabic Teacher	.. 100	0	0	June 1, 1825
,, Jafir Alee,	.. 1st Shia ditto	.. 100	0	0	Apr. 1, 1841
,, Syed Mohammud,	.. 2d ditto ..	.. 60	0	0	June 1, 1825
,, Sadeed Ooddeen,	.. 3d ditto ..	.. 35	0	0	Oct. 20 1830
,, Subhanbux,	.. 4th ditto ..	.. 30	0	0	Dec. 5, 1834
,, Emambux,	.. 1st Persian Teacher	.. 50	0	0	Apr. 1, 1841
,, Hussun Aleekhan, *f*	.2d ditto ..	.. 35	0	0	Dec. 1, 1830
,, Ahmud Alee,	.. 3d ditto ..	.. 20	0	0	Oct. 2, 1830
Thakurdas Pundit,	.. 1st Sanscrit Teacher	.. 60	0	0	Oct. 1, 1826
Kidarnath ditto,	.. 2d ditto ..	.. 20	0	0	Apr. 1, 1841
Syed Mohammud,	.. Writing Master	.. 20	0	0	July 5, 1839
Faizpersa, ..	.. Arithmetician	.. 16	0	0	Mar. 11, 1840
Jowaharlal, ..	.. English Writer	.. 12	0	0	Mar. 1, 1842
Meer Ashruf Alee,	.. Moonshee ..	.. 10	0	0	Sept. 14, 1831
Radhakishan, ..	.. Treasurer ..	.. 10	0	0	Apr. 16, 1829
Meer Ashruf Alee,	.. Librarian ..	.. 10	0	0	Jan. 1, 1833
10 Sanscrit Scholarships,	.. ..	.. 78	0	0	Nov. 1, 1841
34 Arabic ditto, ..	.. ..	.. 186	0	0	ditto
13 Persian ditto,	.. ..	.. 88	0	0	ditto
12 Servants' Wages, ..	.. ..	.. 46	0	0	
Contingencies, ..	.. ..	.. 38	9	0	
		2,999	6	4	
	Deduct amount of Escheat Fund,..	250	0	0	
		2,749	6	4	

a Secretary and Member of Local Committee at Sarun.
b Officiating 2nd Master and Teacher of Surveying, Hooghly College, salary 150 Rs.
c Head Master of the Arracan School, salary 170 Rs.
d 2nd English Master, salary 60 Rs.
e 3rd ditto ditto, ... 40 ,,
f 3rd Arabic Teacher, .. 30 ,,

476. **Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Dehlee English and Oriental Colleges.*

On the 30th December.	English.	Sanscrit.	A		rdu
1835....	50	17	5	11	0
1836....	40	7	3	7	0
1837....	37	13	15	4	0
1838....	87	14	21	10	0
1839 ...	57	16	22	29	0
1840....	62	20	28	34	0
1841....	157	42	16	146	157

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Dehlee Colleges, on the 30th December, of the following seven years.

On the 30th December.	Christi	M	
1835.	5	158	201
1836.	7	108	134
1837.	8	87	112
1838	6	80	140
1839.	11	73	105
1840.	3	70	93
1841.	10	202	214

Examinations, 1840-41.

477. The 1st Class students were perusing Milton's Paradise Lost; Reader, No. 6; Spectator; Hume's History of England; and Gregory's Lectures on Natural Philosophy; Euclid, Whewell's Mechanical Euclid; Nisbet's and Broker's Land Surveying; Brinkley's Astronomy; Bridge's Algebra; Composition and Translation.

The General Committee were pleased to observe that the general result of the year was deemed satisfactory by the Local Committee. The arrangement of the studies of the Classes seemed judicious, and should, it was observed, be continued. The general progress of the students, was considered as remarkably slow, which the General Committee were inclined to attribute to other causes than the ceasing of the stipendiary system. They expected that the general introduction of the pecuniary Scholarships to meritorious students, would have the most salutary effect in accelerating the progress of the students, in improving the discipline of the School, and in the promotion of useful knowledge.

The Essay which was forwarded with the returns, if written without assistance, and without being corrected, was creditable. The Local Committee was requested in future to observe in the execution of these exercises, every precaution that they were done without assistance. The Map of Hindoostan, which accompanied the returns, was creditable in its neatness and accuracy to Petamber: and the General Committee, trusted that he would be found to deserve one of the pecuniary Scholarships, which would be given in the October following. Up to that period, the General Committee sanctioned, under the

* No Pay System.

particular circumstances of the case, the continuance of his pension.

The General Committee were pleased to observe, that, 17 students had left the Institution during the year, to fill respectable public situations; and this proved the importance of the education imparted in the Institution. The Local Committee were requested to continue to keep returns of the employments, obtained by students, leaving the College and Institution.

The attendance of the students at both the Colleges their desire to learn, and their progress in their studies, during the year of review, was as a general result, small. This, however, the General Committee were prepared for. The gradual diminution of the stipends, it was remarked, must be viewed with dissatisfaction, in a part of the country, where the instruction of youths in the usual elementary studies, was considered as an object of charity, by many benevolent individuals, and was generally afforded at the same time with food and clothing. It was however intimated that the General Committee had higher objects in view than to afford such instruction to the sons of the poor, and the needy alone. They trusted that the plan of Scholarships, with a view to encourage a much higher Class of students, would have a powerful effect in disseminating knowledge, and its many salutary results over the country, and that youths stimulated to exertion by the prospects thus held out to them, might, after learning the rudiments of Oriental and European literature at their own homes, or at other Schools, come forward to compete for the pecuniary Scholarships in the Delhee College. There, it was observed, the students would by the above plan have a handsome allowance, and an opportunity of acquiring a very considerable amount of learning, and of a kind that would be practically useful to them after leaving the College.

The change, it was added, was not the result of a desire to economize, but from a conviction that little advantage could be derived to the country by continuing the stipendiary system; long experience, it was stated, had proved the fallacy of such expectations, and after a careful examination the General Committee believed the allotment of the pecuniary Scholarships to meritorious students would have the desired effect of encouraging the acquisition of a higher, and of a more useful kind of learning.

The General Committee concluded by noticing that they were aware that the success of the above measures would mainly depend on the zeal of the members of the Local Committee in carrying out the proposed plans, and that to

this assistance the General Committee looked forward with confidence. It was mentioned at the same time that the local authorities would be associated with an able and zealous co-adjutor in the person of Mr. J. Thomson.

Examinanations, 1841-42.

478. Appendix No. XIV. will be found to contain a full exposition of the sentiments of the late General Committee in regard to the applicability of the General Scheme of Scholarships to the Dehlee College. The Local Committee at Dehlee transmitted their opinion as to its inapplicability, and inexpediency for some years to come, as concerned that institution, and in consequence the letter contained in the Appendix XIV. was written to the Local Committee. The result may be partly judged of by the subjoined Extract from the English Department Scholarship Resolution for 1841-42, i. e., the *first year* of the Scholarship Scheme.

Dehlee College.

479. The Examiner in General Literature begs to record, as follows:

"I think Petamber is qualified, in respect of Literature, for a senior Scholarship."

"I am by no means so certain about Ramchund. He has answered some questions as well as Petamber; but one of his answers is so silly and so flippant, that it ought not merely to go for nothing, but to operate as a negative quantity. Being asked to give an example from Milton, or from any other Poet, of such a simile as Addison had spoken of in the passage selected for examination; he answers, "I humbly beg to observe that I little thought that we are expected to have almost every line of Milton by heart."

"Thus he endeavours to excuse his ignorance of the subject by the ridiculous assumption, that in order to give an example from Milton, or any other Poet, it is necessary to know almost every line of Milton by heart."

"Upon the whole, the utmost I can say in his favor is, that if he is *quite clearly* qualified for a senior Scholarship in other respects, his answers in literature may pass for sufficient."

"The other Examiners having read and considered the above, and having reconsidered the several papers submitted by the Candidates, and having conferred on the generally superior papers given in by Petamber and Ramchund, concur in allowing the flippancy alluded to by Mr. Cameron, to be considered no bar to the award of the Scholarship to Ramchund, and think that the two senior Scholarships should be allotted to Petamber and Ramchund."

"Delhee College, Junior Department.

1. Durum Narain.	4. Joynarain.
2. Hosein Buksh.	5. Luchmund Doss.
3. Kanaie Loll.	

There was no out-competitor for the sixth assigned to this Institution, and the Examiners do not consider any other Candidates to have attained the prescribed qualifications."

The above, taken in connection with the Minute of the Principal, dated 1st July, 1841, and our reply dated the 24th of November, 1841, Appendix No. XV., will best shew the state of the General Classes, and their studies in the past year, and the position and the prospects of the English Institution.

In regard to the state of the Oriental College, and its Classes the fullest information will be found in Mr. Thomason's Minutes, Appendix V., pages xxi. to xxxiv. and in the Oriental Department Scholarship Resolution Appendix III., p. xvi. xvii. xviii.

480. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Resources of Annual Income					Nature of Charge.	Actual Charges for 1840-41		Actual Charges for 1841-42	
Separate Fund.	*Assignment from Parliamentary Grant*	*Total.*	*Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.*	*Establishment & Expenses as fixed by Govt. dated 16th Dec 1840.*		*Items*	*Total.*	*Items.*	*Total.*
Interest of Local Fund under Orders of Govt dated 18th Sept. 1829, ...7,253 5 4	8,658 10 8	(a) 18,912 0 0	21,168 0 0	40,080 0 0	Secretary & Principal, ...	3,000 0 0		8,74? 1 4	
Escheat Fund granted under Orders of Govt. dated 9th Mar 1827, ... 3,000 0 0			18,912 0 0		Professors & Teachers of the Native language, ...	2,850 0 0		8,804 14 3	
			(b) 40,080 0 0		Oriental Stipends & Scholarships, ...	1,746 0 0		1,939 8 0	
					Professors of Eng,	600 0 [illegible]		11,438 1 7	
					English Stipends & Scholarships. . .	200 0 [illegible]		965 12 0	
					Establishment. .	1,2?0 0 0		2,101 14 10	
					House Rent, ...	400 0 [illegible]		560 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, . ..	1,018 3 1[illegible]	(a) 15,099 5 10	2,089 3 3	(b) 36,149 8 [illegible]

a Charges for 10 months ending 21st January, 1841.

b Charges for 14 months ending 31st March, 1842.

School Building. 481. The English College consists of an old pukka building without Verandas at the northern extremity of the city of Dehlee near the Cashmeer Gate. It is well situated with regard to the residences of the Masters, and of the European gentry at the Station, part of whom live in the city, the other part residing out of the walls, within a few hundred yards of the College. The building is tolerably well ventilated, although in a low place at the end of a narrow lane. It does not belong to Government, but is rented at 40 rupees per mensem. It is very far from being a suitable place for a College in such a city as Dehlee.

It has a centre Room 39 feet by 20, and ten fair sized Rooms. These accommodate eight English Classes, the Principal's Room, and Library.

The Oriental Madrassa is situated at the southern extremity of the town, near the Ajmere Gate, about two miles from the English College. It is an old building, but very little out of repair, and a fine monument of Mahomedan Architecture. It was built by Ghazeeooddeen for a Madrassa, about a hundred years ago, and contains a great number of small rooms, and cells. The former accommodate the Oriental Classes, and a few of the latter are occupied by students at the present day. Like all buildings of that description, it is very ill ventilated, the Rooms being open only on one side, except the room in the middle of the eastern range of building, which would answer well for a Lecture Room.

The great distance at which the two Colleges are situated from each other, is extremely inconvenient, and whenever Scientific or Law Lectures are given in the Vernacular, instead of being available to the students of both Colleges, as they would otherwise be, they can be attended only by the pupils of either one or the other College, thus two Lecturers are required instead of one, or the number of Lectures are reduced one-half by the necessity of having each lecture repeated at two different places.

The spot of ground granted for the construction of a new English College, is sufficiently extensive for a building, large enough to accommodate both Institutions, but the cost will, it is said by the Principal, probably amount to a sum* far larger than that sanctioned by Government.

* The proceedings in regard to this new building have been suspended for the present.

BAREILLY SCHOOL.

4TH AND 5TH YEARS.

482. Local Committee on the 1st May, 1840.

Names.	Designation and Office.
F. H. Robinson, Esq.,	Commissioner.
F. Williams, Esq., *Secretary*,	Officiating Collector and Magistrate.
W. Cowell, Esq.,	Judge.
W. H. Benson, Esq.,	Civil and Session Judge.
Major General J. Tombs,	Commandant.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

W. J. Connolly, Esq.,	Commissioner.
L. R. Clarke, Esq., *Secretary*,	Collector and Magistrate.
W. Cowell, Esq.,	Judge.
M. Pidcock, Esq.,	Addl. Civil and Session Judge.
H. J. Berkeley, Esq.,	Principal Sudder Ameen.
Major General E. F. Waters,	Commandant.
Baboo Chattam.	Native Gentleman.

483. Establishment of the Bareilly School, as on 30th Apr., 1842.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment.
Mr. Wiggins,	Head Master	200	0	0	Apr. 17, 1841
Mr. Templeton.	2d ditto	80	0	0	Aug. 1841
Luchmunpersaud,	Vernacular Teacher	40	0	0	
Harnauth,	Head Monitor	10	0	0	
Servants' Wages,		20	0	0	
Contingent Charges,		12	14	0	
		362	14	0	

484. *Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages taught at the Bareilly School.*

On the 30th December.	English.	Oordoo.
*1839......	0	0
1840......	52	19
1841......	85	85

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Bareilly School, on the 30th December, of the following three years.

On the 30th December.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.
1839....	2	9	64
1840....	0	9	43
1841....	0	8	77

* School opened in 1837, but no regular account kept till 1839. No pay system.

Examinations, 1840-41. 485. It appeared from the returns that

	Christians.	Mahomedans	Hindoos.
there Remained at the end of the preceding year	2	9	64
Admitted during the year, ...	0	4	12
Total......	2	13	76
Left during the year	2	[illegible]	33
Remaining......	0	9	43

These were divided into six Classes as follows:

1st Class.............................	7
2nd ditto	7
3rd ditto	5
4th ditto..................................	17
5th ditto...................................	4
6th ditto	12
	52

In August and September, 1841, when the examination for 1840, was held (which unavoidable and unfortunate circumstances, especially accidents to and absence of Masters, prevented being held before), there was an increase of 19, there being 71 scholars in attendance.

This increase was attributed to:—

1st. The interest created in the School by the discussion, which the erection of the new School House had given rise to.

2nd. The limitation by the Local Committee of admissions of boys under 12 years of age.

3rd. The zeal and industry of Mr. Wiggins, the new School Master.

The examination was held on Friday, the 13th of Sept., and commenced in the presence of many European and Native friends of education by the senior Class* (six of whom were present) reading and translating parts of the Chapter on Mechanics in Joyce's Scientific Dialogues, which was creditably done. The Committee then heard them read and translate portions of Wilson's Ancient History, and afterwards several

* Seven Students.

questions were put to each pupil, and answered without assistance from the book. Their performance in this Department was considered to be middling. In Arithmetic, a sum in the Rule of Three was given to them, but only two worked it correctly, the other four seemed to have an indifferent knowledge of Arithmetic. In Grammar they came off very creditably, except one boy. In Geography, four appeared to be well informed. Their Writing and Map-drawing were good. All the students had been three years and upwards at the School.

The second Class consisted of 9 students, and they were examined in the first 3 Chapters of Marshman's Brief Survey of History, Compound Addition, Parsing, and in the Geography of Asia and India, their Writing and Map-drawing were very fair and their progress on the whole, was considered respectable. The pupils had been between one and two years at their studies

In the third Class, the Committee examined the boys, 17 in number, in the first 22 pages of the History of Bengal, Multiplication, in the Conjugation of Verbs, and in the Geography of Asia and India, with which they had but a slight acquaintance; a few only of this Class came off with credit, and all but six failed in a common sum in Multiplication. Their Writing was pretty good, they had been about a year at School.

There were 13 boys in the 4th Class, who were examined in English Reader, No. 2, Subtraction Grammar, as far as the Pronouns, and the Geography of India. Their progress for the time they had been reading was considerable.

The 5th Class had 9 boys, who had read 24 pages of Spelling Book, No. 1.

In the 6th Class, there were 16 pupils, some of whom were in the Alphabet, and the others advanced to words of one Syllable.

Examinations, 1841-42.

186. This School in the year under review, was shewn to have improved very much, both as regards the number of students and their studies, compared with those of former years. The number of students on the rolls of the School at the end of 1840, was 52. This was increased to 119 by the accession of new scholars during the year, the greater portion of which consisted of Hindoos. During the year, 33 left the School in consequence of their relatives quitting the Station, and others were struck off the rolls owing to their advanced age, and inattention, while a few left through extreme poverty in search of employ-

ment, and hence the actual increase which the School received became 33.

The following statement will show the number of the Classes with the studies of each.

1st Class consisting of 3 pupils read Joyce's Dialogues, Mechanics and Astronomy; Geometry, 20th Proposition in the 1st Book; 3 pupils Algebra, Evolution; Arithmetic, Vulgar Fractions; Geography, the whole of Clift's Geography; History, Wilson's Universal History to the end; Poetry, Poetical Reader, No. 3; Composition.

2d Class consisting of 13 pupils, Universal History, to the death of Alexander the Great; Arithmetic, Reduction, Preparatory to Rule of Three; Grammar, Orthography, and Etymology; Geography, India, Asia; Geometry, Definitions; Translation into English twice a week.

3d Class consisting of 13 pupils, 110 pages of Marshman's Bengal; Arithmetic, Division; Grammar, Parsing and Revising of Grammar to the Pronouns; Geography, finished Macpherson's and commenced Clift's; Translation from Vernacular to English.

4th Class of 9 pupils, History of Bengal, 1 and 6 Sections; Arithmetic, Multiplication; Grammar, Verbs; Geography, India; Copy and Translate daily.

5th Class consisting of 28 pupils, Spelling Book, No. 1; Arithmetic, Numeration, and a slight acquaintance with Indian Arithmetic.

6th the last Class consisting of 28 pupils, Spelling Book, No. 1; read also words of one Syllable. Total 85 pupils.

The Composition of the boys of the senior Class, was stated to be satisfactory.

The annual returns were accompained by a most full and clear report of the state and progress of the Institution by the Head Master, (a copy of which has been sent for guidance to the Masters of some other Institutions, who have been less attentive to their duties in this respect), and by a letter from the Local Committee. The Government perused with high satisfaction the papers submitted, evidencing in so great a degree the care and interest which the Local Committee and the Secretary personally had manifested in the Institution, and shewing the zealous and efficient system of instriiction, and vigilance of the Head Master; as also the great desire for the benefits of education exhibited by the pupils, and the natives of the neighbourhood, and the liberality, which Natives and Europeans conbined, had

evinced in forwarding these measures, and in ensuring these good results by local subscriptions for a College, for Apparatus, and for Books.

The Local Committee in their general remarks recorded as follow:

"The increase of the number of pupils during the past year, from 52 to 85 may be accepted as an index of education taking a stronger hold on the feelings of the people. The Committee are of opinion, that none of the pupils are yet capable of feeling the strength and beauty of the English language, or indeed of appreciating it; but they believe that the wish to acquire knowledge, is calmly and unobstrusively penetrating, and taking possession of the native mind, and that were the means afforded of communicating it through the efficient organ of a Vernacular medium, this wish would be strengthened and rapidly extended. It would be superfluous for the Committee to enter into any discussion regarding the difficulty, and long period required to learn English grammatically, and to master the idiom and principles of that language, after what has been written on that subject; and they therefore proceed to mention some other causes, which have tended their influence to augment the number of the pupils; namely, 1st. The limitation of admission to boys under 12 years of age. 2nd. A prevalent impression of the increased estimation in which those possessed of our School knowledge are held by European officers. 3rd. A notion that education has now become a matter of necessity, and that it will greatly advantage those who avail themselves of it in making their way in life, and that it will give the possessors of it an influence, the enjoyment of which is an object of ambition with the parents. 4th. The new interest and character given to the cause of education in the discussions, which arose out of the subject of building a new School*. 5th. The attendance of the parents and guardians of the pupils at the last examination, and the increasing confidence in our system and motives.

The Local Committee in the 7th paragraph of their letter, recommended a system of normal instruction. The Government was of opinion, that the time had not yet arrived for making so important a change in the general plans of the Department, as would be involved in a general adoption of the Local Committee's recommendation, and that it would counteract the operation of a system of National Government Education to introduce any partial innovation in this respect.

* The building will be completed about September 1842.

Extract from a letter to Secretary, Local Committee, Saugor, dated 16th February, No. 143.

If this impression exists in reality, His Lordship in Council requests the best attention of your Committee to remedying it, and would suggest that this branch of study may be made a vehicle for conveying a knowledge of historical, scientific and other facts, and not merely for furnishing vocabularies of the English and Vernacular tongue.

Extract from a letter to Secretary, Local Committee, Gowahatty, dated 2nd March, No 235.

His Lordship in Council thinks the best system of obviating the irregularity of attendance, adverted to in your 5 and 6 paras. will be found in the measure of giving daily tickets to the most regular, and allotting to the holder of the [illegible] tickets at the half [illegible] close, a prize.

The letter of the Head Master of itself, especially seconded by the favorable testimony of the Local Committee to his character, gave His Honor in Council, a very favorable impression of Mr. Wiggin's zeal and efficiency. His Honor in Council, suggested that the annexed extracts of letters addressed to Saugor and to Gowahatty, the former on Vernacular Translations, the latter on regularity of attendance should be attentively considered as favorable for adoption at Bareilly.

In conclusion, His Honor in Council, caused to be conveyed to the Local Committee, to Mr. Clarke, as Secretary, and to those more directly connected, and charged with the office of instruction, the best thanks of the Government of India, for the manner in which the important duties entrusted to each and all had been discharged, and an expression of his hope, that each succeeding Annual Report might shew progressively successful and gratifying results of their well directed labors.

18[illegible] *T*[illegible] *Receipts and Disbursements*

Separate Fund	Resources of Annual Income: Assignment from Parliamentary Grant	Resources of Annual Income: Total	Assignment from additional Grant, dated [illegible] 1840	Establishment and Expenses fixed by Government, dated [illegible] 1840	Nature of Charge	Actual Charges for 1840-41: Items	Actual Charges for 1840-41: Total	Actual Charges for 1841-42: Items	Actual Charges for 1841-42: Total
	3,204 0 0	a 3,204 0 0	1,932 0 0 3,204 0 0 b 5 136 0 0	5,136 0 0	English Teachers, .	3,990 0 0		4,030 0 0	
					Vernacular ditto,	0 0 0		450 0 0	
					Establishment, .	0 0 0		200 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, .	0 0 0		797 14 6	
							a 3,990 0 0		b 5,477 14 6

School Building.

488. The School House is situated centrically between Cantonments, and the old and new towns, on the principal road running from the Cantonment through the city, and about a mile distant from the residences of the Masters, and of the European gentry. It is being constructed of brick masonry with a flat roof, and good ventilation. It consists of four Compartments 20 x 20, one Hall 46 by 42, and two of 46 by 42, with two Verandahs 145 feet long 10 broad each, and two more 42 feet by 10. The funds were provided half from local subscription, and half from Government grants.

MEERUT SCHOOL.

6TH AND 7TH YEARS.

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489. *Local Committee on the* 1st *May*, 1840.

Names.	Designation and Office.
R. C. Glyn, Esq. *President*, . .	Judge.
J. Muir, Esq., *Secretary*, . . .	Special Deputy Collector.
H. T. Owen, Esq., *Member*, . .	Special Commissioner.
J. F. Franco, Esq. *ditto*, . . .	Commissioner.
J. C. Plowden, Esq., *Treasurer*, .	Collector and Magistrate.
A. Ross, Esq., *Member*, . .	Assistant Magistrate
Colonel E. G. Gowan, *ditto*, . .	Commanding Horse Artillery.
Captain D. Ewart, *ditto*, . .	Horse Artillery,
Lieut. Speedy, *ditto*, . . .	Her Majesty's 3rd Foot.
C. Madden, Esq. *ditto*, . . .	Civil Surgeon.
Lieut. V. Eyre, *ditto*	Horse Artillery.
Rev. R. Ewing, *ditto*, . . .	Chaplain.
Ramsurun Doss, . *Native Sub-Committee*, ...	Deputy Collector.
Cazi Kadir Buksh, *ditto*, . .	Moonsiff.
Moonshee Sadig Ali Khan, *ditto* .	Moonshee.
Bukhtawar Singh, *ditto*, . .	Sahoxar,
Gunga Sahoy, *ditto*, ...	Ditto.
Zamin Ali, *ditto*, ...	Vakeel,
Abdool Qadir, *ditto*, . . .	Hakeem.
Aftab Ali Khan, ...	Peshkar Huzoor Thseel.

Local Committee on the 30*th April*, 1842.

G. F. Franco, Esq. *President*, . .	Commissioner.
H. S. Ravenshaw, Esq. *Secretary*, .	Joint Magistrate.
A. W. Begbie, Esq. *Member*, . .	Judge.
Colonel E. G. Gowan, *ditto*, . .	Commanding Horse Artillery.
C. Madden, Esq. *ditto*, . . .	Civil Surgeon.

Names	Designation and Office.
A. Shakespeare, Esq. *ditto*, . .	Assistant Magistrate.
Rev. Mr. Garbett, *ditto*, . . .	Chaplain.
J. C. Lowdell, Esq., *Treasurer*, .	Collector.
Buktawar Singh, *Native Sub-Committee*, ...	Sahokar.
Gunga Sahoy, *ditto*, ...	Ditto.
Zamin Ali, *ditto*, ...	Vakeel.
Abdool Qadir, *ditto*, . . .	Hakeem.

490. *Establishment of the Meerut School, as on 30th of April, 1842.*

Names	Designation	Salary	Date of Appointment
Mr S. W. Fallon, *a* ..	Head Master,	... 250	July 1, 1839
Mr W. Molesworth,	..Assistant ditto ..	100	Oct. 7 1841
Moonshi Mahomud Hossein, *b*	Ordoo ditto ..	. 50	June 1, 1835
Librarian, ...	. . ..	.. 10	Jan. 14, 1837
Servants' Wages,...	. .. ..	. 20	
Contingencies,...	. . ..	16	
		446	

a Head Master Ajmeer School from 11th August 1837
b 3d English Teacher June, 1835

491. *Statement shewing the number of paying Students and the Amount paid by them and Students who do not pay.* — *Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Meerut School.* — *Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Meerut School, on the 30th December, of the following seven years.*

On the 30th December.	Non Paying.	Paying.	Total Amount paid.	On the 30th December.	English.	Oordoo	On the 30th December.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.
1835	0	0	0	1835	112	112	1835..	13	60	39
1836..	0	0	0	1836	106	106	1836 .	21	33	52
1837	0	7*	194	1837	86	86	1837..	8	44	34
1838	0	4	15	1838	51	51	1838..	0†	0	0
1839 ..	0	0	0	1839	57	57	1839..	4	22	31
1840	0	0	0	1840	92	92	1840..	8	34	50
1841 .	0	0	0	1841	67	67	1841..	1	25	41

Examinations, 1840-41.

492. There were 92 attending the School at the end of 1840, which was 35 more than at the end of the previous year, and of these, 8 were Christians, 34 Mahomedans and 50 Hindoos. These pupils

* The paying students in this instance were all European lads.
† The records of this year do not exhibit the number of each sect.

were divided into eight Classes giving an average of 11½ which the Committee thought too small, and recommended that the number of Classes should be diminished as soon as could be conveniently done.

The senior Class consisted of five pupils. They had finished Marshman's India, and the Pamphlets on Mechanics and Astronomy by the Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge. They were perusing Goldsmith's England, Milton's Paradise Lost, Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy. They had advanced as far as the 2d Book of Euclid, and Plane Trigonometry. In Algebra, to Simple Equations, and in Arithmetic, to Square Root and Decimals The General Committee approved of the plan of study, but trusted that the boys were regularly practised in the Globes, and in Translation, and Composition. The specimens of these exercises in English and Ordoo by Bolaquichund were very satisfactory, but they still shewed that the senior Class required a portion of their time to be devoted to such exercises.

The General Committee were pleased to observe the regularity of the pupils of the senior Class, and the general regular attendance of the other Classes. They recommended the distribution of monthly tickets for regular attendance, and the award of a small prize in each Class to the pupil who had been most regular in his attendance, and had given most satisfaction to the Master during the year.

The course of study in the other Classes was approved of, but required no special remarks. The General Committee were pleased to observe the creditable manner in which the Classes were stated by the President to have acquitted themselves at a private examination, held by that gentleman and Major Crawford.

The General Committee approved of payment being exacted from such pupils as could afford it, and were above ten years of age.

The General Committee were pleased to observe the satisfaction, which the mode of teaching of the Head Master had afforded the President, the Members, and Visitors, at the public examination, and which the General Committee considered very creditable.

Examinations, 1841-42.

493 Under date the 10th of March, the Secretary to the Local Committee forwarded the Head Master's letter, and the Annual Reports and other papers connected with the School for the year 1841.

From the 4th quarterly return it appeared, that there were 1 Christian, 25 Mahomedans and 41 Hindoos attending the

Meerut School, being 25 less than the number attending the School at the end of the previous year. This diminution, the Head Master supposed, had taken place from the increased attention to the discipline of the School, to the age at which new scholars were admitted, and the number that had obtained employment, and had on that account left the School. All these causes were deemed by Government in a great degree accidental, and did not call for any particular remark, beyond the expression of the hope that the numbers would during the course of the year 1842, recover, if not exceed, those of 1841. It was noticed also that the specific offences for which the boys stated to have been expelled were so punished should have been, and must in future be, entered in the statement of "pupils left."

It appeared from the returns that there were five Classes, the last of which divided into two Sections, as follows:

1st Class	1
2nd ditto	9
3rd ditto	10
4th ditto	16
5th ditto, Section I.	12
5th ditto, Section II	19
	67

The first Class were reading Marshman's India, the whole; Marshman's Brief Survey of History, to p. 150; Goldsmith's Rome, to p. 86; Reader, No. 6, to p. 90; Goldsmith's England, to p. 67; Rambler and Spectator; Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy; Geometry, 2 Books; and Plane Trigonometry; Algebra, Simple Equations, Decimals; Mechanics and Astronomy, the Introduction; Composition and Translation.

The 2nd Class were reading Marshman's India, 144 pages; Reader, No. 4, to p. 42; Histories of Greece and England, general questions; Lennie's Grammar, the whole; Clift's Geography, use of the Globes 6 Problems; Arithmetic, Compound Division, Interest and Fractions; Astronomy, Solar System; Lessons on Objects and Form; Book-keeping; Projection of Maps, Composition and Translation.

The 3rd Class were reading Reader, No. 2, to page 34½; Woollaston's Grammar, as far as Pronouns; Geography, General questions on the World, Asia and Hindoostan; Arithmetic, to Division; Lessons on Objects 1st Series, and Translation.

The 4th Class were reading Reader, No. I. to p. 31; Woollaston's Grammar, as far as Nouns; and Arithmetic, four Simple Rules.

The 5th Class, 1st Section were reading Spelling Book, No. 1, to page 20; and Arithmetic, Simple Multiplication; and the 2nd Section, English Spelling, No. 1, to p. 6.

On a review of these papers, the Government observed that the progress of the pupils during the year had not been so great as had been expected, on account of the number of advanced pupils, who had left the School. On this account the junior Classes were joined to the senior Classes. The Government thought it an inexpedient plan to have the first Class to consist of only one student, and regretted being obliged to remark also on the number in the Classes generally, which were too small and too numerous in a School of such a size. The Government trusted that the Head Master would attend to the instructions contained in the Regulations on this point.

It was added that where from special or local considerations, their strict enforcement might appear detrimental, the Government would be prepared to give its best consideration to any representation which the Local Committee might submit. But generally it appeared to the Government of India that the Rules were calculated to ensure a great improvement in the progress of the pupils, so as to enable them to compete with success for the junior Scholarships, that might be available at the end of the year.

The expediency of the system of Vernacular Instruction referred to in Para 77 of this Report, was brought to the notice of the Local Committee, and their best attention desired to it.

The Local Committee's unanimous remarks on the creditable, results of the examination, under the circumstances of the School for the past year, bearing evidence as they did, to the exertions of the Head Master, and his colleagues, afforded the Government much satisfaction.

The Scholarship at 8 Rupees per month was gained by Bolaquichund.

494. Local Receipts and Disbursements.

Separate Fund	Resources of Annual Income. Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.	Total.	Assignment from additional Grant, dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Establishment and Expenses as passed by Govt. dated 16th Dec. 1840.	Nature of Charge.	Actual Charges for 1840-41. Items.	Total.	Actual Charges for 1841-42. Items.	Total.
	4,908 0 0	a 4,908 0 0	636 0 0	5,544 0 0	English Teachers.	3,910 0 0		3,806 10 4	
			4,908 0 0		Vernacular ditto,	350 0 0		540 0 0	
			b 5,544 0 0		Establishment,	350 0 0		369 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies,	526 6 0		358 13 0	
							a 5,136 6 0		b 5,074 7 4

School Building. 495. The School House at Meerut is situated near the north gate of the city leading into Cantonments. From the Sudder Bazar, it is from one to one and a half mile distant, and from the residences of the European gentry, its distance is from one and a half to two miles.

The Head Master and the Vernacular Teacher reside in the School House, but the Assistant Teacher resides about one and a quarter mile distant from it.

The whole is puckah, and the ventilation the same as in most ordinary houses.

The School House has three Rooms, one 20 feet by 20, and two others each 27 by 20, and two Verandahs, one 87 by 8-3, and the other 20 by 8 also a Library and three Rooms 25-6 by 20 6, 22 by 11 and 11 by 4-6 With three Verandahs 25-6 by 7-3, 28-4 by 6-9 and 32-3 by 9.

The Dwelling House has 7 Rooms, 27-3 by 20-6; 21-6 by 9-6, 26 7 by 19-3 20-9 by 10; 22 by 16-9; 22 by 12-6, 22 by 14 6 With two verandahs 61-6 by 7-6, and 89 by 10-3, all in substantial order.

It is not known in what year the Kutchery and Bungalow were built, but Mr Gately, the Judge was the Architect; Captain MacMullin added the Godown and Compound Wall in 1826, with funds received from the Superintendent of Resources at Futtyghur This place was the Custom House formerly.

One School Room, 20 by 20 is occupied by the first and second Classes, another Room 27 by 20 by the third, and fourth Classes; and the third is unoccupied at present.

FURRUCKABAD SCHOOL.

5TH AND 6TH YEARS.

496. *Local Committee on the* 1st *May*, 1840.

Names.	Designation and Office.
Mr. H. Swetenham, *President*,	Session Judge.
The Nawab Races of Furruckabad, *Member*,	
Mr. T. C. Hunter, *ditto and Secy.*	Civil Surgeon.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

Names.	Designation and Office.
Mr. C. R. Cartwright, *President*, .	Session Judge.
Mr. R. Campbell, ...	Officiating Magistrate.
Mr. R. B. Thornhill, . . .	Ditto Joint ditto.
The Nawab Raees of Furruckabad,	
Náwab Sir Balind Khan . . .	
Mr. T. C. Hunter, *Secretary*, .	

497. *Establishment of the Furruckabad School, as on 30th April,* 1842.

Names.	Designation.	Salary	Date of Appointment
Mr C. [illegible] Fink, *a*... ..	...Head Master ..	250	Feb. 20, 1842
Narain Doss, *b* ..	.. Assistant ditto ...	80	July 2, 1837
	Secretary's Assistant .	12	
[illegible]mee'-ul-deen. ..	...Persian Teacher ...	20	June 1, 1841
Chandramoni, ...	...Pundit	15	, 13, 1840
Monitors, ...	... .	12	
Servants' Wages ...	.. ..	18	
Rent for School House	... ...	20	
Stationery and Contingencies,	... ..	15	
		442	

a Assistant Master, Patna School, from 28th November, 1836, to 24th September, 1837 salary 108-10-8 Head Master, [illegible], from 24th September 1837, to April, 1839 salary 150 and from [illegible] April, 1839, to 20th February, 1842, salary 250

b Salary raised from 30 to 50 in June 1841, and 50 to 80 in August, 1841.

498. *Statement shewing the number of Students, studying each of the languages, taught at the Furruckabad School.*

On the 30th December.	English.	Sanscrit.	Persian
1835.....	0*	0	0
1836......	18	0	0
1837 , .	45	0	0
1838 ..	80	0	0
1839	90	0	0
1840.. ..	120	0	0
1841. . .	108	10	40

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Furruckabad School, on the 30th December, of the following seven years.

On the 30th December.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.
1835.....	0*	0	0
1836......	0	8	40
1837	4	18	23
1838......	23	22	35
1839	15	27	48
1840	2	18	100
1841	0	27	81

* No returns in the records.—No pay system.

Examinations, 1840-41.

499. There were only ninety attending the School at the end of the previous year; but these had increased to 124 pupils at the close of the year of Report.

The General Committee were pleased to observe, that the pupils had begun to come to the School at an earlier age than before; that the School was becoming more popular among the natives, and further that the general conduct and progress of the pupils had been satisfactory to the Local Committee.

The pupils attending the School formed six Classes. The studies however were still elementary. The senior Class were engaged in reading Roman History and the Poetical Reader. They had finished Grammar, and some of them had gone through the 2nd Book of Euclid, and were in Equations in Algebra: in Geography they were well acquainted with Europe and Asia; and in Common Arithmetic, they were in Simple Interest; they were also exercised in translating from Persian and Oordoo into English, and English into Persian and Oordoo. The studies of the other Classes seemed judicious, and it was desired that they should be continued.

The specimens of written exercises are poor, owing in some degree to the boys being unaccustomed to the manner of execution adopted, viz. the writing from dictation.

The General Committee recommended the introduction of Lessons on Objects and Book-keeping. The studies from their practical nature being likely to be interesting to the boys, and of use to them in after life.

It was directed that great attention should be paid to the instruction of the junior Classes, and the General Committee had pleasure in observing the satisfaction Narain [illegible], the Second Master, had afforded.

Examinations, 1841-42.

500. No Report as for the close of 1841, was received from this Institution but on the 23rd of September, 1842, was received a Report of the state and progress of the School from July, 1841, to July, 1842, the subject of which will be more properly taken up in a future Report, than in this.

501. Local Receipts and Disbursements.

Resources of Annual Income					Nature of Charge	Actual Charges for 1840-41		Charges for 1841-42	
Separate Fund	Assignment from Parliamentary Grant	Total	Assignment from additional Grant, of 16th Dec. 1840	Establishment & Expenses as fixed by Govt. dated Dec. 16, 1840		Items	Total	Items	Total
	4,35[illegible] 0 0	a 4,356 0 0	1,54[illegible] 0 0 4,35[illegible] b 5,9[illegible]4 0 0	5,904 0 0	English Teachers,	3,504 0 0		2,765 6 10	
					Vernacular ditto	344 0 0		420 0 0	
					Establishment,	360 0 0		360 0 0	
					House Rent, ...	240 0 0		240 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, ...	458 8 9	a 4,906 8 9	878 2 6	b 4,663 9 4

School Building. 502. The building at present occupied as a School House, is the property of a native, and is rented to the Local Committee at Rs. 20 per mensem.

The House is centrically situated in the city of Furruckabad, and is five miles distant from the residences of the European gentry in the Station of Futtyghur, where also the Masters of the Institution reside.

The House is a three-storied pucka building of native architecture. It's form is that of a quadrangle, within a large central court-yard, and apartments on the east and west side.

The Rooms to the west, on the first floor, are those in use, and are divided into six Compartments, viz. one centre Room, 27 feet long by 19 broad, with a Verandah Room, looking into the court-yard 27 feet by 9, and at each end there are two side Rooms, one 21 feet by 8, the other 9 feet by 8.

The House is in an indifferent state of repair.

The English Department occupies the centre and Verandah Rooms. The Persian and Hindee Departments occupy respectively one of the large side rooms. One of the smaller rooms is used as a Library for the School Books.

On the eastern side of the quadrangle, there is also a Room divided into three Compartments, viz. a centre Room 27 feet long by 17 broad, and two side rooms of small dimensions.

Origin of Furruckabad Madrassa. Mouluvee Ullee Oollah in 1807, purchased a House belonging to Umeer Ullah, and converted it into a Madrassa. In 1827, Rs. 12,000 were granted by the Government for the Building, which now consists of one Dalan with five Durwazahs towards the north, with two Jalumchee or side Rooms, and an inner Dalan, corresponding with the above. There are also eight Dalans of three doors, and sixteen small Rooms outside the gate, where the Mouluvie, &c. live.

A descendant of the Mouluvie's resides on the premises, and has a few pupils, whom he instructs in the Persian language.

AJMEER SCHOOL.

5TH AND 6TH YEARS.

503. *Local Committee on the 1st May*, 1840.

Names	Designation and Office.
Lieut. Col. Sutherland, *President*,	Agent to Governor General and Commissioner in Rajpootana.
Bt. Capt. W. O. Young, *Secy.*,	Commissary of Ordnance.
Bt. Capt. Macnaghten,	Superintendent of Ajmeer.

Local Committee on the 30th April, 1842.

Names.		Designation and Office.
Lieut. Col. Sutherland, .	. .	Vide Supra.
Bt. Capt. W. O. Young,	. .	Ditto.
T. Russell, [illegible]	. . . .	Assistant Surgeon.

504. Establishment of the Ajmeer School, as on 30th April, 1842.

Names.		Designation.	Salary.			Date of Appointment	
Mr Porter,...	...	...Head Master, ..	250	0	0	In	1839
Mr. Gill,...	...	...2nd ditto... ...	100	0	0	June	1837
Mr. Watson,..	...	...3rd ditto for 15 days,	20	0	0	Mar.	1841
Peer Khan,...	...	..Moonshee,... ...	25	0	0	May	1837
Narain,..	...	...Head Pundit, ...	20	0	0	Oct.	1836
[illegible]...	...	...2nd ditto.	15	0	0	ditto.	
[illegible]...	...	.. Librarian... ...	10	0	0	Sept.	1840
[illegible] Servants' Wages,	...	... ...	28	0	0		
Contingencies,...	...	... .	4	12	0		
			472	12	0		
		By amount of Schooling collected ..	6	0	0		
			466	12	0		

505. *Statement shewing the number of paying Students, & the Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay.*

On the 30th December.	Non-paying.	Paying.	Total Amount paid.
1835..	*0	0	0
1836...	213	0	*0
1837..	175	0	0
1838 .	135	0	0
1839 .	113	0	†0
1840 .	146	0	0
1841	176	1	32 9 4

Statement shewing the number of Students studying each of the languages, taught at the Ajmeer School.

On the 30th December.	English.	Hindee.	Oordoo.
1835 ..	*0	0	0
1836....	71	142	0
1837....	51	72	52
1838....	80	78	71
1839....	143	98	70
1840 ..	146	113	66
1841.. ..	171	125	83

Statement shewing the number of Students attending the Ajmeer School. on the 30th Dec. of the following seven years.

On the 30th December.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.
1835 ...	0	0	0
1836 ...	3	8	202
1837.....	3	62	108
1838....	5	38	92
1839.....	7	33	103
1840...	4	33	109
1841.....	5	41	125

Examinations, 1840-41.

506. At the end of 1840, there were attending the School, 4 Christians, 33 Mahomedans and 109 Hindoos, nine more than at the end of the former year.

* The School was not in existence. † Five boys paid 50 Rs. and 8 Annas for schooling in the year 1840, who did not continue till December.
‡ One boy paid 4 Rs. and 8 Annas in the year 1841, but did not continue till December.

These pupils formed eight Classes, and a supernumerary Class of beginners. The General Committee thought that the Class of Christians which had been formed was unnecessary, and might be prejudicial to the success of the School, and they therefore suggested to the Local Committee, that the youths of the "exclusive Class" should be incorporated with the other Classes. The progress of the different Classes seemed not great, but the General Committee were pleased to observe, that the Local Committee considered that the progress made by the scholars during the year, was satisfactory and creditable, and they were more particularly pleased to observe "that the pupils of the 1st Class all read with fluency and correctness, and with a remarkable good pronunciation, and apparent perfect understanding of the subject." The General Committee believed that the studies of the pupils had been more carefully attended to, the intelligence of the pupils considerably improved, and a taste for the study of the English language increased.

The studies of the senior Class consisted of the Brief Survey of History, the 3d No. Poetical Reader, the Geography of the four quarters of the Globe, and a particular study of the Geography of Hindustan. The General Committee observed that the Local Committee were pleased with the progress of the pupils in this interesting branch of knowledge. In Arithmetic they had proceeded as far as Single and Double Position; in Geometry the first 12 Propositions; and were exercised in Lessons on Objects. They had finished Grammar, and were exercised in Translation and in Composition. It was pointed out that the importance of these studies in the senior Classes, would require the particular attention of the Head Master. The only suggestion which the General Committee had to offer on these various studies was that it should be more the object of the Master to teach thoroughly, than to attempt to teach much.

The regularity of the first two Classes was satisfactory, but formed a contrast to the irregularity of the junior Classes. And it was recommended that after being duly warned, the incorrigible pupils should be publicly dismissed by the Local Committee, and at the same time in order to encourage the attendance of the pupils, monthly tickets should be given by the Visiting Member to the youths who had not been absent a day, and a prize awarded to the most regular.

The state of the Vernacular Department was satisfactory. The General Committee were pleased to observe that the Local Committee were satisfied with the Oordoo Class; and that the

boys read with facility, and wrote with readiness and accuracy from dictation. The pupils of the Hindee Class appeared to be in a less satisfactory state, as the Local Committee thought that they read their Class books without hesitation, but evidently without profit.

Examinations, 1841-42.

507. Lieut. Young, in consequence of the absence of Lieut. Colonel Sutherland, the illness of Capt. Macnaghten, and the want of leisure of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Russell, alone conducted the examination of this School.

At the end of 1842, 171 boys appeared on the rolls, 5 were Christians, 41 Mahomedans, 125 Hindoos.

The 1st	Class	consisted	of	13
2nd	,,	,,	of	17
3rd	,,	,,	of	30
4th	,,	,,	of	21
5th	,,	,,	of	48
6th	,,	,,	of	13
7th	,,	,,	of	29
				171

The 1st Class had read a little of Milton, a little of Shakespeare, and No. 2 and 3 Poetical Reader, whilst the remainder were all in elementary studies.

The Examination found 70 students assembled in the School. These were examined in reading prose and verse. Their pronunciation was stated to be particularly good, and they seemed to have a very fair understanding of the meaning of the passages. They had made some progress in Geography, the use of the Globes, and Arithmetic and Algebra. Koondullol, Peer Khan and Surkerloll were selected as the prize men. The second Class had made "very satisfactory progress, but is far behind the first Class in every respect. The Hindee and Oordoo Classes were well attended, and the most advanced pupils appeared to read with fluency, and to write well and correctly both as regards hand-writing and orthography."

At the same time were forwarded minutes of the Local Committee tending to shew that under the application of the General Rules prescribed for the other institutions of the Education Department, the Ajmeer School was not likely to prosper, and that under any circumstances the hearty co-opera-

tion of the Native gentry was doubtful, or even positively not to be obtained.

After a careful perusal of the documents submitted, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council observed, that the results shown went to establish the conclusion, that as the School at Ajmeer had not only been found uniformly to fall short of the expectations which were entertained for it, but even declared by the concurrent voices of successive Local Committees to be incapable of producing any benefit commensurate with the cost of the establishment, unless by a change of system which the Rules of the Government would not admit of, it ought perhaps to be discontinued, as involving a large and unprofitable expense.

But as the Governor General in Council was unwilling to adopt a hasty resolution to this effect, and found a recommendation for continuance of the School in Paras. 290 to 294 of the last General Report of 1839-40, and the resolution of the General Committee of Public Instruction cited in the margin,* the Government was inclined to give it a further trial of six months at the end of which period his Lordship in Council expressed the desire, that a full report as to the state of the School, and further whether the Local Committee was of opinion, that the institution would, or could be advantageously continued in accordance with the same principles and under the General Rules which regulated the other State institutions, together with the reasons and proofs for the opinions given.

6th Sept. 1841.

* That from the returns there seems to be an increase of 14 pupils during the half year, and an improvement in the two senior Classes whose reading and pronunciation are as perfect as can be expected from a native, and who seem to understand the signification of the words read, as also in translating from the Vernacular into English &c. The General Committee agree with the Local Committee that it will not be expedient to reduce the Establishment

In the mean time the attention of the Local Committee was directed to the circumstance that the translations were stated to be very indifferent indeed, and that the scholars could not answer the historical questions. It was possible, it was remarked, that this defect of training might be corrected by the Regulations in page clxxxii. of the Appendix to the last General Report, especially as those Rules had just then reached the hands of the Master.

508. *Local Receipts and Disbursements.*

Resources of Annual Income.					*Nature of Charge.*	*Actual Charges for 1840-41.*		*Actual Charges for 1841-42.*	
Separate Fund.	*Assignment from Parliamentary Grant.*	*Total.*	*Assignment from additional Grant, of 16th Dec. 1840.*	*Establishment & Expenses as fixed by Govt. dated 16th Dec. 1840.*		*Items.*	*Total.*	*Items.*	*Total.*
Schooling 120	5,052 0 0	a 5,172 0 0	1,128 0 0	6,300 0 0*	English Teachers, ..	3,[illegible] 0 0		4,350 0 0	
			5,172 0 0		Vernacular ditto, ...	665 0 0		665 0 0	
			b 6,300 0 0		Establishment, ...	401 0 0		418 0 0	
					Cost of building School House, ...	0 0 0		*1,000 0 0	
					Books and Contingencies, .	679 12 6	a 5,680 12 6	363 13 6	b 6,796 13 6

* Extra charge exclusive of fixed Annual Receipts and Charges, but subsequently refunded and recredited in 1842-43.
b Charges for 14 months ending 28th February, 1842.

School Building. 509. The situation of the School House is about 1 mile north-east of the city, and from 2 to 3 miles distant from the houses of the President and Members of the Local Committee. The Head Master resides close to the School House, and the other Masters in the city or contiguous to it.

The walls of the School House are pucka, floor cutcha, roof thatched. It has 4 doors, 6 glass windows, and 14 ventilators.

The School House consists of one long Room 100 by 17 feet, walls 13 feet high, height of the ceiling 11½ feet. No Verandah and no Compartments.

It is reported to be in a very bad state of repair, and that some alterations with a view to improve the ventilation, and lower the temperature of the Room, are very desirable.

The School House was built in 1837, at a cost of Rupees 1,361-10-7 which was supplied by the General Committee of Public Instruction.

Half the Room is occupied by the Vernacular, and half by the English Classes.

Conclusion. 510. In conclusion we beg to express the hope that the foregoing Report will meet with the approbation of your Lordship in Council.

We have the Honor to be,
My Lord,
With the greatest respect,
Your Lordship's most obedient
and very humble Servants,
H. T. PRINSEP.
A. AMOS.
C. H. CAMERON.
F. MILLETT.
G. A. BUSHBY.
FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY.
J. C. C. SUTHERLAND.
J. GRANT.
RUSSOMOY DUTT,
RADHAKANTH DEB.
H. V. BAYLEY.

Council of Education,
August 30th, 1842.

H. V. BAYLEY, *Secretary.*

NOTE.—Major J. H. Birch, absent on duty with H. E. the Commander in Chief.

APPENDIX No. I.

SUGGESTIONS

FOR MASTERS.

1. The following suggestions have been prepared with the intention of pointing out what appear to the Secretary* the subjects that require the greatest attention on the part of the Masters. They are principally intended for the Junior Teachers, and they may be modified by the experienced Masters when changes are considered necessary.

2. The Master is expected to be at his desk five minutes before the hour of attendance to see that the books, slates, and such like necessaries are all in readiness, and the scholars commence work exactly at the specified hour, at which time the bell will ring. The outer door of the School is then to be closed, and the names of all the pupils who come after this hour should be taken down in a book prepared for this purpose.

3. The Master should always address the whole class, and be always careful that the pupils understand what they learn. Much more good will be done by bringing forward the whole class a certain length, than, by attempting, as is often the case, to produce a few superior scholars, who may shew off the School to advantage, while the greater part of the class is almost wholly neglected. The explanations in the vernacular language should be confined to the two junior English classes. The pupil should always be obliged to repeat the explanations idiomatically, so as to prove that he understands them thoroughly.

4. The following are the remarks which particularly require the Master's attention, in the Junior Department.

JUNIOR OR FOURTH CLASS.

5. N. B. *The interrogative system of teaching should be carefully pursued during every step of the scholar's progress, as the simplest and most effectual means of conveying knowledge.*

6. The boys are to be seated upon a semi-circular bench, and opposite a black board.

7. It is recommended that cards, or small tablets with the letters pasted upon them, be put one after the other upon a board or frame, prepared for

* T. Wise, Esq., M. D.

this purpose; and the Teacher will make the scholar observe the form of the letters, pronounce slowly and distinctly the sound of each, which will be repeated by all the scholars. They will then learn the simple sounds of two vowels, and the articulate sounds of consonants. These are to be learned simply and with the addition of an unaccented—e.

8. After the consonants have been learned, the scholars should be well taught in distinguishing the long and short sounds of vowels, and exercised in pronouncing easy words and simple sentences; with their explanations in the vernacular language. After this has been accomplished, the first Reader is to be given to the boys.

9. *Remarks* In this class the greatest attention should be given to the pronunciation of the letters, words, and simple sentences; and their correct explanation in the vernacular language.

3RD CLASS, 2ND YEAR.

10. The pronunciation and spelling of words, reading simple sentences, with explanations in the Vernacular and English languages, should be continued.

The boys are to be called up at random, and questioned on their lessons, and as an exercise the words and sentences are to be occasionally varied.

11. The Master should always read out the passage which is given for the lesson in a slow and distinct manner, and always speak English with the boys as much as possible, and make the boys do the same.

12. *Arithmetic.* Tables of Weights and Measures, Numeration, Addition, and Subtraction, should first be taught. It is recommended that this be done by means of a number of counters or cubes. The boys are first taught to count the cubes. When they know simple numbers, they are to be taught the signs of these, by putting by the side of each figure a corresponding number of dots. Ten cubes collected in a group convey the idea of tens; and in like manner the scholars should be made to comprehend the value which the figures acquire according to their position.

13. *Geography.* In teaching Geography, it is recommended that the Masters begin with a plan of the School-room, and then its neighbourhood, which are to be delineated upon the black board, and the pupils are required to distinguish the cardinal points, and the direction of the streets. They are afterwards to be shown a Map of the District, and then that of Hindoostan, and of the World. All the Maps are to be on a large scale, and few places are to be marked upon them, in order to avoid confounding the scholar's first ideas.

These Maps should be suspended in the School-room.

14. The scholar at the head of the class, is to be called the Inspector, and he will look after the Books, Slates, &c. of the class.

2D CLASS, 3D YEAR.

15. The Masters should occasionally read to this and the next class, a short descriptive piece in a slow and distinct manner, and one of the boys may be required to repeat as much as he can of the substance of the passage; which may be corrected and enlarged upon by other boys.

16. These lessons should not only include orthography, pronunciation, and the meaning of words, but those explanations, to which the reading lessons relate.

17. *Geography.* The form and division of the Globe; then to draw with chalk upon the black board the outlines of different countries and things, which are to be corrected by the other boys, or by reference to the Maps, and objects.

18. *Arithmetic.* Mental Arithmetic; Tables of Weights and Measures; four Simple and Compound Rules.

19. *Writing.* It is recommended that this be commenced by the scholar imitating upon his slate what the Master writes upon the black board; beginning with the simple strokes, and carrying the scholars on by degrees to form letters, syllables, and words; which are afterwards to be written from a copy, and then by dictation. As they advance in their knowledge of orthography they are to be taught to correct orally, phrases written purposely with faults on the black board.

20. These exercises should be diversified by copying, with great accuracy, short pieces in prose from some good author. This will give the habit of neatness and exactness in the use of points, capitals, &c.

21. A number of familiar objects may occasionally be put on the table before the class, and the pupils are to write the names of the articles. The errors may be corrected by the pupils exchanging their slates with each other, and the supposed errors are to be corrected, and then explained by the Master. The pupils are then to be questioned on the parts of speech employed, meaning of words, &c.

22. The scroll copy, thus corrected, should be taken home by its owner, and neatly transcribed into the exercise-book. and next day it is to be numbered by the Teacher; indicating the rank of the exercise.

In all these exercises the pupils should use black ink, and the Master red in correcting.

23. *Remarks*—It is expected that these lessons will convey a great variety of useful ideas, which must be well impressed on the minds of the scholars, by means of questions skilfully varied and repeated; other questions should be employed to make the scholar understand the proper meaning of terms, &c.

1ST CLASS, 4TH YEAR.

24. The Masters should now pay more attention to Grammar, including parsing and correcting false Grammar, and Exercises in composition, as stated in paras. 21 and 22.

25. The properties and uses of various objects of Nature and Art are now to be described; which objects are to be exhibited to the class; the history and processes of the most useful Mechanical and Chemical Arts are to be explained, as well as the Elements of Natural History.

26. *Geography of the four Quarters.*—A scholar should now be required to sketch with chalk upon the black board the outlines of the different countries, rivers, mountains, towns, &c., which should be corrected by the other boys, or by a reference to maps.

27. *Arithmetic.*—Mental and Notational Arithmetic continued to the four Compound Rules: Reduction, Practice, Fractions, and Decimal Fractions.

28. *Writing.*—Exercised, in correcting orally, phrases written purposely with faults upon the black board, and by putting questions to the scholars to which they must write answers upon their slates. Write letters, or some short compositions.

29. *Translation.*—Translate simple sentences from the vernacular to the English, and from the English to the vernacular language.

30. The Teacher is also expected not to confine himself to the subject of the lesson, but illustrate it by referring to the standard authors in the Library.

In this department the best students, besides the usual class lessons, should be encouraged to study privately particular books, such as Robertson's Introduction to Charles the Vth, Robertson's America, Ferguson's Roman Republic, Tytler's Elements of General History, Russell's Modern Europe, Blair's Lectures, Bacon's Novum Organon, Newton's Optics, in the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge—Locke's Essay on the Understanding, Brown's and Stewart's Lectures, and Abercrombie's Work on the Mental Powers, Reid's Essays, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Smith's Moral Sentiments, &c.

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31. The following are the remarks which particularly require the Master's attention in the Senior department.

4th Class, 5th Year.

32. The exercises in Translation and Composition should be carefully written out every second day in a note-book, and corrected by the Master as explained in para 22. Half an hour should be allowed for this purpose. These note-books when finished should be signed and numbered by the Master, and periodically inspected.

33. Physical Geography.

34. Arithmetic, simple and compound proportion.

In the course of this study, the pupils should never commence a new stage in Arithmetic without learning the "rule;" which each class will say over once a week by rotation, with the Multiplication Table to 12 times 20;

In order to practice the pupils in Mental Arithmetic, each one will be required to reject the number of the multiplication table, as it comes to his turn, and substitute the number of rupees, &c in the sum of pies: thus 6 × 13 and 78 pies = 6 annas, 6 pies or 78 annas = 4 Rs. 14 Ans., &c. Such questions may be varied,—with all such as can be calculated without the aid of figures, and the answers may be either given orally, or written upon slates: thus questions respecting interest and discount are to be proposed, and the value of articles of various numbers and prices.

In the upper classes the same exercise may be varied by calculating mentally the discount on uneven sums, at certain rates of interest; by squaring any number not exceeding a thousand; by extracting the Square and Cube Roots of large numbers; by calculating the distance of places by the time that sound takes to pass from one place to another, the size of the horizon at different heights from the surface of the earth; the space which a body falls in a given time, the circumferences and arcs of circles from their diameters, and other problems of Mensuration, Mental Algebra, Vulgar Fractions, &c.

35. *Geometry.* The definitions should be carefully explained and exemplified, so that the scholars may have a clear idea of the import of the terms used in this science. This is not clogging the memory, nor will it prevent the boy thinking or exercising his ingenuity *

After learning the definitions, postulates, and axioms, the pupil will commence the propositions, and proceed to the end of the 1st Book of Euclid; learning a proposition each day. These must be gone over two or three times, till perfectly understood; increasing the number of propositions to be studied daily according to the boys' proficiency.

3RD CLASS, 6TH YEAR.

36. *Science.* Practical Arithmetic, Exchange, Partnership, Interest, Discount, Profit and Loss, Brokerage, Commission, Insurance, Tare and Tret.

37. Elements of Natural Philosophy. Translation and Composition.

38. Physical and Astronomical Geography.

39. *Geometry.* When commencing the series of propositions of the first Book of Euclid, for the last time, as an exclusive course, the student will commence Algebra, and proceed in both until he is able to apply the principles of the one to the other, so as to solve the propositions Algebraically, as well as Geometrically. The student is then to be given propositions which can be solved by those previously learned.

* The definitions of words is an exercise too much neglected in our Schools; and the ignorance of the meaning of terms renders scientific works obscure and unintelligible. This should be provided against by a careful explanation of them in our Schools.

40. When the student has proceeded in *Algebra* as far as "ratios and propositions," he will be taught Simple Equations, Logarithms, Simple and Compound Interest, Annuities; and be accustomed to express them by Algebraic Formulæ, and to solve them by Logarithms. In this course, the student will advance as far as Quadratic Equations, and Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

2ND CLASS, 7TH YEAR.

41. Herschells's Introduction to Natural Philosophy; connexion of the Physical Sciences by Mrs. Somerville, and Arnott's Elements of Physics with suitable explanations and experiments Translation and Composition.

42. *Arithmetic*. Involution, Evolution, Square and Cube Root, Duodecimals, Alligation, Position, Book-keeping.

43. *Geometry*. Finish the first six Books of Euclid.

44. *Algebra*. Progression, Indeterminate Analysis, Permutations and Combinations, the Binomial Theorem, and Surds.

45. Projection of Maps. In this and in the other classes drawing should be carefully taught; more especially Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Landscape and Perspective Figure Drawing; and Modelling, with Ornamental Painting and Drawing.

SENIOR CLASS, UPPER SCHOOL.

46. The class should next study the 5th, 6th, 11th and 12th books of Euclid, Spherical Trigonometry, and the use of the Globes; Conic Sections; Cubic and Biquadratic Equations, and all the other Equations of the higher orders, with the higher parts of Algebra.

Translation and Composition continued.

47. The progress of the students will now be advanced by their occasional attendance on Practical Lectures on the different branches of Natural Philosophy.

Natural History.

Morals.

Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

GENERAL REMARKS.

48. These Lectures may be delivered once or twice a week, each being one hour in duration; and the students should be examined on the following day for an hour, on the subject of each Lecture.

In order that the subjects treated of be not forgotten, the Lecturer must, after each day's Lecture, give a summary of the Lecture in short and perspicuous sentences. A fair copy of this to be prepared, and at the end of the

course, a prize given to the student who has prepared his "note-book" with the greatest neatness and accuracy; and the others may have the Lecturer's signature as a mark of approbation, when the notes are carefully written. These remarks will apply to all the Lectures.

49. While attending Lectures, two days of the week must be devoted to Practical Geometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Navigation, Civil Engineering, &c. The intelligent Instructor is expected to take every opportunity of explaining to the students, under his charge, the application of the science to the practical business of life.

50. Hutton's Course (Ramsay's Edition) of Natural Philosophy and Fluxions may be followed to the end of his course, by those desirous of continuing their studies, but farther progress is unusual with Scholars at school; and the study of the higher branches of Mathematics must be left for close reading in after life.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

51. It is recommended that the School Houses should be built in an open elevated situation, in a healthy and populous part of the town. The rooms should be large and well ventilated. When the School has a large attendance, a room should be allowed for each fifty scholars.

52 There should be a commodious play ground furnished with apparatus for gymnastic exercises. The Masters in turn should superintend these exercises during the hours of recreation.

APPENDIX No. II.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1841.

Forwarded to the Local Committee
for information, and guidance, and communication to the parties concerned.

H. V. BAYLEY,
Dy. Secy. to Govt.

Council Chamber, March 2d, 1842.

No. 1.

TO SECRETARY COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

SIR,

General Department—Education.

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 14th February, No. 137, forwarding for information and approval two Memoranda—one (*A*) relative to the award of the Senior Scholarships, and the other (B) relative to the award of the Junior Scholarships allotted to the English Departments of the several Institutions referred to.

2. His Lordship in Council is pleased fully to approve and to confirm the results as reported in the Memoranda by the Examiners; (the Beauleah Scholarship to Brijlal Chowdree included); and to tender to those gentlemen his best thanks for the care and zeal with which they have conducted their duties.

3. A copy of the letter written to the Officers of Audit, Pay and Account, accompanies for your information.

I have, &c.

H. V. BAYLEY, *Dy. Secy.*

Council Chamber, March 2d, 1842.

TO CIVIL AUDITOR, TO SUB-TREASURER AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

SIR,

I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter this-day written to the Secretary to the Council of Education, and of a letter dated 14th ultimo, from that Officer relative to the award of Scholarships in the English Departments of the Institutions referred to.

These Scholarships will be given on the scale laid down in p. cci. to ccvi. of the Appendix to the General Report* (enclosed) and will have effect from such date as the Officers of the several Institutions may certify in the bills to be sent by them, to have been that of the Examinations at each having closed.

I have, &c.

H. V. BAYLEY, *Dy. Secy.*

Council Chamber, March 2d, 1842.

* For 1839-40.

No. 2.

No. 137.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to forward to you for the approval and confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, the two annexed Memoranda—the one (A.) relative to the award of the Senior Scholarships; the other (B.) relative to the award of the Junior Scholarships; allotted to the English Departments of the Institutions referred to.

In the accompanying Box are the Examination Papers, &c., connected with the above Memoranda, a list of which is enclosed (C.)

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. V. BAYLEY, *Secretary.*

Council of Education, Fort William,
The 14th February, 1842.

No. 3.

A.

MEMORANDUM

The undersigned who have been appointed to examine, and have undertaken the examination of the papers of the Candidates for the Senior Scholarships in the English Departments of the Institutions noted in the margin,* having met at the office of the Council of Education, proceed to consider and confer upon, and to report the results of, their examinations.

They beg to premise that it has been their strenuous care throughout to be guided by the Rules laid down regarding the award of Scholarships in pages ccii. to ccxii, and especially by those in page ccvi. of the Appendix to the General Report of the Committee of Public Instruction for the year 1839-40.

* Hindoo College. Previously assigned and distributed.
Madrissa.
Hooghley College.
Agra College.
Delhi College.
Dacca College.
Benares College.

MADRISSA.

The undersigned beg to state that they concur in lamenting that no Candidates have appeared for the Senior Scholarships attached to the English Department of this Institution.

HOOGHLY COLLEGE.

The undersigned beg to concur in allotting four (4) Senior Scholarships to the English Department of this Institution, to wit—1, Juddonath Banarjee—2, Nowruttun Mullik—3, Hurrymohun Chatterjee—4, Gungachurn Sircar.

AGRA COLLEGE.

The undersigned beg to concur in regretting that in their opinion no Candidate has attained the prescribed qualifications for Senior Scholarships. —Mr. Cameron, the Examiner, on the subject of General Literature, begs to record as follows:

"I do not think any of the students at this College, whose answers have been sent, are qualified for a Senior Scholarship; but Sham Loll and Sheo Sein deserve praise and encouragement. They shew talents, which, with strenuous attention, might earn a Senior Scholarship.

"The answers in Political Economy have little value; but it is to be observed that the students have had uncorrected copies of the Questions, some of which must therefore have been quite unintelligible."

DELHI COLLEGE.

The Examiner in General Literature begs to record as follows:

"I think Petumber is qualified, in respect of Literature, for a Senior Scholarship.

"I am by no means so certain about Ramchund. He has answered some questions as well as Petumber; but one of his answers is so silly and so flippant, that it ought not merely to go for nothing, but to operate as a negative quantity. Being asked to give an example from Milton or from any other Poet, of such a simile as Addison had spoken of in the passage selected for Examination; he answers, 'I humbly beg to observe that I little thought that we are expected to have almost every line of Milton by heart.'

"Thus he endeavours to excuse his ignorance of the subject by the ridiculous assumption, that in order to give an example from Milton, or any other Poet, it is necessary to know almost every line of Milton by heart.

"Upon the whole, the utmost I can say in his favor is, that if he is *quite clearly* qualified for a Senior Scholarship in other respects, his answers in Literature may pass for sufficient.

The other Examiners having read and considered the above, and having reconsidered the several papers submitted by the Candidates, and having conferred on the generally superior papers given in by Petumber and Ramchund, concur in allowing the flippancy alluded to by Mr. Cameron to be considered no bar to the award of the Scholarship to Ramchund, and think that the two Senior Scholarships should be allotted to Petumber and Ramchund.

DACCA COLLEGE.

The Examiners beg to concur in determining that none of the Candidates have attained the qualifications prescribed for Senior Scholarships.

BENARES COLLEGE.

The undersigned beg to state that they concur in lamenting that no Candidate have appeared for the Senior Scholarships attached to the English Department of this Institution.

C. H. CAMERON.
JOHN H. PRATT.
J. KERR.
J. IRELAND.

I have no doubt of the correctness of this Report, but should prefer not signing it as I was not present at the Meeting.

H. W. SETON.

No. 4.

B.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned who have been appointed to examine, and have undertaken the Examination of the papers of the Candidates for the Junior Scholarships allotted to the English Departments of the Institutions noted in the margin,* having met at the office of the Council of Education, proceed to consider and confer upon, and to report the results of their examinations.

* Hindoo College. Previously assigned and distributed.
1. Madrissa.
2. Hooghly College.
3. Hooghly Branch School.
4. Benares College.
5. Delhi College.
6. Agra College.
7. Dacca College.
8. Allahabad School.
9. Patna School.
10. Saugor School.
11. Midnapore School.
12. Jessore School.
13. Azimgurh School.
14. Bauleah School.

They beg to premise that it has been their strenuous care throughout to be guided by the Rules laid down regarding the award of Scholarships in page ccii. to ccxii., especially by those in page ccvi. of the Appendix to the General Report of the Committee of Public Instruction for the year 1839-40.

The Examiners beg to concur in making the following awards.

MADRISSA.

1. Abdool Lateef.
2. Waheed Ool Nabee.

HOOGHLY COLLEGE.

1.	Juddonauth Doss,	3d Class.
2.	Kadarnauth Dey,	1st C. sec B.
3.	Gobindchunder Bose,	2d Class.
4.	Bohunmohun Sen,	2d Class.
5.	Harrochunder Bose,	1st C. sec B.

There being no out-competitor according to the scheme of page ccii. of the Appendix of the General Report before quoted, the Examiners proceeded to report upon the further papers from the Hoogly College and Branch School: and after full consideration concur in considering Siddessur Bises qualified for, and entitled to, the sixth Scholarship, which they award to him accordingly.

HOOGHLY BRANCH SCHOOL.

1. Gobindchunder Koar.

BENARES COLLEGE.

The undersigned concur in lamenting that not only do no Students appear qualified, but the Local Committee in letters of 29th and 30th November 1841, seem to speak very unfavorably of the progress of this Institution—and in the last column of the enclosure A. of the former, they report, that none are fit for Scholarships. No Examination papers of Candidates for these Scholarships seem to have reached Calcutta.

DELHI COLLEGE.

1. Durum Narain.
2. Hosein Buksh.
3. Kanaie Loll,
4. Joynarain.
5. Luchmund Doss.

There was no out-competitor for the sixth assigned to this Institution, and the Examiners do not consider any other Candidates to have attained the prescribed qualifications.

AGRA COLLEGE.

1. Gunga Bishen,
2. Isree Persad,

are the only Candidates qualified in the opinion of the Examiners.

DACCA COLLEGE.

1. Bisumber Doss.
2. Reskerto Paul.

ALLAHABAD SCHOOL.

1. Thakoor Persad.

PATNA SCHOOL.

1. Lewis D'Abreo.

SAUGOR SCHOOL.

1. Seopersaud Avestee.

MIDNAPORE SCHOOL.

1. Ketter Mohun Jan.

JESSORE SCHOOL.

1. Annundo Mohun Mojoomdar.

AZIMGURH SCHOOL.

The undersigned concur in lamenting that no Scholarships can be awarded to this School, and that the Students seem especially deficient in History, and to have but little knowledge of Geography. (See Local Committee's letter dated 22d October, 1841.).

BAULEAH SCHOOL.

The papers from this School have been only received very lately, and since the new constitution of the Council; the Examiners have not therefore been able to examine the qualifications of the Candidates; but observe from the Local Committee's letter dated 10th ultimo, that that body, after considering the claims of the Candidates, recommend the award of the Scholarship to Brijloll Chowdrie.

F. MILLETT.
FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY.
J. KERR.
J. IRELAND.

NOTE.—The Hon'ble Sir H. Seton was also an Examiner, but vide Note on Memorandum A. by Sir H.

APPENDIX No. III.

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOLARSHIPS.
1841.

Forwarded for the information and guidance of the Local Committee at

H. V. BAYLEY,
Dy. Secy to Govt.

Council Chamber, April 20th, 1842.

EXAMINERS.

Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep.
J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq.
Major Ouseley, 28th B. N. I.
Baboo Ramcomul Sen.

VISITOR, NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

James Thomason, Esq.

RESOLUTION.

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOLARSHIPS.
1841.

AGRA AND DELHIE.

Read a Letter from Mr. Middleton, dated 18th October 1841, forwarding a Minute by Mr. Thomason on the Examination of Candidates for Scholarships in the Arabic and Sanscrit Departments of the Agra College.

Read a Report from Mr Sutherland, dated 31st January, 1842, on the exercises of the Sanscrit Students of the Agra College.

Read a Report from Mr. Sutherland, dated 3d February 1842, on Arabic Exercises received from the Agra College.

Read a Minute from Mr. Thomason, dated the 8th April 1841, on the proceedings of the Oriental College at Delhie.

Read a Letter to Government from the Secretary to the General Committee, dated 17th June, No. 844.

Read a Letter from Government in reply, No. 604, 30th June, 1841, remarking on Mr. Thomason's scheme of Alimentary Allowances and Scholarships, and furnishing instructions.

Read a Letter from Secretary to the General Committee to Mr. Thomason, dated 17th July, forwarding the above letter from Secretary to Government, for his information, with instructions.

Read a Letter from Mr. Boutros, dated 8th November 1841, forwarding Mr. Thomason's Minute on the Examination of the Delhie Oriental College.

Read a Report from Mr. Sutherland, dated 8th March 1842, on Exercises of the Delhie College Students.

Read a Report from Mr. H. T. Prinsep, of 12th March 1842, on the Arabic Exercises of the Delhie College.

Read a Memo by the Deputy Secretary, submitting the above Reports to Government, dated 22d March.

MADRESSA.

Read a Letter dated 4th February 1842, from Major Ouseley, forwarding Mr. Prinsep's Report with Proceedings of the Sub-Committee, on the Examination for Scholarships.

Read a Letter in reply from the Secretary to the Council of Education, dated 21st February.

Read a Letter in continuation from ditto, dated 25th February, remarking on the disposition of the Senior and Junior Scholarships, and sanctioning the grant of Junior Scholarships to the persons recommended by Mr. Prinsep.

Read a Letter from the Secretary to the Council of Education, dated 4th March 1842, submitting above correspondence, for the information of Government.

Read a Letter from Government, dated 23d March 1842, in reply approving of the Orders issued by the Council of Education to the Secretary to the Madressa, relative to the Oriental Department Scholarships of that Institution.

Read a Letter dated 16th March 1842, from Secretary to the Madressa, transmitting documents and proceedings of the Section, on the Candidates for Scholarships.

Read a Report of Government, dated 8th April, sanctioning the Scholarships recommended.

HOOGHLY.

Read a Report dated 2d March 1842, from Major Ouseley, on the Examination of Candidates for Scholarships in the Oriental Department of the Hooghly College.

Read a Letter in reply from Council of Education, dated 9th March, approving of the allotment of Scholarships and distribution of Prizes recommended.

Read a Letter from the Council of Education to Government, dated 9th March, forwarding for approval the above Correspondence.

Read Resolution of Government, dated 8th April.

Resolved, that the following Sanscrit Scholarships be assigned in the

AGRA COLLEGE.

	Rs. ⅌ M.		Rs. ⅌ M.
Sook Der,	18	Gopal,	4
Bunseedhur,	18	Govindpershaud,	4
Ramdeen,	16	Chetram,	4
Kunhaia Lall,	16	Girdharee Lall,	4
Gokul Chund,	16	Mahadev,	4
Nund Kishore,	16	Sheonarain,	4
Ram Chundra,	4	Balmokund, (of Agra,)	4
Gunsham,	4	Rutton Loll,	4
Keshopershaud,	4	Kundon Loll,	4

And the following Arabic Junior Scholarships :

	Rs. ⅌ M.		Rs. ⅌ M.
Nusseer Khan,	4	Mahomud Sudeeb,	4
Ruheemoollah,	4	Ulleem Khan,	4
Ameerooddeen,	4	Kurreembeg,	4
Mahomed Ameen,	4	Wuheedooddeen,	4
Ubdool Kuhb,	4	Juwahir Loll,	4

Resolved, that the following Sanscrit Scholarships be assigned in the

DELHIE COLLEGE.

		Rs. ⅌ M.		Rs. ⅌ M.
Visitor's Scheme.	Ramdial,	18	Jugdees,	4
	Ghasee,	16	Gopal,	4
	Gungapersaud,	16	Damodar,	4
	Kanhialall,	4	Kissonsaha,	4
	Shadeeram,	4	Doorga,	4

And the following Arabic Scholarships:

		Rs. ⅌ M.
Govt. Scholar.	Mohammud Muzhur,	24
Nawab Itmad-ood Dowla's	Zahoor Hussun,	20
	Zoolficar Ally,	20
	Kadar Ally,	20
Visitor's Scheme.	Burkhut Ally,	18
	Mooeezooddeen,	18
	Mohummud Meer,	18
	Kureemooddeen,	16
	Burkut Ally,	16
	Unwar Ally,	16
Govt. Scholar.	Atah Mohummud,	8
Nawab ...	Noor Mohummed,	4
	Uhmud Hossain,	4
	Gholam Nukee,	4
	Uhmud Jan Khan,	4
	Moohajooddeen,	4
	Shamsooddeen,	4
	Seyad Hossain,	4
	Koodrutoollah,	4
	Moojeed Ooddeen,	4
	Ally Ukhber,	4
	Ubdoolrahim,	4
	Ulee Mohummed,	4
	Ubdool Kader,	4
	Mohummed Hussun,	4
	Roshun Ally,	4
	Ibraham Hussun,	4
	Yakoob Ally Khan,	4
	Ubdoollah,	4
	Gholam Moola,	4
	Mohummed Tayaz,	4
	Soojjadally,	4
	Mohummed Mirza,	4
	Nazur Mohummed,	4

And the following Persian Scholarships:

		Rs. ⅌ M.
Visitor's Scheme.	Abdool Hussain,	16
	Dadood Khan,	16
	Khoda Bux,	16
	Ubdoolrahman,	4
	Zoolficar Ally,	4
	Ameenooddeen,	4

Fida Hussain,	4
Secunder Khan,	4
Meer Hussain Ally,	4
Seyad Hussain Ally,	4
Mohummud Ameer,	4
Ubdool Kurreem,	4
Mohummed Sadeq,	4

Resolved further, that the above Scholarships on this temporary scheme be considered as for one year only to the 1st October 1842, and that in the mean time the Visitor, in communication with the Agra and Delhie Local Committee, report to Government the plan under which they can bring the Scholarship scheme laid down in the Rules and Regulations to be more nearly, if not altogether, followed at Agra and Delhie.

Resolved, that the following Scholarships be assigned to the

HOOGHLY COLLEGE.

	Rs. ℔ M.
Fyzoolah,	15
Ameer Mohummed,	15
Vakeeloodeen,	15
Ulee Akhbar,	15
Gholam Nujeef,	15
Noor Mohummed,	8
Ulee Usghur,	8
Oomed Alee,	8
Inamool Huqq,	8
Gholam Punjuttum,	8
Imanoollah,	8

N. B. None were deemed worthy this year by the Examiner for the 50 Rs. Scholarships of Mahomed Mohsin.

Resolved, that the following Scholarships be assigned to the

CALCUTTA MADRESSA.

	Rs. ℔ M.	
Shufeeqoolla,	20	First Class Scholarship.
Hadee Allee,	15	Second Class of Senior Scholarships.
Gholam Hoseyn,	15	
Muteeh Urmhman,	15	
Shukooralee,	15	
Nusseerooddeen,	15	
Moojeerooddeen,	15	
Bupeerooddeen,	8	Junior Scholarships.
Shurafut Allee,	8	
...bur Hoseyn,	8	

Resolved, that all the above Scholarships take effect from the date which may be certified in the Bills to be submitted, as that of the examinations having closed.

Ordered, that a copy of the above be forwarded for information and guidance to the offices and institutions noted in the margin.*

* Council of Education.
Civil Auditor.
Sub-Treasurer.
Accountant General.
All Mofussil Institutions under General Department.

By order of the Government of India,

H. V. BAYLEY,

Deputy Secretary.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *20th April,* 1842.

BENARES SANSCRIT COLLEGE.

☞ P. S. The Examiner, Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland, reported none qualified for a Senior or Junior Scholarship.

CALCUTTA SANSCRIT COLLEGE.

The Examiner's report has not yet been received.*

APPENDIX No. IV.

CIRCULAR No. 17.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

SIR,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to forward to you the following instructions with reference to p. ccii. to ccxi. of the Appendix to the last General Report regarding Scholarships, and p. ccxi. to ccxii. of Ditto regarding Certificates, as also in advertence to p. 32 and 33 of the Governor General's Minute of 24th November 1839, and 29th and 30th of General Committee's letter No. 1035 of 30th October 1840, p. cxxiv. to cxxv. of the Appendix before quoted.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The Scholarships will be forfeited if the holders of them do not make a reasonable progress in their studies. Annual Examinations will take place for the purpose of ascertaining if the holders of Scholarships have made such reasonable progress.

1. All holders of all Scholarships in your Institution in October 1842 shall be called upon to be examined as required by the Rules cited in the margin. (p. ccx. of Appendix.)

* See Head "Examinations 1841-42," Sanscrit College, in General Report.

II. It is desirable that you furnish to this Department on the 1st of August, a Return in the following form:

Scholarships assigned to —— Institution by cc.i. to v. of Appendix to Report for 1839-40.	Scholarships awarded by Examiners and Government Orders to —— Institution.	Balance available for competition on 1st October 1842.	Add lapse by Casualties, &c. Total Balance.
English. Senior. Junior. Oriental Senior. Junior.	English Senior. Junior. Oriental Senior Junior	English. Senior. Junior. Oriental Senior. Junior.	English. Senior Junior. Oriental. Senior. Junior.

III. The above Return will then be published in the English, Bengaliee. and Oordoo Gazettes, but you should forthwith intimate to the Students in your Institution the substance of the foregoing, and that the total balance available as per column 4, will be open to their competition on 1st October 1842. All Students whose age has not been a bar to their admission under the printed roles are free to compete. All or any Students may compete for and hold Scholarships in both English and Oriental Department. Senior Scholarships to be open only to Senior Department Students, Junior to Junior Department Students, and the limit of three years attachment to the Institution has been assumed for the latter.

IV. All holders of Junior Scholarships must be required to proceed on receipt of this to the Colleges to which their Scholarships are attached by the scheme in p. ccii. to ccv. of Appendix before quoted, on pain of forfeiture.

V. The Certificates to be given (see p. ccxi and ccxii. of Appendix) for proficiency and good conduct, shall also contain a Memorandum of all Prizes, Medals, Honors and Scholarships, obtained by the Individual, and should be given on final departure from the Institution.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. V. BAYLEY,
Deputy Secretary.

Council Chamber,
The 20th April, 1842.

APPENDIX No. V.

MINUTE.

I have been delaying my Report on the arrangements made regarding the Oriental College at Agra, in the hope of being able to complete them, but they are still imperfect, and as further delay is inconvenient, it is better to state what has been done.

Office.	Names.	Salary as now fixed.	Salary as in Committee Letter.
Head Arabic Teacher,	Vacant, ...	0	100
2d Arabic Ditto, ...	Masheer Ally ...	20	20
1st Persian Ditto, ...	Meer Azim Ally.	60	60
2d Persian Dito	Mohummed Rahim	30	20
1st Urdu Ditto, ...	Muslahooddeen....	40	60
2d Urdu Ditto	Fazl Khan, ...	30	25
1st Sanscrit Ditto, ...	Kewal Ram, ...	60	60
2d Ditto ditto, ...	Heera Lall.........	20	16
1st Hindee Ditto,.....	Dya Shunker, ...	60	60
2d Ditto ditto, ...	Munnoo Lall......	30	30
3d Ditto ditto, ...	Choony Lall......	20	20
Arithmetician, ...	Shunkur Lal......	30	30

2d. The Establishment of Teachers has been fixed as in the margin, which shews a little alteration in the disposition of the Salaries, but the maintenance of the same total.

3d I have not been able yet to satisfy myself as to the qualifications of any of the candidates for the Head Arabic Professorship, who have yet offered themselves. Enquiries are still on foot in different parts of the country with a view to the discovery of a realty well-qualified Teacher, and in the mean time Mooluvee Reeaz-ood-deen, the Mooftee of the Court here, who has little employment in his own office, has undertaken to collect pupils and read lectures. Some remuneration in the form of a present, when his services are no longer required, will be necessary, but this will be less than what would have been requisite for a separate Teacher.

4. Masheer Ally, Muslah-ood-deen, Fazil Khan, Pundit Kewal Ram, Dya Shunker, Munnoo Lall, Choony Lall, and Shunkur Lall, were all on the establishment before. They appeared to possess qualifications suited to the discharge of the offices assigned them.

5. Meer Azim Ally and Mohummud Ruheem were formerly attached to the College, but were discharged without any fault in 1839, when the Oriental Classes were reduced. They are men of sufficient attainments,

high character and great local influence. They have therefore been restored to their posts.

6. Heera Lall was a student in the College. There were men superior to him as mere Sanscrit Scholars who were anxious to obtain the appointment, but he is a very intelligent man, has some acquaintance with English, and has twice carried off Mr. Muir's prizes for the best Sanscrit Essays. He is likely to make a more efficient teacher than any one else who could have been selected

7. The Students are anxious for the appointment of a Persian Writing Master and Arithmetician. Both requests appear reasonable and will involve small expense. The same rate of pay may be adopted as at Dehlie, viz.

Writing Master (Khoosh Nuvees),	16
Arithmetician (Secah Nuvees),	16

8. The state of the population at Dehlie and at Agra is very different. At Dehlie there is a large, intelligent, haughty, but indigent Mahomedan population, well able to profit by instruction and capable of estimating its value, but unable to defray the expense of its acquisition. Agra, on the contrary, is a commercial town of modern growth. The respectable Mahomedans had been expelled from it by the Jats and Mahrattahs, before we acquired the country, and the persons who have since settled here have come for purposes of trade, or have been the natural dependants of a large Military and Civil station. Muthra even no longer ranks high as a School of Sanscrit literature, and the nearest Schools of Arabic Science are situated in the Allygurh district. Hindi is the favorite study. The fame of the Pundit Kewul Ram has collected around him some proficients in Sanscrit, Grammar and Poetry, but there are no decent Arabic Scholars, whilst the attainments of any in Persian or Oordoo are very low.

9. If a high standard be fixed for the Scholarships, the grant will remain a dead letter. Only three or four have yet been found able to pass the standard required in the notification for the temporary smaller provision of 3 Rs. per mensem, to enable them to study for the September Examination.

10. In the arrangements for the Classes, and the construction of the building, the Agra Institution possesses many advantages, bearing in mind that it works on a less educated and intelligent people than the Dehlie College, its effect will probably be greater and more beneficial.

J. THOMASON,

Visitor of the Oriental College.

Agra, 7th May, 1841.

MINUTE.

1. I proceed to lay before the Members of the General Committee, the result of my visit to Delhie, for the purpose of enquiring into the state of the Oriental College at that City.

2. I spent 9 days there, from the morning of March 24th to the evening of April 1st, and during that period endeavoured by personal examination and communication with the best informed European and Native Residents to ascertain the real state of the College, and the means most probably effectual for placing it on an efficient footing.

3 There are on the list 75 Students of the Arabic and Persian languages, and 24 Sanscrit Scholars. This number is however nominal, many are absent, and have been so for a considerable period, whilst the attendance of those, who are said to be present is very irregular and uncertain; several attend only for an hour or two in the morning, and are then compelled for the remainder of the day to occupy themselves in some other employment which will serve to support them. Their attainments as may be supposed are very low. A few have made some progress, but the large majority are engaged in studying the Elements of Arabic Grammar, or are only reading easy Persian authors.

	Former Salary	Proposed by Committee.	Given at present.
Hafiz Jafur Ali Sheea Moolvee, ...	0	100	100
1st, Arabic Teacher.	0	100	0
2d. Do. Mumlook-ool-Ulee, ...	50	80	60
3d. Seyud Mohummud, ...	40	60	50
4th Sudeed-ood-deen, ...	35	50	35
5th. Subhan Buksh, ...	30	40	30
Persian.			
1st. Imam Buksh, ...	0	60	40
2d. Hussun Ullee Khan, ...	30	50	35
3d Uhmud Ullee, ...	20	20	20
Sanscrit.			
1st. Takoor Doss, ...	50	80	60
2d. Kedarnath, ...	0	16	20
Fyz Paras, Arithmetician, ...	10	16	16
Syud Mohummed, Writing Master.	20	16	20
Ushruf Ulee Mohorrur....	10	10	10
Treasurer, Accountant, &c., ...	10	0	10
Total,..	305	678	506

4 I examined into the qualifications of the Professors, and fixed the list as it stands in the margin.

5. Hafiz Jafur Ali is the Sheea Mooluvee nominated by Hamid Ally Khan. He is, I understand, a man of respectable attainments, though not a first rate Scholar. The Principal Suddur Ameen, Suddur-ood-deen, who is a good judge, says that he is by no means superior to Mumlook-ool-Ulee. I refrained from examining more particularly into his Scholarship—because the rea-

ponsibility for this appears to rest with the nominator, and it was not desirable to lessen that responsibility by appearing to share it.

6. I have refrained as yet from filling up the post of Head Arabic Teacher. It is by no means certain that the salary affixed to it is sufficient to secure the services of any man superior to Mumlook-ool-Alee. The former Head Teacher Rusheed-ood-deen, I believe, had 120 Rupees per mensem. There is however no sufficient reason for immediately filling up this post, and it remains for future consideration, whether Mumlook-ool-Alee shall be promoted to it, or another individual appointed to fill it.

7. Mumlook-ool-Alee and Syud Mohummud are both of them very good Scholars, and are much respected in the city. I have made them 2d and 3d Teachers, but have not given them the full salary assigned to those appointments, because there is little employment for them at present, and because it is desirable that their situation for a time be considered probationary.

8. Suddeed-ood-deen and Hussen Alee Khan stood before as 3d and 4th Teachers, but there was much animosity between them, as the latter had formerly occupied the higher post, and had been placed lower from his supposed inferiority. I examined them both very closely. In knowledge of Arabic generally, and more particularly of some branches of Arabic Literature, Suddeed-ood-deen might be the better, but Hussun Ullee Khan was certainly the better Persian Scholar. The former was retained on his present salary as 4th Arabic Teacher, whilst the latter, with an equal allowance, was made 2d Persian Teacher.

9. Soobhan Buksh and Uhmud Allee were formerly 5th and 6th Arabic Teachers. They are much inferior to the others, but are competent to teach the rudiments of Arabic and Persian literature, and have been retained on their present salaries for that purpose.

10. Mooluvee Imam Buksh, an eminent teacher of Persian in the City, was made first Persian Teacher. He is well fitted for the post from his knowledge and experience, and I appointed him the more gladly because although a Soonnee he was the Tutor selected by Hamid Ally Khan for the instruction of his own nephews. The salary assigned him was sufficient to secure his services, and the higher amount fixed by the Committee remains as a stimulus to future exertion.

11. The Sanscrit Class has been retained, as a general impression in its favor seemed to prevail Takoordas, the Pundit, is a fit teacher. Kedarnath, who has now been appointed seemed teacher, formerly filled that post before the reduction of the establishment, and has since been in the employ of Mr. James Muir, from whom he bears high testimonials.

12. The Arithmetician, and Persian Writing Master, and Moonshee have all been retained, and appear well qualified for their several duties. The Treasurer is also Accountant and Hindi Reader, and cannot at present be spared. I have added a Gardener to the list of servants, to prevent the

square of the College from falling into neglect and becoming overrun with weeds, as it was when I first visited it.

13. The list of Teachers being thus settled, it became necessary to turn attention to the means of procuring Students.

14. The Native population is by no means in a fit state to contribute any thing of themselves towards the support of an institution of this sort. They have always been accustomed to consider these Colleges as eleemosynary institutions for poor scholars. The sons of the more wealthy persons have paid for private tuition, or may have been drawn to occasional attendance in such Colleges by the fame of some eminent teacher, from whom they could not otherwise obtain instruction. But Oriental Colleges have never been like the corresponding institutions in our native country, where all classes of society assemble, and enter into general competition.

15. The feelings of a people are not easily changed, and it may be questioned whether our own proceedings towards this institution have been likely to produce any considerable alteration in their ideas. It has now been in existence only 16 years, and during that time numerous plans and systems have been successively tried, more especially as regards the means for drawing students to the College and attaching them to it. Latterly all stipendiary payments, whether for mere support, or as rewards of successful exertion, have been discontinued, and the College has consequently sunk to its lowest state.

16. It seems now to be the wish to restore the College to efficiency as rapidly as possible, and the* sum mentioned by the General Committee appears to be the amount, which it is resolved at once to devote to the purpose of rewarding and supporting the students. In Delhee more especially, the peculiar circumstances regarding the funds devoted to the support of the College, render it advisable that every means should be taken to convince the Native population of the sincerity of the Government in its determination to devote a certain sum to the promotion of the indigenous literature of the country. If the examination for Scholarships on the plan suggested by the Committee were to be at once held, it is most probable that the number of candidates would be small, that many of those who would present themselves would not reach the required standard, and that discredit would attach to the institution from the low attainments of the successful candidates. The good faith of the Government might in the end be suspected, and the scheme be regarded by the disaffected as a device by which the fulfilment of a fair promise was sought to be evaded by the requirement of unattainable conditions.

17. In the spirit therefore of the authority under which I acted, I thought it necessary, on my own responsibility, to frame a scheme

* See Dehlee "Local Annual Resources" in Special Report on Dehlee College and Institution, and page cxl. of the Appendix to last General Report.

avowedly temporary, which would be calculated to give the system immediate efficiency. A more distant date than that named by the Committee has accordingly been fixed for election to the Scholarships.

In the mean time the whole sum appropriated for this purpose has been held available for assigning small stipends of 3 Rupees each to Students capable of passing a certain examination, and a promise has been made that the best of the number shall be elected to the Scholarships at the appointed time. This scheme will be published for general information in the Oordoo Gazette and a copy of the Notification will be found appended to this Minute.

18. The object of the proceeding is to assemble from all parts of the country a body of sufficiently advanced Students who shall be kept in training during the next six months and allowed every facility for study, so that they may be enabled to compete for the Scholarships, when the time arrives.

19. The first week in October has been fixed for the election, because the weather is more temperate than in July, public Officers have not then commenced leaving the Station on excursions into their districts, and I shall myself be better able to go over from hence to be present at the examination. The first week in October will always be a far better time for the periodical examinations than the first week of July.

20. A stipend of 3 Rupees per mensem is sufficient to afford support, and by reducing the sum to the lowest amount, we can increase the number of Stipendiaries. Hamid Ally Khan proposed that food and clothing should be given in the place of money, and for many reasons such a system would be preferable, but it was found impossible to organize the arrangements for this purpose immediately.

21. A standard has been fixed for the attainment of this stipend, which is sufficient to exclude mere idlers, and ensures such a degree of qualification, as offers fair promise of hearty interest in the subject on the part of the Student.

22. The whole has been published in the Gazette. with as much precision as possible, in order to enable Students at a distance from Delhee to judge how far they are qualified to compete, and to induce them to present themselves as candidates, if they are duly qualified. The Oordoo Gazette has a very large circulation, and is accessible to all natives, and seemed therefore the proper channel for advertisement. To save time was evidently of importance, and I have therefore adopted the measure at once, in reliance on the favorable consideration and approval of the Committee.

23. The scheme of Scholarships contained in the Notification is avowedly only temporary and experimental. On this subject I propose again shortly addressing the Committee, and laying down more fully the conditions I would recommend, with such arguments as suggest themselves in support of each clause. The scheme when fully matured should be published in the Gazette. This ensures its being generally known to the Natives and gives promise of permanence.

24. The Local Committee at Delhie seemed to be apprehensive that this offer of stipends in the Oriental College might operate unfavorably on the European Institution, unless a similar system were adopted there also. It was thought that it might otherwise draw away students from the European to the Oriental Institution, and tend to cast discredit on the former. The cases are by no means parallel. There are many proficients in Oriental learning scattered over the country, whom it is thus intended to draw to the Oriental Colleges, and to support during their stay there, whilst it is not probable that many proficients in European learning will be found beyond the immediate vicinity, to whom a stipend of 3 Rupees per mensem would be an object Nor was it likely that many students in the European institution would be found qualified to pass the required examination in Oriental Literature; still as causes may exist which will be found to justify the apprehension, I begged the Local Committee to adopt a similar measure, and provide equal means of subsistence for their own more advanced pupils, till the time of the next Examination. My views have been obligingly met in this respect, but I trust that this slight deviation from the letter of the Committee's orders may be considered as resting with myself.

25. During the whole of my proceedings I derived the greatest assistance from the Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder-ood-deen, a learned, intelligent and most highly respected Native. He is understood to be a Member of the Local Committee, but I cannot discover that he has ever been formally appointed to the post If this has not already been done, the defect should be supplied, for no individual could be found better qualified in every respect, or more highly deserving the distinction, for such it would certainly be considered.

26. Hamid Ally Khan was absent from Delhie during the early part of my stay. On his arrival, however, I placed myself immediately in communication with him. He is a shrewd intelligent man, and entered with spirit into the discussion regarding the College. His influence will, in many respects, be salutary, but he professes great zeal for the Sheea persuasion, and this disposition, unless carefully watched, may tend to make the College the scene of Sectarian controversy. Nothing could be more fatal to its prosperity.

27. Ghazee-ood-deen's Madressah, where the College is at present fixed, is an imposing building, and not ill adapted simply for a Native Institution. It is, however, unfortunately situated far from the European Station, and cannot without difficulty and expence be rendered suitable for the accommodation of the English Institution. It is of the greatest importance that the two should be brought together to the same place. Both will then be immediately and constantly under the eye of the Principal, and great facilities will thus be afforded for the simultaneous acquisition of Oriental and European learning, which may be expected to exercise a salutary influence over the

former. The Executive Engineer is deliberating with the Principal on the best means of altering the building, so as to adapt it for the reception of the English Institution. If it ultimately prove that this cannot be done, I am of opinion that it would be better to desert Ghazee-ood-deen's Madressah, and erect an entirely new building something on the plan of the edifice at Agra.

28. Many important subjects remain for further consideration, such as the arrangement of classes, the prescription of a good course of reading, the assignment of separate functions to different teachers, the rules for the distribution of prizes, &c. On these subjects, as well as regarding the Scholarships, it is my intention hereafter to address the Committee more fully. In the meantime I hope to be able, by attending to what passes in the Oriental College at Agra, to mature and bring to the test of experience whatever may suggest itself as feasible. Till October next, all must be considered as experimental and preliminary. The object apparently should be not only to promote Oriental learning, but to give to the study of the Oriental languages, a practically useful and beneficial direction. To the promotion of this very desirable object, my best efforts will continue to be directed.

J. THOMASON,
Visitor of the Oriental Colleges of Agra and Delhie.

Agra, the 8th April, 1841.

MINUTE.

1. The result of the Annual Examination of the Oriental College, which has just been completed, will be found in the annexed gradation lists. The Arabic and Senior Persian Students were examined by Captain Hamilton, the Senior Sanscrit Students by myself, the Junior in both branches by the Moulvees and Pundits attached to the Institution, assisted, in the Persian Department, by the Principal Sudder Ameen, Moulvee Ulleen-ood-deen.

2. The Arabic Department may be almost said to have been in abeyance for some years, ever since the demise of the late Moulvee Ameer Allee. During the last few months Moofgee Reeaz-ood-deen has been endeavoring to collect some Scholars, and has certainly caused considerable improvement; but their proficiency is still very small: now that a good Moulvee is attached to the Institution, we may hope their improvement will be more rapid.

3. Captain Hamilton had completed his examination when the questions put by the General Committee in Calcutta were received. The questions decided for the Junior Scholars only were attempted. The Grammar questions were generally well answered. The translations were but indifferently executed. Only two persons attempted the Soonee law questions, and

answered them poorly. The Geometry problems were solved by one Juwahir Lall. The Arithmetic by two, and the Logic by two. There are only 10 Students who deserve to be classed.

4. The Sanscrit Scholars are very well advanced. The Senior Pundit, Kewul Ram, and the Junior, Heera Lall, have both paid much attention to the advancement of their pupils, and they have succeeded very well. I had completed a searching examination into their attainments when the Calcutta questions were received. These questions unfortunately turned upon points which they had not studied. The field of Sanscrit Literature is a very wide one, and there are few of the learned Hindoos who aim at pre-eminence in more than a few branches. Grammar, and general acquaintance with the language, are most studied here, whilst there is a class well advanced in Arithmetic and Geometry according to the Sanscrit method—to these studies they had added, at my desire, the pursuit of Law.

5. Now the questions put by the Calcutta Committee in Grammar were very simple and easily answered. There were no questions in Law and no Sanscrit compositions required. Logic and the Vedanta system they had not studied, and did not attempt these questions Prosody and Rhetoric they had but imperfectly read, the latter more especially. One of the papers contained several fanciful conceits (plays upon words) which they did not attempt, and that without any imputation on their Sanscrit attainments.

6. The knowledge by the *5 Senior Students of Grammar is very extensive. They can understand and translate with facility, either vivâ voce or in writing, all the authors commonly read, and they can compose with ease in prose, and tolerably in Sanscrit verse They have a good knowledge of Law, and some of them are expert in Arithmetic and Geometry. The education they receive in Sanscrit is so far good that it grounds them thoroughly in the language, and enables them to take up at once any branch to which their attention may be directed, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Logic, Law, Astronomy or Belles Lettres. They are also expert in composing in Sanscrit, and in translating into that language from the Vernacular and the reverse.

* Sookh Deo.
Bundseedhur.
Rana Dheen.
Kunhaiya Lall.
Gokul Chund.

7. As far as I can understand the orders of the Government on my published scheme of Scholarships, ¼th of the Junior Scholarships are to be reserved and given, according to the Committee's plan, to the Senior or Junior Scholars who may pass the Committee's test. There being 32 Junior Scholarships at 4 Rupees each, the sum thus available for Committee's Scholarships is 32 Rupees. It is not said how, or to what department, or in what proportions this is to be given. The two Senior Sanscrit Students, Sookh Deo and Bundseedhur, I think fully deserving of Senior Scholarships on the Committee's plan, but as 32 Rupees divided between them would be less than they would otherwise get, and as they have not satisfactorily

answered the Calcutta questions, it is best to consider that sum as so much saved to the College funds.

8 The Sanscrit Scholarships on my own plan I have then thus distributed. These will commence from October 1st, from which date all other stipends will cease :

		Rs. ₩ Mo.			Rs. ₩ Mo.
			Gopal, ...	4	Rs. ₩ Mo.
Bunseedhur, ...	18	,, do.	Govindpershaud, ...	4	,, do.
Ramdeen, ...	16	,, do.	Chet Ram, ...	4	,, do.
Kunhaia Lall,.........	16	,, do.	Girdharee Lal,.........	4	,, do,
Gokul Chund, ...	16	,, do.	Mahadev, ...	4	,, do.
Nund Kishore, ...	16	,, do.	Sheonarain, ...	4	,, do.
Ram Chundra, ...	4	,, do.	Balmokoond (of Agra)	4	,, do.
Ghunsham, ...	4	,, do.	Ruttun Lall, ...	4	,, do.
Keshopershaud, ...	4	,, do.	Kundun Lall, ...	4	,, do.

9. It is impossible to consider the Arabic Class as otherwise than inchoate and imperfect. The 10 Students who are classified are not entitled to more than Junior Scholarships at 4 Rupees each.

Nusseer Khan, ...	4	Rs ₩ Mo.	Mahommud Sudeeq....	4	Rs. ₩ Mo.
Ruheemoollah, ...	4	,, do. ,,	Ulleem Khan, ...	4	,, do. ,,
Ameer-ood-deen, ...	4	,, do. ,,	Kurreem Beg, ...	4	,, do. ,,
Mahomed Ameen, ...	4	,, do. ,,	Wuheed-ood-deen,......	4	,, do. ,,
Ubdool Kubb, ...	4	,, do. ,,	Juwahir Lall, ...	4	,, do. ,,

10. All these Scholarships are made contingent on the approval of the Committee, and, the better to enable the Committee to judge of the qualifications of the candidates, the whole of the examination papers will be sent down to them.

J. THOMASON,
Visitor A. C.

Agra, October 18, 1841.

MINUTE.

I reached Dehlee on the 28th ultimo, and have been engaged for the greatest part of the subsequent period in conducting the examination of the Oriental College here.

The number of the Students in the different Departments stands as follows :

	Present at Examination.	Absent from various causes.	Total.
Arabic Students, ...	47	4	51
Persian Do., ...	113	34	147
Sanscrit, Do., ...	N. B. Not stated.		

The examination papers sent up by the Calcutta Committee had been given out to the Students by Mr. Boutros, the Principal, and the replies received before my arrival.

The Senior Soonee and Sheeah Classes contained 15 Students, all of whom answered the questions proposed for Senior Scholars.

The Translations from Arabic into Oordoo and from Oordoo into Arabic were generally performed in a very creditable manner. The Logic questions were answered well, the Law poorly, the Arithmetic partially, the Geometry not at all. There was some reason to suspect that some of the Students had given each other mutual assistance. They were therefore examined orally and a passage from the Tareekhi Timour given them to translate into Oordoo, and an Oordoo fable into Arabic—under additional precautions against unfair advantages. These papers will be found amongst the others which are sent to the Committee.

The Junior Arabic Students answered the questions put to them with tolerable accuracy.

The study of the Persian is very popular, and the head Persian Moonshee, Imam Buksh, who was appointed last year, has great celebrity. Numbers attend his Class, and their proficiency is very creditable.

Much cannot be said in commendation of the Sanscrit Scholars. The first men, Ramdial and Ghaseeram, are somewhat advanced, but the general standard is very low. They were examined in writing and orally.

The result of this examination is on the whole most satisfactory. Great exertions had been made, and great success attained since March last. There are numerous Students, the Classes are well arranged, and the Professors have greatly exerted themselves to bring forward their pupils. Mr. Bontros has mainly contributed to this end by careful supervision, by introducing a methodical mode of instruction, encouraging their efforts, and directing their attention to important practical subjects.

In reporting on the examination of the Agra College I have already mentioned the difficulties which struck me in the construction of the late orders of the Government regarding Scholarships, and the solution which occurred to me. The cases of Dehlee and Agra are very different.

The Oriental College at Dehlee has been the subject of much discussion. It occupies a prominent part in the eyes of a large and influential body of the Native Community, whom it is most important to convince of our liberality and sincerity. Special measures had been adopted for the restoration of the College, and inducement held out to all connected with the institution to exert themselves to the utmost. Those hopes had not been disappointed Great and successful exertions had been made and these it would be unjust and unwise to disappoint. The construction before advocated

has therefore been adopted, and the whole sum of 452 Rs. per mensem has been assigned away in Scholarships thus—

ARABIC.

1 Senior Student who has passed the Calcutta Committee's test,	24	0	0
3 of Nawab Itamadood Dowla's Scholars @ 20,	60	0	0
3 @ 18,	54	0	0
3 @ 16,	48	0	0
1 Junior Scholar equal to Com.'s Standard,	8	0	0
23 @ 4,	92	0	0
Total,	286	0	0

PERSIAN.

3 Senior Scholarships @ 16,	48	0	0
10 Junior, @ 4,	40	0	0
Total,	88	0	0

SANSCRIT.

1 Senior Scholarship @ 18,	18	0	0
2 ... @ 16,	32	0	0
7 Junior Ditto, @ 4,	28	0	0
Total,	78	0	0

It is necessary to add in explanation of the Persian Scholarships, that some misunderstanding had prevailed regarding the purport of the Notification of April last. It was understood by all parties that the study of Persian was to be separately followed, and to have its separate rewards. Thence it followed that many very good Persian Scholars had paid no attention to Arabic, and could only have passed a very poor examination in that language. At the same time they were very far superior in intellect and attainments to the Arabic Students, who would have obtained Scholarships, if the grant had been confined to that Department. It therefore seemed both just and expedient to admit the Senior Persian Scholars to the rewards at which they had been aiming. I have at the same time explained that, for the future, the studies must be conducted together, and a certain high proficiency in Persian will be considered necessary to the attainment of an Arabic Scholarship.

I have declared all these Scholarships to have effect from November 1st, to be conditional on the approval of the Committee, and to be held for only

one year. The examination papers are forwarded separately to enable the Committee to judge of the proficiency of the pupils.

It may be remembered that in the arrangement made last March, the position of Head Arabic Teacher was left vacant, whilst the salaries of several of the other Professors were fixed lower than was authorized by the Government Scheme. There was hence a saving of 169 Rupees.* Many of the Professors have greatly exerted themselves and have now a right to look for reward. The measures before adopted to procure a good Head Teacher for the Agra College, convinced me that a better man than Mumlook Ally, the present Senior Soonee Professor, cannot be obtained for the salary. He should therefore be appointed Professor on 100 Rupees per mensem. Seyed Moohummud may come into his place on 60 Rupees, instead of 50, his present salary, and Moonshee Imam Buksh well deserves to have his allowance raised from 40 to 50 Rupees, which still leaves it below what the Government have already authorized. The want of a Hindee Writing Master on 8 Rupees to enable the Students to acquire a knowledge of the Nagree Character is also much felt. These changes will still leave an unappropriated balance of 101 Rupees.* This would be well appropriated to the entertainment of a Professor, who would be able to teach the Sciences, Mathematics, Astronomy, &c., according to the European method. I do not despair of obtaining the services of such, and would wish the post to remain vacant for the present, to allow of further enquiry being made. If the proposal meet the approval of the Committee a further communication on the subject will hereafter be made.

*				
Total sanctioned by Government, ...	1223	8	0
Deduct Prizes, Contingencies and Scholarships, ...	480	8	0
	743	0	0
Bill for October, 1841,	574	0	0
Rs	169	0	0

*	
Former Surplus, ...	169
Deduct Additional Salaries—	
To Mumlook Alee, ...	40
,, Seyed Moohummud, ..	10
,, Imam Buksh, ...	10
,, Hindee Writer, ...	8
	68
Total, ... Remaining Surplus.	101

The above arrangements have also been declared to have effect from November 1st, contingent on the Committee's confirmation.

I cannot conclude without expressing my acknowledgment to Mr. Bontros, for the attention he has given to the College, and without noticing the efforts he is making to form a body of Oordoo Literature which should contain the matter of the most valuable works in English and in Oriental Languages. Oordoo has lately become the Official Language of Hindoostan, and is therefore daily rising in importance. Dehlie is the place of all others in our dominions, where its structure can be best improved, and its literature

enriched. The Oriental College is the body, which can best and most appropriately take the lead in this very important and necessary work.

(Signed) J. THOMASON, *Visitor.*

Dehlie, November 8th, 1841

MEMORANDUM.

I wish the Senior Students of the Oriental College during the ensuing year to direct their attention to the following subjects.

Literature—Tareekh-i-Timoor and Mukamat-i-Hariri, with Collateral Reading in Geography and History to enable them to explain all the allusions to those subjects in the works—Questions will also be put regarding the subject matter of the works. The style in which composed, the authors, and time of composition, &c.

Logic, ... Soolum.
Philosophy, .. Suddurah.
Euclid, ... 4 Books.
Brown's Arithmetic.
Law, ... Hedayah, ... } Soonees.
Shureefeyah, }
Shuraya,...... Sheeahs.

No separate Scholarships will be given in Persian, but every candidate for a Senior scholarship must have studied the Inshai-i-Ubool-Fuzul under Moonshee Iman-Buksh, and be able to understand and translate it, as well as to write Persian with facility

SANSCRIT.

Literature—Magha Kabya and Raghuvansa.
Grammar—Siddhand Coumudi
Arithmetic and Geometry—Lilavati.
Law,.................................. Menu.
Mitackshara.
Dattaka Chundrika.
Logic, ... Nyaya Sutra Vritti.
Rhetoric.

(Signed) J THOMASON,
Visitor.

Dehlie, November 8, 1841.

(True Copies,)

F. BOUTROS,
Secretary to the Local Committee.

APPENDIX No. VI.

REPORT

OF

THE SUB-COMMITTEE

Appointed at the Meeting of the General Committee of Public Instruction, held on the 29th July, 1841, for collecting and arranging the information necessary for the preparation of a scheme of Vernacular School Books.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General, in his Minute, has recommended, as the first step towards the preparation of a series of Vernacular School Books, the compilation, under the superintendence of the Committee, of Class Books in English, adapted for Native pupils at all the Presidencies.

For this purpose he suggested that we should, "in concert with the "Managers of the Hindoo College Pautsalah or others, draw a definite "scheme of the several sets of Books wanted for instruction through the "Vernacular languages in Seminaries of ordinary education; then consider "and report by what means, and in what estimated cost to be distributed; "among what parties these Books can be drawn up, and with what fur-"ther cost the printing of them would be attended."

With regard to the nature of the Books, His Lordship observes, that "they should not only be correct and elegant in style, but should be "themselves of the most useful description"—that "they should either be "selections from English Books of instruction already published, or original "compilations adapted for Native pupils"—and that "he looks with parti-"cular favor on the suggestions of the Managers of the Pautsalah, for includ-"ing in the list of works Treatises on the Elements of Law, general and "local, of Political Economy, and of Morals"—and that, in determining on the series, we should "bear in mind" Mr. Adam's particular suggestions and objects.

He further remarked that the Governments of Madras and Bombay "should be specially invited to co-operate, through the bodies charged "with the control of Public Instruction under their superintendence, in "the common object of aiding the preparation" of the set of Class Books.

The first step taken in pursuance of these directions was to request from the Managers of the Hindoo College a statement of the Books which had

been or were about to be compiled for the use of the Pautsalah, with the names of the Compilers, and if any other classes of Books were necessary in the opinion of the Managers, to complete a Bengalee Vernacular Education In furnishing this list the Managers explained that their present object was confined to the preparation of Elementary works on a limited scale, leaving for future consideration, the compilation of works on the higher branches of Western Sciences, if by the progress of education through the medium of the Vernacular languages, a want should be created for such works. The following statement contains in a condensed form, the information received from the Managers on the points specified above; where no Compiler is specified they have not yet succeeded in making arrangements for the compilation.

NAMES OF BOOKS	REMARKS.
Spelling Book in 2 Parts.	Prepared by Ramchunder Bydabaugis, the Professor of the Pautsalah, for the use of the School A revised edition ready for the Press.
Grammar with Key and Exercises.	There are two or three Grammars in Bengalee, but none of them are considered by the Managers to be adapted for an elementary School, being rather too difficult and deficient in copiousness. The work mentioned is an abridgement of Rammohun Roy's Grammar by his son Radhapersad Roy, and is printing.
Grammar of Rhetoric.	Compilation from Sanscrit authors, by Ramnarain Bhuttacharjea, a teacher of the Pautsalla. In a forward state.
A copious Bengallee Dictionary, with examples of the application of words.	Undertaken by Ramchunder Bydabaugis, the Professor of the Pautsalla.
Prose Readers in 4 Parts; and Poetical Readers in 2 Parts.	The 4 Prose Readers (2 for the Senior and 2 for the Junior Departments) undertaken by Nemychurn Pundit, a teacher of the Pautsalla, to comprise examples drawn "from the practi- "cal occurrences of human life considered in "the various relations of Agriculturists, Arti- "zans, Tradesmen, Mechanics, &c. each tale

	"containing an elementary description of those "respective professions and callings, whence "certain moralities may be derived at the con-"clusion of the tale." Thus seeking "to "secure by the instruction desirable from such "works, not only the inculcation of certain "principles of morality, but also to impart just "notions of the various employments of man." A part is ready in manuscript. The 2 Poetical Readers to contain unobjectionable selections from existing popular works, and new compilations.
A Form of Letter Writing and Court Proceedings.	Pearson's Pottro Cowmody, published by the School Book Society, is considered incomplete.
Arithmetic in 3 Parts	By Gooroochurn Ghuttuck, a teacher of the Pautsalla; on the Anglo-Indian System. 1st Part containing simple Arithmetic 2nd and 3rd Parts Simple and Compound Rules of Three, Foreign Exchanges, Weights, Measures, &c. and various useful Tables Part 1st Printed. —— 2nd in the Press. —— 3rd ready in MS.
Zemindary and Commermercial Accounts in 2 Parts	By one of the Members of the Managing Committee Ready for the press.
Geometry and Algebra.	Undertaken by Baboo Bissonauth Dutt, an ex-Student of the Indian Academy, with the aid of friends. The Geometry completed to the 3rd book of Euclid
Land Surveying.	There is an useful treatise on this subject prepared in Persian. It was published by Khan Bahadoor, of Behar.
Geography, in 2 Parts, with 4 Supplements.	Compiled by Mooktaram Bhuttacharjea, a teacher of the Pautsalla, and Baboo Bhobunmohun Mitter, an Assistant Teacher of the Hindoo College.

There is an engraved Map of Hindoosthan.	The first part, containing Asia, is printed. The second, with Europe, Africa and America is ready for Press These 2 parts are for the Junior Department. The 4 Supplements, giving in detail the description of the four Quarters of the Globe, are for the Senior Departments
Complete Copy of School Atlas	To be Lithographed. Mr. Middleton, Head Master of the Hindoo College, has promised, with the assistance of a few of the College Students, to prepare this work.
A pair of Globes	
Astronomy (European)	Compiled by Brojonauth Pundit, a teacher of the Pautsalla, ready in MS. Mr Middleton, the Head Master of the Hindoo College, has promised to revise the work, and supply sketches of the plates Independent of other reasons, the price of Yates's Abridgement of Fergusson's Astronomy, is Rupees 1-8-0 per copy without Plates.
Natural Philosophy in Parts.	
Moral Philosophy.	
Logic.	
History of Bengal.	Marshman's History of Bengal, translated by Baboo Gobindchunder Sen, an ex-Student of the Hindoo College, and now employed in the Office of the Secretary to the Committee of Public Instruction.
History of India.	Marshman's Brief History of India: translated by Baboo Gopaul Lall Mitter, an ex-Student of the Hindoo College.

Brief History of England.	Goldsmith's History of England, translated by the late F. Cary, and published by the School Book Society, is too large, and not in a style of composition suited to the capacity of Indian youths.
General Universal History, Ancient and Modern. Biography. Analogy of the Local Law, in 4 Parts.	
Hindoo and Mahammedan Law, of Inheritance.	Under preparation by Ramnarain Bhuttacharjea, a Teacher of the Pautsalla. The Mahammedan Law of Inheritance collecting from Sir W. H. Macnaghten's work.
Law in general and International Law.	
Political Economy.	
Natural History.	

Of the works specified in the above statement the Spelling Book, and the first Part of the Arithmetic, (the only works which had passed the Press) were, by our President, submitted for examination to Mr. Yates, the Secretary of the School Book Society. His opinion of these merits is thus expressed "There is not much in them which admits of criticism. Viewing "them apart by themselves, I should have thought their publication un- "necessary, as they contain nothing of importance but what has been pub- "lished by the Calcutta School Book Society. They may however be "necessary as parts of a *whole*, though not so by themselves."

"The Arithmetic professes in the Title-page to be Harle's: i. e. the School "Book Society's."

"The Spelling Books contain very little but what has been published "before, and yet of that little there are two or three passages which I have

"marked that seem objectionable, and which have led me to conjecture that "they have not been revised by a European. From pages 32 to 47 of the "Second Spelling Book, the whole is occupied on the names belonging to "the different *castes*, and is calculated to foster ideas which had better "be left to fall into oblivion. The concluding chapter contains a few good "remarks on subduing the passions, and speaking the truth, but in the "commencement of it there are some statements which agree with Hindoo "Philosophy better than with European; such for instance as at page 47, "where it is said that the skin is the originator and communicator of all "feeling, and again in the same page, that the *organ* by which we speak is "a *word*."

"I am perfectly ignorant by whom these books have been prepared for "the press, but my impression from reading them is, that in the composi- "tion as well as in the typography, they contain a fair exhibition of the "result that may be anticipated from native talent unassisted, or but little "assisted by Europeans."

In the second place our Secretary transmitted* to the Secretaries of the Education Committees at Madras and Bombay, Extracts from the Minute of the Governor General, with a request that they would forward "a list of works "that have been or may now be translating into the Vernacular languages "at those Presidencies, and their opinion as to their utility in the education "of the Natives; with any remarks which they might consider useful "for carrying out the wishes of the Governor General."

* 25th April, 1840.

It appearing from replies received from the former Presidency, that no Board of Education at present exists there, a subsequent* application was made through the Chief Secretary to the Government, and some further particulars were added calculated to elicit more definite information on the nature and utility of the works in question.

* 28th December, 1840.

A second and similar request was also transmitted* to the Secretary of the Education Committee at Bombay; no answer having been received from that Presidency to the first application.

* 21st December, 1840.

At present we have no particular information as to what has been done at the Presidency of Madras towards the formation of a series of Vernacular Class Books, but we understand that a School Book Society was established there on the plan of the Calcutta School Book Society, from which books are supplied to the District Schools, on application from the Masters, or the Public Officers superintending those Institutions.

On examining the List of Marathee and Goojrathee School Books pre- [illegible] at Bombay, which is appended to Mr. Colvin's Note on the existing

plans of Native Education, we find that many are Translations of European works, consisting of

Moral Tales.
Fables.
Catechism of General Knowledge.
Algebra.
Geometry.
Logarithms.
Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration of Heights and Distances.
Course of Mathematics.
Mechanics.
Mathematical Geography.
Dialogues on Geography and Astronomy.
Conversations on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
England Delineated.
Goldsmith's History of England.
Grant Duff's History of the Marathas.*

There are others which also appear to be Translations from European works, though not so described, viz.

Mensuration of Planes and Solids.
Atlas.
History of England.
——— of the Ancient Egyptians.
——— of the Assyrians and Babylonians.
——— of the Medes and Persians.
——— of the Athenians.

Of the remainder, most, probably, are original compositions or compilations, viz.

Alphabet and Words.
School Tables.
Grammars.
Dictionary.
* * Moral Sentences.
Pleasing Tales.
* * Moral Tales.
* * Advice to Children.
Stories for Children.

* The Superintendent of the Marhatta Government Schools says of this work, that he deems it too large a book for them (the scholars) to retain much of its contents."

Dialogues on the means of improving the condition of the people. Directions for the cultivation of most of the staples of India. Numeration Tables. Little Geography.

There is also a book in Oordoo, called the Taleemnama, containing Moral Sentences and Tales. Rules in Arithmetic and Grammar—and Forms of Letters, Deeds, &c.

Of the works supposed to be original compositions, such of the authors as are mentioned are natives.

The Books marked with a double asterisk are mentioned by Captain Candy, the Superintendent of Government Maratha Schools, to have been compiled under the direction of Mr Wathen, the late Chief Secretary to Government.

In the Report* of the Superintendent recently transmitted to us by Government, we find a few other School Books in Marathee, which we do not trace in Mr. Colvin's List, viz.

*Dated 27th May, 1841.

A Book on Decimals.
Account of Animals.
Notice respecting Sugar.

Directions for the rearing and treatment of Mulberry Trees and Silk Worms, and 5 or 6 others, whose titles we do not comprehend.

A Catechism of the History, Geography, &c. of Maharastra, and a revised Book on Agriculture, are mentioned as being in the Press.

The nature of the Education given in the Maratha Government School is described by the Board* of Education as being altogether practical and suited to produce good Government Officials. The Superintendent notices the want of "a compendium of *sound* instruction on the duties in "the various relations of life, as child, parent, husband, master, servant, "friend, neighbour, and subject." And of a compendium of the Judicial and Revenue Regulations, in Marathee.

* Report October 9, 1840.

In a Circular* address of Messrs. Flower and Clarkson, Missionaries at Surat, on the proposed Establishment of an English School in that city we find the following remarks.

"The whole range of Goojiratee Literature comprises but few Books, "and translations of such English Works as might become Class Books are "still fewer. In order, therefore, to carry on anything like an efficient "system, we shall be forced to compose and print Books ourselves in the "Goojiratee and English languages, this being the only practicable

* Appended to a letter from the Judge and Collector to the Board of Education, dated 20th October 1840, and received by us with the Board's Report.

" method, as natives competent to teach English cannot in any number be " procured."

We have received through the Private Secretary of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, a Paper by Mr. Wilkinson of Sehore, on the best means of promoting Vernacular Education, for the preparation of which he consulted all the Gentlemen in the North Western Provinces, who were known to him as taking the deepest interest, and as exerting themselves most actively, in the cause of Native Education. The result of his enquiries is given in the following passages of his Minute, para. 17. "The majority of those " whom I have consulted, are decidedly of opinion that this* may be much " more easily and readily effected by at once translating the standard ele- " mentary English works on each science, than by first writing new and " separate Treatises adapted to the people of India, in English, and then " translating them into the various languages in India For this last double " process they are of opinion, not only that much time would be required, but " also that the difficulty of finding men equally familiar with the languages " of the East and West, with the native habits of thinking, and with the " various sciences to be treated of, would be insurmountable." "I am " therefore, after a full consideration of the subject, and of the means at " our disposal, inclined to be decidedly of opinion that the Encyclopedia of " Vernacular Classes, which it is sought to bring into existence, must be the " conclusion, and cannot well be the commencement of our labors. When " separate treatises on all subjects abound, and edition has followed edition, " each last correcting the errors and omissions of former editions then such " a summary of elementary works may be written."

Para. 18 " Indeed, in the department of Mathematics, and of the ab- " stract sciences generally, it would be a pure waste of time to write new " works, or to alter the present works in any way, except so far as to adapt " the weights and measures in the examples, to those in use in India. Ma- " thematical modes of expression, and of reasoning are so similar and unva- " riable in all languages, that attempts to alter or modify them would only " cause increased difficulty, and beget confusion. The present ele- " mentary English works should therefore be at once taken as they are, and " be literally translated with the simple modifications mentioned."

Para. 19 " Again, locality gives to certain works of History and Geo- " graphy a value in one part of India, which they have not in another. The " History of Bengal will have a peculiar value in Calcutta, and that of " Sewajee and the Marathas in Bombay and the Deccan. To a greater " or less degree Geographical detail of each country will be necessary, " according to the locality for which the Geographical work is required."

* Viz. the placing before the natives in their own tongue, and in the clearest forms, all that we wish to teach.

Para. 20. " In like manner also works on different languages, such as " Grammars and Dictionaries and critical works, must be local. They can be " of no general use beyond the limits of the spoken language."

Para. 21. " In like manner works will require peculiar modifications " according to the religion and tribes of the individuals, to whom they are " addressed. The works so worded as to carry conviction to a Mussulman, " would carry no such conviction to a Brahman. The Mussulman will at " once receive any thing we teach of History and Chronology. The out- " rageous ideas of Hindoos in regard to Chronology and Historical events, " require peculiar treatment, and a peculiar course of reasoning to secure " the reception of what we teach on these subjects, which might be wholly " omitted in addressing Mussulmans. And in treating of Astronomical " subjects in a work intended for Hindoos, it would be peculiarly " necessary to rob the Planets of their gender, and indeed of their divinity, " and to add such epithets as would never let the Hindoo find confirmation " for his too ready disposition to confound creature with Creator."

Para 22. " On all these accounts therefore, I am compelled to agree " with those who think that the time spent in first compiling or composing " a new work in English, which should then be translated into all the " languages of India, would be labor thrown away; that the work when " completed for one part of India or for one class of our subjects, would still " require many modifications to render it wholly suitable to other parts of " India, and other classes of our subjects, and that it is therefore our best " plan to make out a list of all the Standard English Works of which trans- " lations should be at once called for, including in the list all such original " Works or Essays as are most urgently required to supply deficiencies " which would still be felt."

" Any individual in India having a peculiar taste and bent for any " Science may at once sit down to translate an Elementary Treatise on his " favourite subject of study. The knowledge of the fact that a grand work " to convey the necessary amount of information on all sciences and for all " India, was under official preparation, would operate most* beneficially, " checking, like a monopoly, all that competition, and all those individual " efforts, and discouraging that individual zeal, which are even now engaged " in gradually remedying the existing deficiency. Our object will be most " cheaply and readily gained by exciting competition, by encouraging the " existing zeal, and by directing these isolated and varied efforts of indivi- " duals, and by stimulating and calling forth increased zeal and greater " exertions on the part of all having peculiar qualifications."

Mr. Wilkinson then adverts to a list appended to his Minute of Original Essays and Translations of works required to form a complete course of

* Sic. in orig: ? "far from."

Vernacular Instruction in Hindee and Ordoo, distinguishing those already prepared and published, and containing a Column of Remarks. "The "merest elements of Science (he observes) are required, and they must be "set before the pupils in the simplest and clearest form."

The English standard works noted for translation are selected from the recommendations of the gentlemen he had consulted, and from a similar list of Mr. Elphinstone.

The list is arranged under the following heads:

I. Language and Composition.
II. Arithmetic, Mathematics and Algebra.
III. Geography and Astronomy.
IV. Natural Philosophy.
V. Chemistry.
VI. Medicine and Anatomy.
VII. Moral Philosophy.
VIII. History.
IX. Biography.
X. Law and Jurisprudence.
XI. Political Economy.
XII. Commerce, the Arts, Trades, and Agriculture.
XIII. Natural History.
XIV. Miscellaneous.

The Catalogue is too long to be embodied in this Report, it is therefore appended to it.

The works actually enumerated, says Mr. Wilkinson "are still very numer- "ous, but though so numerous, they need not be strictly adhered to. On "the contrary, individuals having a preference for others deemed by them "better, should be allowed to exercise it. The list has been swollen for the "purpose of embracing the works recommended by most parties, and for "allowing room for selection."

Para 24. "In translating any or all of the above works," he remarks, "it must be borne in mind that they should be adapted to the purpose of "educating the people of India. Illustrations should therefore be drawn as "far as they can from India and the habits and customs of the people, and "from what they are already familiar with. In this respect a sufficient lati- "tude to Translators will not only be allowable, but it should be freely made "use of to render the subject matter plain. In Arithmetic, not only should "Indian weights and measures be used, but also Jummabundee Forms, as "prescribed for Puttwaries and Kanoongoes, might be adopted with good "effect for questions for practice. In Geography, many new details should "be added, such as the course taken by Opium, Cotton, and other trades "in arriving at their destination; the Military occupation by our Indian "Army of Egypt, Arabia, Ceylon, China, Cabool, &c.; and so with other "sciences, original and new matter will be frequently necessary."

Para. 25. "The articles on different subjects in the Library of Useful "Knowledge, in Lardner's Encyclopedia, or in Pinnock's Catechisms, may "appear to many to contain the best summaries, and may with justice perhaps be preferred to the works mentioned. Still these works, numerous "though they are, and corrected though they may be in the manner pointed "out, will not supply all we want. The notions and opinions of the people "of India on many subjects are peculiarly erroneous and urgently require "correction. And as none of the works enumerated even touch on many of "the national errors, vices, and sins, the correction of these must be left "to original Essays in Hindee, Ordoo, and other Vernacular Languages."

He then states the subjects, which are briefly these: False Testimony; Honesty; Slavery; Unprincipled Debts, Expensive Marriages, &c.; Infanticide, Thuggee, &c.; Female Education; The benefit of Roads, Bridges, Seraees, &c.; Duty of contributing to Schools and Colleges; The Art of Printing; Astrology; Witchcraft, &c.; Medicine; Prohibition of Second Marriages of Widows; Pretensions of the Kooleen Brahmins; Steam, Steam Carriages, &c.; Tropical Agriculture and Horticulture; Joint Stock Associations; Limitation of the responsibility for debts to the life of the person incurring them.

For the purpose of securing the preparation of the enumerated works, and of the Original Essays, Mr. Wilkinson recommends—

1. That the list should be published and widely circulated, and rewards offered for idiomatic and elegant translations of the works specified.

2. That two or more Oriental Scholars be appointed as Translators with a suitable Establishment of well-educated natives, for the translation of all Works on those subjects which admit more than any others of being set as task-work to individuals, such as the standard works on Arithmetic, Geometry, and Mathematics, including also Algebra, Trigonometry, Astronomy, and Mechanics—and those treating of the exact Sciences generally.

The preparation of Dictionaries and Grammars, he remarks, cannot so well be set as task-work, and if committed to salaried Translators would be too expensive.

Para. 28. "The Treatises," he observes "on Law and Jurisprudence, "History, Morals, Medicine, and Anatomy, Commerce, Trade, the Arts, "Chemistry, Political Economy, and Biography, are such as may be "expected from philanthropic individuals having a particular taste for, and "acquaintance with, the various subjects. Except Medicine, Anatomy, and "Chemistry the subjects moreover are all of a description to come within "the compass and competence of every gentleman to undertake translations of them."

As a further means of procuring the early completion of these works, he suggests that one of the conditions of the tenure of Scholarships should be, that every individual write a fixed number of Essays in the year on given subjects in their Vernacular tongues. The subjects to be those already

pointed out, and other similar themes. All Native Assistant Professors and Teachers to be invited to do the same—"The object being to make the "Essay as perfect as possible, to enrich it with all quotations and illustrations "from their Native Literature, and with anecdotes from their own histories, "every assistance of every kind should be freely given; and the Essay, "after receiving every correction from the Professor, should be carefully "re-written, and amended according to his suggestions. A selection "should be made of all the best Essays, and this collection should be "annually printed." They would in a few years serve greatly to improve "and enrich the Vernacular Literature, at the same time that they would "tend to confer a name and distinction on the writers, and maintain in full "vigor their associations and pride in the Educational Institutions of the "country."

Mr. Wilkinson concludes his Minute with an Appeal to the Members of the Sacred and Medical Professions; to Merchants, Judges, Planters, Superintendents of Machinery and Presses, and Artizans, to the Officers of Engineers and Artillery, and of the Army generally; the Members of the Civil Services and Political Officers, for the preparation of popular Treatises on the various branches of knowledge connected with their professions; with a proviso, as respects the first-mentioned Class, for abstinence from inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any religious creed.

Having thus brought together the information before us, we will offer for the consideration of the Committee such observations as have suggested themselves to us with the view to a Report to Government.

Though our information from Bombay is not yet complete, we have sufficient to justify the conclusion that a proper series of Vernacular Class Books is a desideratum at that Presidency, as well as at this; and as the Government have expressed their desire to receive an early communication on the subject, we do not think it advisable to postpone our Report until we receive a reply to our enquiries from Madras. Whatever further details we may receive hereafter from the other Presidencies, will be useful in the execution of the Plan which may be eventually determined on.

Adverting to Mr. Yates' opinion of the Spelling Book prepared for the use of the Pautsalah, and considering the present very limited diffusion of useful knowledge among the Natives of the country, we very much doubt whether the course pursued by the Managers of that Institution is likely to produce useful Class Books.

Mr. Wilkinson has misapprehended the nature of the question under consideration; no "Encyclopedia of Vernacular Classics" being contemplated; and although he recommends, with a view to the immediate supply of the pressing want of Vernacular Books that present efforts should be confined to the translation of English Standard Works, his observations as to the necessity of adapting these works to the peculiar circumstances and

exigencies of the Native population, point, it appears to us, to a different conclusion.

The works necessary for the Grammatical study of the several Vernacular languages of India, will be best prepared as has been elsewhere observed, at the Presidencies where those languages are respectively current; but with this exception we conceive that there will be a little difficulty, apart from the general difficulties of the undertaking in preparing at one Presidency, with the aid of suggestions and advice from the others, a series of books adapted for native pupils in all.

Of the difficulties attending the preparation of the series we have formed to ourselves a very high estimate, and after the best consideration we have been able to give to the subject, we have arrived at the conclusion, that the employment, under the superintendence of the Committee of one or more persons selected for their qualifications, who would either gratuitously or on salaries devote a portion or the whole of their time to the task, will be found the only effectual means of securing, within a moderate period, the satisfactory accomplishment of it.

That we might be enabled to submit a definite proposition on this point, our President has been in communication with the Reverend Mr. Yates, whose eminent attainments as a Sanscrit and Bengalee Scholar, knowledge of the intellectual and moral wants of the people, and past experience in connexion with the School Book Society, pointed him out, in his opinion, as the fittest instrument for the purpose. We are happy to say that that gentleman has expressed his readiness to devote a portion of his time to the work.

The amount of salary he leaves to the Committee, as should he be engaged in the work he trusts "his principal motive would be to benefit the country "rather than to secure emolument."

Should this recommendation meet with the approval of the Supreme Government, since Mr. Yates can only give a small portion of his time, it would be advisable, with as little delay as possible, to obtain the further assistance, either gratuitously, or on salaries, of other competent persons.

The commencement would be made with the most elementary books of the series, and in the course of the work it would be necessary to examine all the books in every branch of knowledge designed to be taught, which are now in use either in this country or in England, selecting what is best from each, and, by proper modifications and additions, adapting the compilations to the intellectual and moral wants of the people.

Since this Report was prepared, we have received with Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter of 13th October 1841, the Minute of the President and Governors of the Madras University, dated 26th July, 1841, on the subject of of Vernacular Class Books, from which we make the following extract:

"But, it appears to the Board that it is with the views of the general diffusion of substantive knowledge among the *bulk of the Native community*,

none of whom may have acquired an extensive or critical proficiency in the English language, and the chief mass of whom are altogether ignorant of that language, that the preparation of a larger series of Elementary works in English is most called for—whether such substantive instruction is to be imparted direct through the medium of that language, or whether it is to be conveyed eventually, through that of the Vernacular tongues."

"For it is to be considered, that the whole current, conversation, and habitudes of life among the Natives are so very different from those which characterize the education and progress in life of Europeans, that the commonest trains of thought, and matters of the most familiar information, in the course of daily acquisition, and exercise by the latter, appear often new, and often inexplicable, to the Native Student. This ignorance of European information, and inaptitude to trains of European thought, become gradually dissipated in the case *of the critical student of the English language and of European Literature.* But the bulk of the Native community, who continue, for the most part altogether, strangers to this quality of learning, are likely to become puzzled and confused with the simplest elementary treatises (with the exception of those upon the exact Sciences) which have been composed for the peculiar instruction of *English* youths. There are very few such works that do not abound in observations and allusions which *assume* much more knowledge, and different habits of thought, than what natives commonly possess, and this is more conspicuously observable in those works introducing elementary or general instruction in the higher branches of Science, Philosophy, and Literature. These remarks will apply even to such elementary works as are prepared for the pupilage of English youths, such as Mrs. Marceet's excellent "Conversations." But much more do they apply to works of a more comprehensive and abstruse nature. It would probably prove a vain effort to teach the English law and constitution, to that class of students now referred to, through the medium of Blackstone's Commentaries, whether in English, or in translation, so far as such a work would admit of translation. The same may be said of teaching Indian History through Orme or Mill, or Political Economy through Smith or Ricardo. Looking to that best of all series of compilations of Elementary Treatises hitherto prepared, for the instruction of the Native youths, and of the General Native Reader, the Calcutta English Reader, it will be allowed perhaps that many of the compositions *assume* much information needful to be imparted, and that they would be greatly improved by a felicitous adaptation to Native comprehension."

"The Board may perhaps assume that these observations are not altogether inconsistent with the suggestions of my Lord Auckland in his Minute of November 1839, or with those of the Court of Directors to which it refers. But they are offered under the impression that, in the preparation

of English Class Books for the use of Native Readers and Students, those works should partake in a greater degree of the character of original compositions, than may have perhaps been contemplated. The board may possibly be only enlarging in detail on the principles expressed by the above authorities; but they feel urged to submit their sense of the importance of directing attention to *adaptations* rather than selections of English works, and to a *wider construction* of the term "adaptation" than may have been hitherto surmised"

In the prosecution of the plan Mr Wilkinson's paper will supply many valuable hints, and suggestions may be invited from various quarters. Mr. Adam's propositions on the subject will of course meet with due consideration, though from his own observations, and those of others, and the list of Vernacular works prepared by Mr. Sutherland, we are inclined to think that little aid will be obtained from the existing Native Literature. Before the several compilations receive the final sanction of the Committee, they should be submitted for the examination of the Committees of Public Education at Madras and Bombay.

The works should be compiled as far as practicable in parts, suited to the different degrees of progress in the several Classes of the Schools, with a view to economy in the printing, adaptation to the pecuniary means of the people, and prevention of waste.

We do not venture beyond the above general recommendations The preparation of a definite scheme of the several sets of Books required could not, we fear, be accomplished without a research which would occupy more time than the Committee could devote to it; and any estimate of the probable expence of preparing and printing them, could not be formed with any such approach to accuracy as to render it trustworthy.

The above scheme, however, may be considered to involve more expence than the Government is prepared to incur, and the difficulty of finding at once persons willing and competent to undertake the different branches of science and literature into which the subject divides itself will also be an objection. A less comprehensive, but perhaps more productive scheme has been suggested, which we deemed it proper also to submit to the General Committee, and that is to invite, by all possible means, gentlemen competent for the work, to undertake, with the assistance of learned Natives, the adaptation or preparation of the required books, the Committee declaring the departments, and kind of work, and promising a reward for any one that may be approved and published It is conceived that the reward thus offered, which we would rate at 1000 Rupees for an ordinary sized volume or treatise on Science, would be a fit remuneration for the gentlemen to hold out to Natives with whom they might be associated, in addition to the credit that would attach to an approved publication under their name; and that thus a stimulus would be afforded in acceleration of the progress now making in

other ways; and several gentlemen in different parts of the country would give their attention to the preparation of the works desired.

For the carrying out of this scheme, the Committee would require a special Examiner of the works submitted, unless there should be amongst its Members persons competent and willing, and possessed of the leisure, to undertake the duty.

The charge of such an Examiner is the only additional expence beyond that of the reward, and of publication, that would attend this scheme.

(Signed) E. RYAN.
„ H T PRINSEP.
„ F. MILLETT.
„ J. C. C. SUTHERLAND.
„ PROSONOCOOMAR TAGORE.

APPENDIX No. VII.

No. 503.

To T. A. WISE, Esq., M. D,

Secretary to the General Committee of Public Instruction.

Gen. Dept. } SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 721, dated the 22d instant, with the list which accompanied it, and in reply to acquaint you that the necessary communication will be made from the Political Department to the British Consul in Egypt, for procuring the Arabic Works required for the use of the Oriental Colleges and Schools under the controul of the General Committee.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy. to Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, the 26th May, 1841.

No. 721.

To G. A. BUSHBY, Esq.,

Secretary to Government in the General Department.

SIR,

The General Committee of Public Instruction being desirous to supply the Oriental Colleges and Schools under them with good Arabic Standard Works, and several valuable translations in that language having been published in Egypt, under the superintendence of Adham Beg, I am directed to solicit that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council will be pleased to direct that an application be made through the British Consul to procure the Books marked in the accompanying list.

2d. The General Committee will pay for the Books, or forward any of those mentioned in the annexed list in exchange for those from Egypt.

I have, &c,

(Signed) T. A WISE,
Secy G. C P. I.

The 22d May, 1841

Arabic Books in the General Committee's Repository which may be found useful in Egypt, and may be exchanged for Arabic works of similar value.

Allusbohowa Alnazair.
Fusooli Abgiatja.
Suddeed.
Bridge's Algebra or Assalul Jubur.
Hjdaja.

List of the Arabic Books required from Egypt for the use of the College, Bengal Presidency.

2	Copies	A Work on Medical Science by Mohammud Hurawee.
10	,,	Treatise on Geometry by Mohommud Bojamee.
20	,,	Geographie, or work on Geography by Refuah Budwee.
20	,,	Elements of Philosophy by Mohommud Hurawee.
2	,,	Biography of Celebrated Philosophers by Abdullah bin Hossain.
2	,,	Explanation of uncommon terms by Refuah Budwee.
1	,,	Hygeiene.
20	,,	Geógraphie.
1	,,	Vie des Philosophes.
10	,,	Geometrie descriptive
20	,,	Physique.
10	,,	Abrégé del Histoire Ancienne.
5	,,	Histoire du Moyen-age.
10	,,	Geographie Physique.
20	,,	Ditto Elementaire.
5	,,	Geometrie.
5	,,	Algebre.
10	,,	Histoire Moderne
20	,,	Elemens et principes du droit naturel.
1	,,	Les quatre premiers volumes de La Geographie de Malte Brun. (la traduction de cette ouvrage se continue.)
10	,,	Proger's de la Civilisation en Europe.
10	,,	Traite d'Agriculture.
10	,,	Table des Logarithmes.
20	,,	Geometrie de Legendre.
2	,,	Logique de Demarsais.

No. 851.

To J. THOMASON, Esq.

Visitor of the Oriental Colleges of Delhee and Agra.

Sir,

With reference to your letter to the Rev. Mr. Yates, the General Committee direct me to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a letter received from Mr. Secretary Bushby, dated 26th May, in reply to the one written by me on the 22d May, requesting the aid of Government to procure the Arabic Books mentioned in the annexed list for the use of the Oriental Colleges and Schools under the control of the Committee.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) T. A. WISE,

Secy. G. C. P. I.

The 18*th June,* 1841.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Proceedings at the Annual Distribution of Prizes to the Students of the Hindoo College, at the Town Hall, on the 6th of January, 1842; together with the speech of the Right Honorable the Governor General, on the occasion.

HINDOO COLLEGE.

The Annual distribution of Scholarships and Prizes to the Students of the Hindoo College took place on the 6th January, 1842, at 10 A. M., at the Town Hall, before a large and respectable assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B., Governor General, presided. There were likewise present the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, The Hon'ble Sir H. Seton, The Hon'ble W. W. Bird, C. W. Smith, Esq., C. H. Cameron, Esq., F. Millett, Esq., G. A. Bushby, Esq., Dr. Grant, Dr Duff, and others; as also a large concourse of Natives.

Captain Richardson, the Principal of the College, opened the business of the day, by reading the following notice, on the mode of conducting the written examination for Scholarships at the Hindoo College for the year.

"The Students who competed for Scholarships were assembled in the College Hall, without Books, or any previous intimation on the subject of the examination. Each Student was placed at a separate desk, so as to make it impossible for him to consult books, and very difficult to communicate with the other competitors. This was further prevented by the presence of the President and several Members of the General Committee, who

remained in the room during the whole time the Students were employed in preparing and writing the Essay, and answering the prescribed questions, which embraced the different branches of learning that they pursued in the College. A certain number of the questions had been privately printed, and were given to each Student to be answered without leaving the room, so that the result of the examination may be regarded as a perfectly safe and satisfactory criterion of the merits of the Students."

The following, which was considered the best Essay, "*On the advantages and disadvantages of a life spent mainly in speculation or in action,*" was then read by the author, Pearychurn Sircar, a Student of the senior class.

HINDU COLLEGE ESSAY.

THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF A LIFE SPENT MAINLY IN SPECULATION OR IN ACTION.

The man who spends his life mainly in speculation, acquires a good stock of useful knowledge, observes the connection between causes and effects, perceives the hinges on which they turn, and knows the means which are to be made use of to arrive at certain ends. He is acquainted with the movements in nature and the principle by which every thing is conducted, and enriches his mind with useful and important truths. But his stock of knowledge is more like riches in the coffers of a miser, than in the hands of a charitable man, who spends them for the good of his fellow creatures. He can trace the causes of events, but he knows not how to ward them off, to take precautions against them, or to turn them to his use. He knows the means by which we can arrive at certain ends, but he cannot adapt, modify, or suit them to his purpose practically. He is a philosopher in theory, but a novice in practice. He is ignorant of the shifts, and evasions, and the arts, and cunning of the world. He is fitted to dictate counsels but not to execute them. He can very well preside over great actions, and direct, but cannot take a part in their execution. He moves in a higher sphere than the common herd. He may form mighty schemes, incomprehensible to the generality of mankind; but he is ignorant of the petty contrivances and small incidents that often conduce to the success of an enterprise. His mind may be filled with projects of the greatest utility, and he may be very well acquainted with the means of putting them into execution; but, there are several trifling circumstances (which he is ignorant of) intervening between the project and its accomplishment, that, notwithstanding the most certain calculations which he can make of the success of the undertaking, he may very miserably fail. There are certain shifts and artifices, which the speculative man rejects with disdain, a kind of promptness and alacrity which he cannot attain, and a degree of boldness, which he is ready to call

rashness, that often contribute to the success of enterprises of great pith and importance.

Besides these disadvantages, attendant on a life mainly spent in speculation, his store of knowledge may rust, like iron long kept without being used, or rot and get damp like bales of goods long unopened to the sun.

His profound knowledge, his extensive observation, his vast store of useful informations, and his sound and penetrating judgment, may give him the appellation of a wise, but not of an able man, who is of more use in the daily affairs of the world By this, I do not at all mean to depreciate the merits of those truly great and illustrious philosophers, who have adorned the annals of nations, immortalized their names, and conferred innumerable benefits on mankind by their discoveries; who have, with indefatigable labor and noble efforts in the field of science, unfolded the mysteries of nature, and opened to the view of man ampler worlds—whose speculations have entitled man, "the frail child of dust," to the lordship of the creation, and enabled him to ransack the bowels of the earth, to search the contents of the ocean, and to regulate the movements of the farthest planets of the universe. Who can behold the majesty of man, the seas studded with his ships, the barren deserts converted to smiling gardens, and palaces erected where wild beasts raged, without expressing the highest sense of gratitude to those persons, to whose exertions he is indebted for this aggrandizement?

But no less do men of actions claim our attention. The philosopher draws out the plan, but the practical man performs it. He is a lower element, but not less important.

The man who spends his life mainly in actions, very often falls into unforeseen dangers, and fails of success in his undertakings through want of foresight; but experience makes him sage He acquires a degree of expertness, promptitude and skilfulness, which is of the greatest advantage to him in the execution of good and mighty projects. How many times do we see the philosopher miscarry in his projects for want of practical knowledge, while the practical man clears himself from difficulties, by expedients which experience alone can teach.

The philosopher is the greater man, but the man of action a better citizen of the world. The good we derive from the speculations of the former, are more valuable but rarer; while those derived from the latter are of less importance, but they come upon us so thickly that they more than compensate for the greater benefits derived from the other. The man who spends his life in actions is more fitted for this world. He has more opportunities of benefitting mankind, but he is also liable to many errors; is often guilty of great crimes; whereas the speculative man, who has fewer opportunities of doing good to man, is at the same time more innocent.

The speculative man is generally more pious and religious, for his frequent meditations on nature, and her works impress upon his mind the power

and Providence of the Almighty Creator; whereas the other, too busily engaged in worldly affairs, thinks little of religion and God.

The person who devotes his time to speculations, enjoys more peaceful conscience and tranquility of mind, for he does not often meet with violent shocks so as "to shake his disposition."

Whereas the man of action is surrounded with cares and anxieties, and sometimes with dangers of a very frightful nature. Different actions and occurrences affect him differently, and his mind is thus perturbed by violent agitations.

The speculative man is more admired, but the man of actions is more loved; and as the first is more likely to be overlooked, so is the other more liable to be hated; for as in the one, his superior merit is not often comprehended by the generality of mankind, so in the other the love of one party often makes him the subject of the hatred of another.

The first is more honored after death, for some time must elapse before the merit of his speculations is understood, and the other more caressed while living, for the benefits of his actions are then enjoyed. But the memory of the former is generally long preserved, while that of the latter is transient. I am speaking of this generally. There have been many eminent persons whose actions have preserved their names from the hands of all destroying time.

PEARY CHURN SIRCAR.

Some difficult passages from Lord Bacon's Fragment in Praise of Knowledge, Addison's Spectator and Milton's Paradise Lost, were also given to the Students assembled in the College Hall, and written explanations required. The first boy in this department of general literature was Govindchunder Dutt, who read out his answers to several of the questions, as follows:—

[The following passage (which is not in the *Essays* of Bacon) had never been read before by the boys of the Hindu College.]

BACON, IN PRAISE OF KNOWLEDGE.

"Silence were the best celebration of that, which I mean to commend, for who would not use silence where silence is not made? and what crier can make silence in such a noise and tumult of vain and popular opinions? My praise shall be dedicated to the mind itself. The mind is the man, and the knowledge of the mind. A man is but what he knoweth. The mind itself is but an accident to knowledge, for knowledge is a double of that which is. The truth of being and the truth of knowing, is all one. Are the pleasures of the affections greater than the pleasures of the senses? And are not the pleasures of the intellect greater than the pleasures of the affections? Is it not a true and only natural pleasure whereof there is no satiety? Is it not knowledge that doth alone clear the mind of all perturbations? How many

things are there which we imagine not? How many things do we esteem and value otherwise than they are? This ill-proportioned estimation, these imaginations, these be the clouds of error that turn into the storms of perturbation. Is there any such happiness as for a man's mind to be raised above the confusions of things, where he may have the prospect of the order of nature, and the error of men? Is this but a vein only of delight, and not of discovery? of contentment, and not of benefit? Shall we not as well discern the riches of nature's warehouse, as the benefit of her shop? Is truth ever barren? Shall we not be able thereby to produce worthy effects and to endow the life of man with infinite commodities? But shall I make this garland to be put upon a wrong head? Would any body believe me, if I should verify this, upon the knowledge that is now in use? Are we the richer by one poor invention, by reason of all the learning that hath been these many hundred years? The industry of artificers maketh some small improvement of things invented, and chance sometimes in experimenting maketh us to stumble upon somewhat which is new; but all the disputation of the learned never brought to light one effect of nature before unknown."

QUESTIONS.

"Shall we not as well discern the riches of nature's warehouse as the benefit of her shop?"

State literally what things they are which Bacon distinguishes from each other by the figurative expressions of "nature's warehouse," and "her shop."

"But shall I make this garland to be put upon a wrong head?"

What garland?

What is the wrong head on which he thought it might be put?

What is the right head on which he intended it to be put?

Why could not he verify what he had been saying upon the knowledge which was in use in his time?

ANSWERS.

Shall we only be content with the things that nature has opened to us, and not look for those things that she has stored up? that is, shall we not endeavour to discover things that nature has not laid open but that may be gained by research and knowledge, and may conduce to our happiness? Bacon means literally by nature's warehouse, the place or house where those things that nature has denied to let men readily possess are deposited or reserved. This is used figuratively.

By "her shop" is meant that place where those things that are lavished upon or open to man are kept by nature. This also is figurative.

This garland means this garland of praise, this encomium.

The wrong head on which he thought it might be put is the knowledge that is now in use, such as "one poor invention."

The right head is the discovery of any effect of nature that was before unknown

Because we are not the richer on account of some poor invention, the knowledge now in use does not deserve so much praise, and therefore he could not verify what he had been saying.

The following historical questions and the written answers prepared in the College Hall in the presence of the Examiners, were then read by the different authors :

Historical Questions answered by Bholanath Chunder, a Student of the Senior Class.

Q. I. Where there any States in Antiquity in which females were admitted to Sovereignty ?

*A There were many nations in antiquity who admitted females into sovereignty. The Assyrians had the glorious Semiramis. The Egyptians had Berenice and Cleopatra. The Halicarnassians had Aitmesia who assisted Xerxes Zenobia was Queen of Palmyra. We know also of a Queen of Sheba who visited the Court of Solomon. In ancient times the Indians had a Queen called *Premdeve.*

Q XIII. Who was the first Consul of the Plebeian order, and who were the most distinguished of the Patricians who espoused the popular party ?

A. The first Consul of the Plebian order was Sextus and the most distinguished of the Patricians who espoused the popular party were Junius Brutus, the Grachi, the two Catos, Cicero, Cassius, and Brutus.

Q XVI. State the instances since the Conquest in which the Crown of England has been transmitted from Father to Son, and those in which the hereditary succession to it has been altogether interrupted ?

A. Since the Conquest the instances in which the Crown of England has been transmitted from Father to Son are William Rufus who succeeded his Father William the Conqueror, Richard I, Henry 3rd, Edward I, Edward 2d, Edward 3d, Henry 5th, Henry 6th, Edward 5th, Henry 8th, Edward 6th, Charles I, George 2d, George 4th. The instances in which this was altogether interrupted are those of Stephen, Henry 4th, Henry 7th, James I—the Commonwealth, William 3d, and George I.

Q XXIII. Who was the first Eastern Potentate, who assumed the Title of Sultan ? What Potentate was known in England by the Title of Great Mogul ? What Potentate was known in Europe as the Miramolin ? What Embassies from England to any of them are recorded, and in what reigns ?

A. The first Eastern Potentate who assumed the Title of Sultan was Mahmood of Ghizni. The Potentate known in England by the Title of the Great Mogul was the Emperor of Delhi. The Potentate known in Europe

*The answers are printed as in orig. MSS.

by the name of Miramolin was the Emperor of Morocco. To the second of these Potentates two Embassies were sent from England, first by Queen Elizabeth under Captain Mildenhall for the purpose of establishing the East India Company, second by James I, under Sir Thomas Roe, in order to allow the Company to erect factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, and Cambay.

The following are the Historical answers of Pearychurn Sircar who wrote the best Essay:

Q. Were there any States in Antiquity in which Females were admitted to sovereinty?

A. There were some States in Antiquity in which females were admitted to Sovereignty, but few of them of great note. In Egypt the Princes were married with their sisters, who participated in the sovereignty, both being joint sovereigns, and we read in History, of Cæsar setting aside the claim of the brother of Cleopatra to the throne and making her the sole sovereign. In some of the petty States of Britain, likewise, before they were conquered by the Romans, females were admitted to sovereignty. As we read in History of Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, who, after the death of her husband, Prasatagur, became the sovereign, and even took the command of the army against the Romans. We likewise read of another Queen, Arlencesia, who was present in the battle of Salamis as an ally of the Persians. There was also another State in which females enjoyed the sovereign power, Palmyra, the sovereignty of which was once vested in the person of Zenobia, whose secretary was the celebrated critic Longinut. But in those States of Antiquity which are most noted in History, the females were deprived of this privilege.

Q. What was the Religion which anciently prevailed throughout the Western World, and what was its origin? What was the Doctrine professed by Socrates on this subject, and how was it manifested?

A. The religion which anciently prevailed in the Western World, consisted in the belief of innumerable gods and goddesses, who had attributes suitable to the imaginations of the nations. But all the nations had not the same mythological system. The Romans did not recognise the gods of the Athenians, the religion of the one was unlike that of the Asiatics, their gods and goddesses being rather objects of fear. The origin of this superstitious and false religion throughout the Western World was the same. Occasions prompted them to acknowledge gods suitable to them. Any extraordinary excitement of the elements, violent occurrences, and events which they thought beyond the power of man to give birth to, led them to conceive of some supernatural powers, which presides over them and occasion them. Thus their conceptions framed a system of gods and goddesses, and the belief of them was their religion.

The doctrine professed by Socrates rejected the false gods and goddesses. His philosophic mind discerned the depravity of the religion professed by his countrymen. Though he did not personally relinquish the religion of

his country he believed in the existence of the true Deity. He was, therefore, accused by his countrymen of impiety, of rejecting the religion of his country and sentenced to die by drinking the juice of hemlock.

Historical Questions answered by Rajnarain Bhose, a Student of the 2d Class.

Q. What are the principal modes by which civilization has been diffused, and by which of them was the civilization of Greece, and that of Rome acquired?

A. Emigration and conquest are the principal modes of diffusing civilization. If some civilized persons emigrate to a country wrapped up in barbarism, or if a civilized nation conquer it—they can by degrees instil the principles of sound knowledge into the minds of the inhabitants and exalt them to the rank of civilized nations. The Phœnicians and the Egyptians were the first civilized nations in the world. These nations who were at the remotest antiquity famous for their skill in navigation, settled in Greece and the several Islands adjoining it, and were the first nations that introduced civilization into that country. The Romans, who conquered declining Greece, declined in her military glory, but not in arts and literature did she derive the first principles of civilization from the store-house of her learning. One private circumstance also occurred which contributed to diffuse civilization among the Romans. Some ambassadors from the Achean republic were sent to Rome to treat some affair with the Senate, among whom were some philosophers and learned men. They settled in Rome and began to deliver lectures on philosophy and the polite arts. The Roman Senate was alarmed. They thought that the progress of knowledge will enervate the minds of their youths and incapacitate them for military exertions. They issued an edict prohibiting the Grecians to teach the Roman youths. But it was ineffectual, they had tasted once the sweetness of learning and they cannot forsake it. The rage for learning was not at all repressed, it became universal and the violent imprecations of the Senate were at last too feeble to crush the general ardour. Several poets adopted the Grecian models of metrical composition, and Grecian learning was naturalized among the Romans. Thus the great work of the regeneration of a country was performed by a handful of civilized men.

Q. What was the country of Greece, the inhabitants of which were reproached with stupidity, and what instances can be produced in answer to the charge?

A. The inhabitants of Bœtia and hilly sterile country situated near Attica. The climate which took its tincture from the fogs that continually infested the country, it is said benumbed their mental faculties and disabled them from active exertions. But several eminent men that were born in this country, disproves the assertion that Pindar, Epaminondas, Pelopidas and Plutarch, all natives of this country, shone pre-eminent in military and [illegible] qualifications. Pindar is celebrated for [illegible]

sublimity of his style, and the harmony of his numbers which blaze with great poetical fire and energy. He shines so conspicuous in the poetical horizon that Horace has declared his poems to be inimitable, and the conduct of his imitators has confirmed the assertion, Pelopidas and Epaminondas were such able generals, that they routed the Spartans in the battles of Tegyra and Leuctra, the most eminent of the Grecians for their military prowess, and even extended their incursions as far as the walls of Sparta itself. Plutarch, the greatest of the ancient biographers, has combined the accuracy of the historian with the sound morality of the philosopher.

Q. Which of the sects of the Greek philosophers was supposed to be derived from India, and upon what ground? What was the name by which the Brahmans were known among the Greeks, and what remarkable act is recorded of one of them?

A. The Pythagorian sect who maintained the opinion of the Meteneschosys, or transmigration of souls, which was supposed to be taken from the woody retreats of the Brahmans who maintained the same opinion. But some say it to be derived from the Egyptians. Pythagoras maintained that there is a Creator of the universe, and that he is also the soul of it, which opinions are maintained by the Hindoo Brahmans, and are chiefly inculcated by the Vedant. The Brahmans were called by the Grecians, Gymnosophists, or naked philosophers The remarkable act recorded of one of them is that of Calanus. He accompanied Alexander in his return from India and burnt himself on a pile in Caramania, according to the custom of his country. The Grecians were astonished at this act heroic, yet unsanctioned by the laws of God.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General then distributed the Scholarships awarded to the following Students:

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO OBTAINED SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Five of these Scholarships were at 40, four at 30 rupees per mensem, and five were of lower value. Two were competed for amongst all the Schools of Calcutta. They were all obtained, however, by Hindoo College Students.

	Value per mensem.	
	Rups.	
Pearechurn Sircar, ...	40	* Senior Scholarship, ... 1st class.
Joges Chunder Ghose, ...		* Do. do.
Madhubchundra Bhudra, ...		* Do. do.
Anundkishen Bose, ...		* Do. do.
Ganindra Mohun Tagore, ...		Raja of Burdwan's Scholarship, ... do.

Those marked * are Government Scholarships.

	Value per mensem.		
	Rups.		
Shreenauth Bose,	30	* Senior Scholarship,...	2d class.
Joygopaul Set,		* Do.	do.
Rajnarrain Bose,		* Do.	do.
Deenobundoo Dey,		* Do.	do.
Kaleedoss Dutt,	28	Rajah of Burdwan's family.	
Dwarkanauth Seel,	22	Prussono Comar Tagore's,	do.
Chundernauth Mittre,	18	Gopeemohun Deb's.	do.
Govinchunder Dutt,	12	Baboo Gunga Narain Doss's	do.
Greeschunder Deb,		Baboo Joykishen Sing's,	do.

STUDENTS WHO OBTAINED JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

The first six Junior Scholarships are the gift of the Committee.

	Value per mensem.	
	Rups.	
Jugdishnath Roy,	8	* Junior Scholarship.
Bhoodeb Mookerjie,		* Do.
Rajundernauth Mittre,		* Do.
Obotarchunder Gangooly,		* Do.
Bonnomally Mittre,		* Do.
Muddoosoodun Dutt,		* Do.
Shamchurn Law,		Do. Rajah of Burdwan.

Several Boys of the junior department then recited short and appropriate passages of Poetry.

Immediately on the conclusion of the recitations, the Governor General rose, and stated—

"That he would not dismiss the assembly without addressing a few words to it, and expressing his high gratification with all that he had witnessed. That he particularly wished at the same time to render the thanks which were owing to those to whom the care of the Hindoo College has been so happily committed. He felt that his own acknowledgments and those of the Government were eminently due to the Members of the Committee of Public Instruction for the zeal, the ability, and unremitting exertions with which they had performed their voluntary task, and particularly were these acknowledgments due to the President of the Committee, Sir Edward Ryan, now about to resign his office, leaving behind him a grateful recollection of the fostering care and judicious views with which he had promoted the interests of General Education.

Those marked * are Government Scholarships.

He further tendered his thanks to Captain Richardson, and to the gentlemen associated with him in the direct office of Instruction, of whose industry and excellence they had ample proofs in the exhibitions of the day, and he would lastly thank the Students who had gained Scholarships or Prizes, who had proved themselves well worthy of commendation, and who had shewn that they had well appreciated the advantages which were offered to them, and had well known how to avail themselves of these advantages.

This was the first year, His Lordship remarked, in which the substitution of Scholarships for the ancient system of stipends had been put to the test. The stipend, His Lordship continued, as is well known, was an allowance of money given for years towards the maintenance of Scholars, and its continuance was not closely guarded by rules, such as ought always to place a marked distinction between the career of the idle and of the diligent. The Scholarship requires a high standard of qualification,—it is tendered as a prize for the most forward and meritorious exertion,—it is intended to operate as a stimulus upon all,—it confers distinction and advantage only on the best,—and is withdrawn from those who relax in their endeavors to retain the character for eminent and successful study which has once been gained by them. From all that we have heard and all that we have seen this day, we may promise ourselves that this system will work so as amply to satisfy the expectations of its warmest favorers—and the Scholars who have appeared have assuredly exhibited a proficiency rarely to be seen in Schools. He could not but hope that, under this system, the cultivation of learning, and the cultivation of that high and moral feeling which is consequent on learning, would reach the elevated standard which it was sought to attain. He could not but hope that the Hindoo College and other similar institutions would, under the stimulus now given from year to year, send forth men, of every prevailing religion, descent or sect, better and better qualified to perform the duties of citizens, to hold a distinguished place in the community to which they belonged, to enjoy the gratifications which are derived from high acquirement, and above all things, to take that fair and progressive share in the administration of the country, for which all must wish to see the Natives of this country qualified, and of which, as they become better qualified, every Government must wish to see them more largely in possession. This was probably the last assembly of the kind at which it would be his duty to preside, but he would not say farewell to those around him without giving assurances that he would never be so far from India but that he should feel the warmest interest in all that regarded the Hindoo College, and he prayed that frequent accounts might reach him that it continued to flourish, as he was confident that he left it flourishing."

After this speech, the Right Honorable the Governor General left the Hall, and the assembly adjourned.

ADDITIONAL HINDOO COLLEGE EXERCISES, 1842.

Peary Churn Sircar, 1st Class, Hindoo College.

BACON.

I. "Who would not use silence, when silence is not made." Many who would not remain silent where there is no silence, that is, where every one is giving his opinion and raising a noise and tumult, for who would give his opinion in the noise and tumult of vain and popular opinions—and as there is no crier who can silence this noise the best way to celebrate knowledge is to remain silent, for opinions in the praise of knowledge, will not be heard in the noise and tumult of vain and popular opinions.

II. The mind is an accident to knowledge, means that the mind is a direction to knowledge.

III. "The mind itself is but an accident to knowledge, for knowledge is a double of that which is. The truth of being, and the truth of knowing is all one," means that the disposition of the mind is as the knowledge which the man possesses. The mind turns out according to the knowledge, so that it is an accident to knowledge, that is, it is a thing the frame of which depends on the knowledge which the man possesses. "Knowledge is a double of that which is," means this knowledge is the filling our minds with the images of things that already exist, and consequently knowledge is a double of what is, for that exists in nature, and again exists in the mind. "The truth of being and the truth of knowing is all one," means that true-living and true knowledge are the same thing—by true-living I mean, not *breathing* but *living* in the manner we are required to do. I take living here in the sense which Young attaches to it when he says, "we *breathe* not *live*." A man that possesses true knowledge lives truly.

IV. "Nature's warehouse" means that which contains all that exists in Nature, all that she possesses, and "her shop" means, that which contains those gifts which she has laid open for our acceptance—what she has given to us. As a warehouse contains all that a person possesses, but a shop only those things which he lays open for sale—so Nature's warehouse means that which contains all which exist in Nature, but her shop means that which only contains those which she gives out of her warehouse that we may enjoy them. "Shall we not as well discern the riches of Nature's warehouse as the benefit of her shop;" means that shall we not explore all in the hidden treasures of Nature, (that is, those things which she has not given us for immediate use,) as well as those gifts which she has laid open for our

V. The garland is the producing worthy effects and the endowing the life of man with infinite commodities. And the wrong head on which he thought it might be put is that knowledge which is poor—and false. And the right head on which he intended it to be put is true and extensive knowledge.

VI. He could not verify what he had been saying upon the knowledge which was in use in his time, because, that knowledge was very poor and scanty—and consequently could not be expected to produce worthy effects and to endow the life of man with infinite commodities.*

Peary Churn Sircar, 1st Class.

ADDISON.

I. Answer. A simile is a comparison given to illustrate, beautify, or magnify the subject to which it is applied. It adds beauty to the style, gives a diversity to the thoughts and relieves the mind from the monotonous and rigid attention to the subject. The comparison is not long, nor does it agree with the original in every point, but resembles it so as to give a sufficiently clear idea of the subject spoken of.

When Agamemnon, for the purpose of trying whether the soldiers are in good spirit, proposes to them a retreat to their native country, their motions, making first a low murmuring noise, are compared by Home, to a storm rising in the sea, and the rest of the simile is an example of the nature spoken of but not exactly. There are many instances in Milton's Paradise Lost—such as that regarding the strength and majestic appearance of Satan—but as I cannot exactly give out the passages, I cannot cite them.

The battle of the Angels on the plains of Heaven abounds in similes of such a nature, as I do not recollect any long simile as given by Milton. I cannot show when the resemblance fails or the sentiments which are foreign to the occasion that gave birth to them, &c. &c.

IV. An Episode is an allusion to some fact or fable which has some resemblance or connection with the subject.

V. A Metaphor is a very short phrase, or word, intermingled in a sentence, to show the nature of the thing to which is applied fully, by constrasting it with some other things. It is very like a simile, but it is shorter and placed so in the sentence as to be joined immediately to the thing, and not as in a simile to show the nature of the thing by a contrast. It is used without any (as) or (like) as in similes.

VI. That the Metaphors of Homer, Virgil, and Milton are so many short similes, is not entirely true respecting the similes which the writer has been speaking of; but it is very nearly true.

* N. B. The questions to this and the following will be found in pages ccxliv, to ccli,—of the Appendix to the last General Report for 1839-40.

Peary Churn Sircar, 1st Class.

MILTON.

I. Answer. Limbed, means furnished with limbs.

It is a perfect participle referring to creatures, that is, the earth with innumerous living creatures limbed, &c.

II. Answer. "Where he wons" means where he frequents, that is, where he constantly remains—wonted is the part of the verb to won now in use.

III. Rose understood agrees with cattle as its nominative; the cattle rose in the fields and meadows green.

IV. 'Those' refers to the cattle in the fields, and 'these' refers to the cattle in the "meadows green."

V. "The grassy clods now calve" means that calves now came out from the grassy clods, or the grassy clods now brought forth the calves.

VI. "These springs" presents to our mind the scene of their coming out to the earth. We were, as if, seeing the lion struggling to get out, and there we see the lion springing before our view to the ground. This change in the tense from "now appeared" to "these springs," serves to bring the passage to our minds as if we are eye witnesses of the scene.

VII. "The libbard and the tiger as the mole rising," means that the libbard and the tiger rising, threw the crumbled earth in hillocks like the mole.

VIII. "Fleeced the flocks and, bleating, rose as plants," means that the flocks became covered with fleece and rose as plants.

IX. "Minims of Nature," means the smallest creatures of Nature, such as worms, insects. "Not all minims of nature," means that those that "creep the ground," were not all of them the smallest of creatures—but "some of serpent kind, &c"

1st. Thus Satan talking to his nearest, with head uplift above the wave, and eyes that sparkling shined; his other parts lay beside prone on the flood; like the leviathan which God, of all his works, created the hugest; whom nightly deeming to be land, the pilot of some night-foundered skiff, moors and anchors by his side on the lea.

Woomeschunder Ghose, 1st Class.

MILTON AND ADDISON.

A simile is a comparison introduced not only to illustrate and embellish the discourse, but to amuse and relax the mind of the reader, by disengaging him from too painful an attention to the principal subject, and by leading him into other agreeable images.

2d. Here the resemblance ceases in the word hugest, but Milton pursues the hint, till he has raised out of it some glorious sentiment. The idea here in question is no other than the pilot of "some night-foundered skiff"

deeming the leviathan to be some land, moors and anchors by his side. Thus we see that the poet raises out of the simile, a glorious image entirely foreign to the occasion that gave birth to it.

3d. Similes, as before said, not only illustrate and embellish the discourse, but amuse and relax the mind of the reader by leading him through a variety of ideas. A poem, without the interspersing of similes, tires out the reader, and loses much of its beauty. It would be odd to introduce sentiments and images of all kinds, except they be noble and glorious.

4th. An Episode is a digression from the main subject. The Episodes in Homer, Virgil and Milton are extremely amusing, as they spun out themselves into so many short fables.

5th. A metaphor is a figure signifying a different thing from what appears to be at the first sight. To understand metaphors we shall not take words in their literal sense.

Joygopal Set, 1st Class.

ADDISON.

1st. When some thing or person is compared with another of a like nature, prefixing before it the word *like*, or *as*, it is called a Simile. When, for instance, the morning dew that hangs on every grass blade, is compared with the hanging of a pearl in a lady's ear, it is a simile.

When Homer compares the pursuit of Achilles to that of a lion (of some herds of sheep) who leaps over every ditch and breaks every fence, and who does not desist from his incursions until pursued by the shepherds; it is a simile of the nature above spoken of.

2d. The resemblance ceases as soon as Homer mentions the pursuit of Achilles to that of a lion. The following images therefore of his leaping over the ditch, and breaking every fence, are foreign to the occasion; for then the resemblance between the subject and simile is broken.

3d. Although those images are foreign to the subject, they still serve to diversify and amuse the mind of the reader, and " give that sublime kind of entertainment which is suitable to the nature of an heroic poem."—When, therefore, these " foreign images" do not diversify, amuse, or entertain the mind, they cannot, with any propriety, be introduced to the occasion that gave them birth.

4th. A short digression from the main subject of a work is an Episode. When Homer stops to give a full description of the Cow of Pandarus, he makes a digression from his main subject which is to describe the battle between that hero and Diomid.

5th. When the comparisons between things or persons are compressed in a word or two, is a metaphor, as a *rosy cheek*, or *mountain* of *gold*.

When this comparison is lengthened, and the words *as* or *like* prefixed before it is then a simile.

6th. The assertion is not entirely true, for in such cases when the comparisons are far fetched, and produce no agreeable variety, the metaphor is not a simile.

Sarrodo Persad Ghose, 1st Class.

ADDISON.

1. The explanation of a simile, as given by the grammarian or the rhetorician, is this, that it is that figure of speech which is used for the illustration of the subject which calls for its introduction. That passage in the First Book of the "Paradise Lost," which commences with the words, "As when the sun," and concludes with the words, "Or half the monarch," may serve for an example of such a simile as is here spoken of.

2. In the example above alluded to, the resemblance ceases, when from comparing the darkness, caused by the solar eclipse, with the loss of the original brightness of the "Archangelmined," Milton goes on to state, in what light many men or nations view the solar eclipse. The sentiments, which the Poet raises as foreign to the occasion which gave birth to them, are, that many nations or men, not being able to comprehend the cause of the solar eclipse, view it with the eye of superstitious fear, as tending to bring on their misery.

3. The sentiments, foreign to the occasion which gave birth to them, may be introduced with propriety, as they instruct the reader, by enabling him to take notice of all the circumstances which can possibly be introduced by the use of the simile, and which, perhaps, he did not observe before, or could not have observed, had not the simile been used. Since instruction is the primary end of an epic poem, the epic poet can justly enjoy the privilege of raising sentiments foreign to the occasion that gave birth to them. All sentiments, foreign to the occasion that gave birth to them, cannot be introduced with equal propriety, if they be not such as can possibly arise in the mind of the poet when he uses the simile; and consequently the reader can justify for the introduction of those sentiments.

4. An epic poet always makes use of an episode. It is introduced by him as something which is foreign from the main design of the subject, but which so far has connection with the fable, as that it treats of some circumstance or personage, which or who cuts a figure in the poem. The happy effect which an episode is calculated to produce, is, that it amuses the reader by disengaging him from too painful an attention to the subject, while it interests him in the account given of the circumstance or personage. The interview between Hector and Andromache, in the concluding part of the 6th Book of Pope's Homer's Iliad, is an example of an Episode, and a beautiful illustration of the happy effect it is calculated to produce.

5. A metaphor has almost the same meaning with a simile, as both are introduced for the same object.

6. The assertion, that the metaphors of Homer, Virgil, and Milton, are so many short similes, is not entirely true respecting those similes that have been spoken of. On the contrary, the similes that have been spoken of, do not only illustrate the subject for the illustration of which they are introduced; but they also raise images foreign to the occasion that gave birth to them. However, the assertion is so far true, that the similes, here spoken of, fully explain, in a brief and summary way, the subject, for the illustration of which they are made use of.

APPENDIX No. IX.

Mr. C. H. Cameron on Instn. in Moral Philosophy.

In most countries Morality is taught as a part of Religion. Here we are prevented, by the circumstances of the country, from teaching Morality in that manner It is therefore more particularly incumbent upon us than upon other Ministries of Public Instruction, to teach Morality in the form of Moral Philosophy.

It does not seem probable that we shall, for a long time, be able to procure a Professor of Moral Philosophy, who can devote his whole time and attention to that subject, and it seems therefore expedient that we should point out some book (if a fit book can be found) to the attention of our Students, and give rewards for proficiency in the study of that book.

As an experiment upon that principle, I propose (if my colleagues do not disapprove of my doing so) to give a Prize to be contended for by the first class at the Hindoo College, for proficiency in the study of Adam Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments.

The book appears to me to be better adapted to the purpose than any other that I can think of: indeed, to be singularly well adapted to it.

It contains the substance of the lectures of a very distinguished Professor of Moral Philosophy. It has, for this peculiar purpose, one negative merit, which is perhaps not to be found in any other English work on the subject, viz, that it treats Moral Philosophy entirely abstracted from revealed Religion. Its positive merits are very great. I do not say that it contains a complete theory of the subject. Still less do I say that there are no propositions in it from which I dissent. But I think it admirably well calculated (and in this I can speak from personal experience) to stimulate young minds to the exertion of their faculties upon most interesting and important speculations. It gives a learned, critical, and perspicuous account of the most celebrated systems of Moral Philosophy, ancient and modern. It is full of ingenious illustrations, is written in an excellent style, and, what is perhaps more important than all the rest, it is pervaded throughout by noble yet

unexaggerated sentiments, and by a calm contempt for every thing mean and sordid.

If I were satisfied that every proposition in the work was either self-evident or vigorously demonstrated, I still should not offer it to the submissive acceptance of the Students, but only to their deliberate attention and criticism. And I shall bear this in mind when I examine the competitors for the prize.

For I shall not only put to the test the knowledge which each competitor of what is in the book has, but I shall invite objections, and shall take into consideration, in awarding the prize, the ingenuity and soundness of the objections on the one hand, and their futility and captiousness on the other. In like manner, I shall invite and estimate new proofs and illustrations of Smith's principles, and I shall put cases, real or imaginary, and ask what course of conduct Smith would have recommended in those cases, and what sentiments he would have thought proper to the occasion in the actors and spectators.

I shall go through the same process as to objections, new proofs, and illustrations, and the putting of cases with regard to the several systems of Moral Philosophy, of which Smith gives an account.

The prize I think of offering, is a gold medal of the value of fifty rupees.

C. H. CAMERON.

September 21, 1840.

APPENDIX No. X.

No. 973.

To G. A. BUSHBY, *Secretary to Government, General Department.*

SIR,

The Sub-Committee of the Medical College has had under its serious consideration, the various points referred to in the Minute of the Governor General in Council, regarding the Medical College, which it proceeds to notice in the order in which they appear in the Minute itself.

The Sub-Committee is strongly impressed with the great importance of the subject in general, and of the necessity that exists for the whole constitution and operations of the Establishment coming frequently under review, and, if need be, of correction.

It is well known to the General Committee that the Institution has been one of modification and enlargement, according to circumstances: while it might be unreasonable therefore to expect in it the perfect efficiency of similar Establishments in Europe, yet the time has arrived for enquiring strictly into its actual capabilities, and for correcting such defects of detail as

recent experience may have shown to exist in it, as respects "the general care of all, in the strict supervision of order, and in the careful control of the whole system of instruction, and the manner of directing it."

2. The Sub-Committee cordially responds to the estimate formed of the late Mr. Bramley's services to the Medical College in His Lordship's Minute. The death of that Officer was undoubtedly a very untoward event, as respects the welfare of the Institution; since, independent of his possessing a direct power of controul, which he exercised with much tact and judgment, and which was considerably enhanced by his seniority in years, and enlarged experience, he had acquired a great personal influence with the Students, from his happily blending a naturally complacent, urbane, and conciliatory demeanour with the exercise of just authority. His discriminative attentions too, to the Students in private, and his frequent judicious companionship with them at his own residence, or on occasions of relaxation elsewhere, had a tendency not only to improve their address and manners, but to raise them in their own estimation, and that of their countrymen.

3. In regard to the remark in His Lordship's Minute stating the Sub-Committee having failed to act with due vigilance and activity, the Members have simply to plead ignorance of the nature and amount of performance expected from them; since the Committee was not previously aware that it had authority to do more than to control expenditure, and to examine such general matters as might be brought to its notice by the College Council. To that body the Sub-Committee had supposed it was that Government looked for the internal regulation of the Institution in all its branches. Thus made aware, however, of the expectations of His Lordship in Council, the Sub-Committee has, since December last, assiduously addressed itself to the formation of a salutary system of supervision of the Institution, in order to the efficient furtherance of the objects referred to in His Lordship's Minute. Though the Sub-Committee's more intimate official connexion with the Medical College is likely to be highly beneficial, and has even already, it is believed, proved so in a corrective and stimulating sense; yet are there undoubtedly some little difficulties in the way arising from the existence, for some years, of a state of Collegiate Government having neither a nominal nor real head, and the Members of the College Council having been accustomed to carry on such measures of internal administration as seemed most expedient among themselves: the general result of this system on the whole has been creditable to the Professors of the College; its defects, however, are sufficiently obvious, seeing that whatever short-comings might become observable, no individual had the power of modifying them, and mutual delicacy forbade the promulgation of any opinion even, that had a chance of being considered as trenching upon the province of another. Giving the Professors then the full credit for great zeal and ability, each in his sphere, yet is it undeniable that one effect of the system adverted to, has been, to

compromise responsibility, or rather to shift it, so as to render it uncertain, in the course of operations, where it ought properly to fall, leading to the appearance of some *laches* of administrative authority: the state of the Museum, the absence of Clinical Lectures, and the ceasing, for a considerable time, of the Botanical Lectures, and some other circumstances illustrate this. There can be no question either that the College Council, in the terms of His Lordship's Minute (para. 6th) might have gone further than it appears to have done in the duties of general control; but, each having a specific task to attend to, found himself apparently not in a fit position to proceed beyond the duties arising from such specific charge. No one, in fact, had a controling voice. The Sub-Committee too, consider that the 7th para. of His Lordship's Minute bears importantly upon this point, with reference to the enhanced difficulty of managing the Institution, since Dr. Bramley's death, arising from the addition of the Ceylon pupils, the Secondary class, and of the Hospitals.

4. The duty imposed upon the Sub-Committee in His Lordship's Minute rendered it necessary that the Members should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the actual working state of the Medical College in all its parts; accordingly, it was determined that the Sub-Committee should hold regular Meetings at the College on the last Saturday of every month, for the purpose of looking over the Institution generally, and taking into consideration any reference that may be made to the Committee. The attention of the Council was duly called to the formation of a Code of Regulations adapted to the Institution, in regard to the new arrangements of Government respecting certain branches of tuition, as required in para. 20th of His Lordship's Minute, and the Code drawn up by the College Council in consequence, will be found appended to this Report.

5. *The Hospital.* In their first visit to it, the Sub-Committee observed that, in the European ward, all the Surgical cases were under the charge of Mr. R O'Shaughnessy, and the Medical cases under the care of Doctors Goodeve and O'Shaughnessy. The Centre Medical ward was entirely under the charge of the last two Professors. In the Eastern ward, four of the Surgical cases were under the charge of Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy, and the remainder under that of Dr. Jackson. In explanation of the seeming irregularity of Mr R. O'Shaughnessy holding a portion of the Surgical charge of the Hospital, it was stated that, in reference to Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy's connexion with the Gurranhatta Dispensary, Mr. Egerton had placed a few beds in his own ward, at the disposal of Mr. O'Shaughnessy, for patients that he might send in from that Dispensary to the Hospital for operations, the witnessing of which might prove advantageous to the pupils. This, however, affords no explanation for Mr. O'Shaughnessy having charge of all the European Surgical cases that came under the Sub-Committee's observation on their visit; neither was any official intimation given that Mr. O'Shaughnessy

had a charge in the Hospital, so that the practice might soon have grown into a precedent of privilege Though well aware of Mr. O'Shaughnessy's high abilities as an operative Surgeon, nevertheless, as he was not the responsible Surgical Officer of the Hospital, and as his having an independent charge in it, might limit the resources of the Clinical Lecturer, the Officer appointed by the Government to the Surgeon's chair in the Institution, the Sub Committee gave orders that the Professor of Surgery alone should be considered in charge of all Surgical cases admitted into the Hospital All the male patients, with the exception of a few to be stated below, are now divided between Mr Raleigh, the Professor of Surgery, and Dr Jackson, the Professor of Medicine: Dr O'Shaughnessy and Mr P. O'Shaughnessy having made over the cases under their treatment to the two former.

With the sanction of the College Council, Dr O'Shaughnessy represented to the Sub-Committee that by having the charge of a few patients in the College Hospital, he had been able to carry on extensive and useful researches on the Native remedies of the country; and therefore begged to be allowed a few patients,—a request that was immediately acceded to.

The Printed Rules of the Clinical Clerks and Assistants of the Hospital, among other specifications state that, "the eighteen senior Students will each in turn, for one day, take the night duties of the Hospital being provided with a room and lights The Student on duty is to keep memoranda of all occurrences, and, in concert with the Apothecary, to attend to all emergent cases." "The serious and responsible nature of the trust confided to the Student in charge, renders it necessary to warn him that neglect or absence will be visited by the displeasure of the Medical Officers of the Hospital, &c" Until the first visit of the Sub-Committee to the Hospital, the above rules would appear to have been entirely a dead letter; for, to their surprise, the Committee was told that not one of the Students had ever attended the Hospital at night, in the terms of the above rule On further enquiry, it was stated that there was no room in the vicinity of the Hospital where the Clinical Student could, when it was his turn, put up for the night. Admitting the validity of this cause for the non-fulfilment of a rule, without the strict observance of which the Hospital would labour under a most serious disadvantage; still the matter ought to have been brought to the cognizance of the Sub-Committee, with the view of a proper provision being made on its part to supply the want. In explanation of the omission it has been stated, on the part of the College Council, that in addition to the want of proper quarters, the omission was in a manner compensated by the fact, "that one at least of the Ceylon pupils was clerk to each ward, and that these youths always slept within a few yards of the Hospital, and rendered the most zealous and useful aid *whenever they were summoned.*" This explanation is not considered a satisfactory one by the Sub-Committee, since the Hospital was founded for the purpose of instructing Native Students—and not Ceylon Christian Alumni, in Clinical Medicine and Surgery; neither were the latter the parties whom the Sub-

Committee or the Government held responsible for the proper performance of these weighty duties, which the Sub-Committee deems the fulfilment of such a salutary preparatory discipline for the exigencies that call forth professional zeal, courage and skill. The irregularity, however, is not likely again to recur.

The night residence of the Clinical Clerks has been duly provided for in the quarters lately occupied by the Ceylon Students.

The Sub-Committee finding that the wine for the use of the patients was got from the Bazar, directed that Mr. Daly, the Apothecary, should in future procure wine and other Hospital comforts or necessaries required, and be held responsible to the College Council for their being of the best quality. The College Council accordingly have instructed Mr. Daly to submit specimens of wine and other articles of Hospital stores at each Meeting. The want of greater cleanliness and order in the Hospital, adverted to in his Lordship's Minute, also attracted the notice of the Sub-Committee, who gave directions for securing greater and more uniform cleanliness, and of late it is gratifying to state that the appearance of the wards has been very satisfactory.

Great inconvenience has arisen from there being no Operating-room attached to the Hospital, the patients who require Surgical operations having to be removed to the Anatomical Theatre. Setting aside the fact that this arrangement might frequently interfere with the course of study pursued in the Theatre ; the place is not well adapted for an Operating-room, as from the architectural construction of it, a sufficiently good light cannot be commanded, a matter of essential importance to the Operator. A plan and estimate have been prepared (Appendix) of the expence of building an Operating-room.

The expence is estimated at Company's Rupees 4,357, as per appended plan. The room allotted for a Hospital Dispensary appeared too large for the purpose, and it was recorded by the Sub-Committee that it ought to be separated from the Museum. The Dispensary was found in good order. The Out-door Dispensary kept by Nobinkissen Doss was found in a satisfactory state.

6. *Ceylon Students.* The Sub-Committee have much pleasure in reporting well of these Students generally. The lads appear to be remarkably docile and intelligent, and most of them have distinguished themselves in a highly creditable manner at the Examination in competition for the Cameron Prizes. The Sub-Committee could not fail to remark upon the disadvantages under which these Students laboured, as noticed in his Lordship's Minute (para. 10,) comprising the bad situation and dampness of their rooms, the scantiness of their furniture, and the uncomfortable and crowded manner in which they were lodged. The Sub-Committee accordingly lost no time, previous to the commencement of the hot weather, to ensure the removal of these young men into better quarters, hired for the purpose out-

side the wall surrounding the College at the S E. angle, where they are now commodiously established to their entire content, and where they are reported to be frequently visited by the Professors and Secretary to the College Council. The Hospital and other buildings of the Institution are under the charge of the Senior Professor of the College, to whom due intimation has been communicated by the Sub-Committee, that he will be considered responsible for the proper care of them.

7. *Secondary School.* The rooms and whole arrangements for lodging the Secondary class were found bad, including the dormitory, as stated in his Lordship's Minute (para. 11.) The quarters; however, have been much improved by the enclosure of the Verandah carried into effect on the erection of the Midwifery Hospital. The only other improvement practicable or perhaps required, will be the supplying the Students with cots and boxes of uniform size, and giving venetians to the West doors, and for which estimates are required. The Students may be looked upon as enrolled Sepoys, since, according to the Orders of the Governor General, the Class is under Military authority, and wear an uniform provided at their own expence. They reside together in a sufficiently large and spacious barrack-room, having ample accommodation for the whole class, amounting to from 60 to 70 Students. A roll is called daily at 9 A. M., at 4 P. M., and 9 P. M. Non-attendance at roll-call is punished by a trifling fine. The Class is now under the immediate charge of Sergeant Wood, a person of experience in Military Regulation, and selected for the purpose. He enforces cleanliness and regularity in the ward, and has, with the sanction of the Sub-Committee, judiciously nominated two of the most intelligent of the pupils as Non-Commissioned Officers under himself, to aid him in the performance of his duty, and to enforce proper discipline. This arrangement appears to work well, and to be satisfactory to the pupils themselves.

The Visitor and Secretary of the Committee set a day apart for examining the constitution of the Secondary Class, and the acquirements of the Students; the result proved more satisfactory than had been anticipated. The Class is taught rudimental Anatomy and Materia Medica by *Navakishna Goopta* and *Seebchunder Carmacar*, two passed Students of the Institution, who appear to perform their duty very zealously and properly. The Students read and write their vernacular language well, and take notes of what is taught them. The Examiners made some of them read out their notes, and the result was very satisfactory, indicating attention to the general subject, and retention of the most important points. The answers of the pupils to the questions of the Examiners in Anatomy and Materia Medica were ready, intelligent, and correct. Indeed, they generally appeared to be quick intelligent lads, and seemed highly pleased with the notice taken of them by the Examiners, from which it may perhaps be inferred, that frequent enquiries after their progress, on the part of the Professors and the Sub-Committee, will have an encouraging effect, and tend to an increase of assiduity in study. It

appears desirable that in future the Class should have a teacher of Anatomy and Physiology, one of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and one of minor practice of Physic and Surgery. The Sub-Committee, in the terms of Government Orders, has assumed the general controul of the Class—the Professors keeping up a system of superintendence under its direction.

8. *Clinical Lectures.* Regarding the omission of these in the curriculum, the following is the explanation of the College Council. " In the " Clinical Classes the want of system in the mode of instruction hitherto " pursued, has been dwelt on by Government and by the Committee, and it " is not a matter of surprise to the Council that the Classes should evince " deficiency in these departments ; but the Council must remind the Com- " mittee that an Hospital was only added to the College a few months " before the recent examination, that no provision was made for a regular " Clinical teacher in the Medical Department, and that the Officers who " volunteered to treat the Medical Cases, had the other and more responsible " functions of the Chairs of Anatomy and Chemistry. Moreover, allowance " must be made for the difficulty of arranging and bringing into practical " working any Hospital opened for the first time, under circumstances so " peculiar as those in which the College Hospital was founded. The want " of an efficient Apothecary and Steward, so frequently pointed out " by the Medical Officers lately in charge, was in itself amply sufficient " to nullify a great part of their exertions to render the Establishment a "good and practical Clinical School." These reasons, for the non-performance of an essential duty, the Sub-Committee cannot deem conclusive. In the letter to its address, of the College Council, dated 9th March 1837, 3rd para. the founding of an Hospital within the College premises is recommended, " wherein the patients shall be made available for Clinical instructions to the Students," and in the 5th para. of the same letter, the point of *who* the Clinical instructors were to be, is rendered sufficiently clear—" the Clinical wards should be placed *exclusively* under the Management of the College Professors :" why were they to be so placed but for the purpose of Clinical instruction ? Considering, however, that the Hospital is now proceeding very satisfactorily, and that the object for which it was founded is at length practically pursued, the Sub-Committee does not feel called upon to enter into lengthened comment upon the above, save to remark that, as Clinical instruction was the avowed purpose for which the Hospital was built, it was unfortunate that it had not sooner been systematically entered upon, or a report been made to shew when it was likely to be entered upon.

It has been determined that a Lecture should be given once a week, by the Professors of Medicine and Surgery, on any of the important diseases of the Hospital. To the Lectures on Midwifery, it was agreed that those on the Diseases of women and children should be added. Clinical Lectures, the Sub-Committee have the pleasure to state, are now regularly delivered once a week by the Professors of Surgery and Medicine. Clinical Lectures

will also be given on the Diseases of women and children by the Professor of Midwifery.

9. In regard to the subject of the 14th paragraph of His Lordship's Minute, respecting some Students having been for upwards of five years in the receipt of stipends—two thus circumstanced who were rejected at the last Annual Examination, have been struck off the list of Foundation Students. One of these has been dismissed altogether, as recommended by the College Council from his lamentable ignorance of every branch of Medical study; while the other, also at the recommendation of the College Council, has forfeited, the privilege of remaining on the list from his ignorance of practical Medicine, Surgery and Materia Medica—but with permission to present himself as a candidate for letters testimonial at the next annual examination.

The Examiners of the Institution have been instructed to report annually on the progress of the Students, and that Stipends shall be continued upon a report of fair progressive advancement, and the College Council have been directed to report half yearly upon the progress of the Students and the general state of the Institution.

10. *Botanical Lectures.* The circumstance of this class having fallen into a state of abeyance for a twelve month became known, in the first instance, accidently in the course of examining the Candidates for Letters Testimonial. Not a word on the subject was reported for the information of the Sub-Committee by the Council; and they would, in all likelihood, have been ignorant of the fact till now, but for its having been noticed in the Report of the Examiners. The irregularity having been adverted to in his Lordship's Minute, will, in all probability, not occur again, and Dr. Wallich has been lecturing regularly since the end of the year.

It appears desirable to the Sub-Committee that a Summer and Winter course should be delivered. The former to consist of 40 Lectures on Medical Botany, and the latter of 20 Lectures upon the Principles of General Botany.

11. *English Language.* A want of fluency in speaking, and great manual slovenliness in writing English, are deficiencies prominently observable in the Medical College, as well as in other Seminaries of Native Education. This is a blemish which, apparently, none of the Professors considers as falling within his province to notice or to attempt to remedy. The Sub-Committee entirely concurs in the opinion expressed on this point in his Lordship's Minute—"that the Professors would do well to attend to the manner in which the Pupils acquit themselves in English," and further, "that in frequent vivâ voce examinations, they should look not only for answers accurate in substance, but also clear in expression, and that in written composition they should not allow carelessness of writing to pass without reproof." Neither does Mr. Hare seem to have ever considered it as falling within his

province to notice the deficiencies alluded to, nor was the Sub-Committee indeed led to expect that he would. The chief remedy will be greater care in the selection of Students for admission on the foundation in future, as considerable latitude, it is now sufficiently evident, had affected the selection of the first batch of Students, and to guard against the admission of under-standard applicants: in time to come all candidates will have to be examined by the Sub-Committee. It is indeed proper to state in this place, that in order to fill up vacancies in the free list, amounting in number to 14, 34 candidates presented themselves for examination by the Sub-Committee. Each candidate was examined in Literature and History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Writing; a certain number of questions being put to the Student in these various branches of knowledge. The Student then took his place at an end of the room, so as to hold no communication with his fellow candidates. In this way they were all examined—the relative value of the answers, and of their acquirements in English Reading, Parsing, and Writing, &c. being carefully noted down. The result was the election of 14 candidates of an average rate of acquirements, which the Sub-Committee conceive was far superior to that of the generality of their predecessors in the Institution.

11. *Museum.* The Demonstrator of Anatomy never seems to have considered it a part of his duty to superintend the Museum, or in any way to add to its resources. The room appropriated to the Museum is damp, and by no means well adapted for preservation of Scientific specimens. The preparations, so far as they extend, appear very creditable, and some of the skeletons of animals recently put up, are admirably prepared. In accordance with the opinion expressed in His Lordship's Minute, the Sub-Committee sees no reason why, with a little attention on the part of the Demonstrator, the Museum should not greatly benefit, especially in the department of human anatomy, with reference to specimens of various structure that could not fail to prove highly instructive to the Students. The College Council, in a statement addressed to the Sub-Committee, admit a willing and intelligent Curator to be a great desideratum. Mr. Monturo is stated to be a good workman, but slow and incapable of making pathological dissections. "A Curator," continues the College Council, "should be appointed having great acquirements as an anatomist and pathologist, and who will undertake to give at least from four to six hours daily to the duties of the office which may be defined by the Council. He might also give lectures on comparative Anatomy. For such duties he should be remunerated on the same scale as a Professor," &c.

Though at first disposed to consider that the Curatorship should be vested in Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy, yet from the other demands on that gentleman's time, the Sub-Committee deems that arrangement inexpedient, and would therefore strongly recommend that an independent Curator should be

appointed, having great acquirements as an anatomist and pathologist, who will undertake to give two or three hours daily to the duties of the office which may be defined by the College Council and Sub-Committee, and the Curator of course to be subject to the orders of the Professors in regard to this Department, and to be responsible for the condition of the Museum. The Sub-Committee is averse to the purchase of articles for the Museum proposed by the College Council, save as a special question; conceiving that all or at least most articles ought to be provided from the ample natural resources at daily command. It is also considered but reasonable that the Curator ought not merely to content himself with taking care of the articles already collected, but to add, as often as may be in his power, to the stores of the Museum. At the request of the Sub-Committee, a correct Catalogue has been made out of the Articles in the Museum for the use of the Students, and for fear of any mistakes hereafter, the preparations properly belonging to the Museum are distinguished from those obtained from the Medical and Physical Society. The Sub-Committee is of opinion that Mr. Allan Webb, Garrison Assistant Surgeon, is a gentleman highly qualified for the situation of Curator, and with the Committee's recommendation to that effect, it is presumed that the Governor General would see no objection to the arrangement. The appointment would be subject to the conditions—That he be responsible for the condition of the Museum. That he deliver a course of Annual Lectures on practical Surgery, in which the use and application of the different bandages, &c. be explained to the first Class Students of the College, with the assistance of Mudoosooden, the Native Demonstrator. That he superintend a similar course of Lectures to the Secondary Class. It will be borne in mind that this appointment will incur no additional charge to the Institution, a sum having originally been set aside for the purpose.

12. *Library*. The appearance of the Miscellaneous collection so called is not very favourable, nor have we learned that it is under any system of regular rules. To make it sufficiently ready and useful for reference, to Professors and Students, a proper Catalogue should be prepared, and several copies of the same lithographed. A list of the books has been prepared for the Sub-Committee's inspection, but it is totally wanting in methodical arrangement, and it is not easy, at a glance, to judge from it of the wants of the Institution in that Department. Nevertheless, the collection includes several works of considerable value, and were the whole better arranged, and additions made as opportunities occurred at Auction sales, it is not unlikely that persons taking an interest in the Institution might, from time to time, make it presents of books. In this way valuable works of general interest and reference, as well as those of a purely professional character might find their way into the collection. The perusal of such books would serve as a relaxation to the Students, while they could not fail to derive from it additional instruction, and greater familiarity with the structure and idiom of the language. A Catalogue is being prepared, and on the application of the College Council

for a monthly sum to be made available for the purchase of suitable books, when opportunities may occur at auctions, the Sub-Committee came to a resolution of recommending to the General Committee that 300 Rupees should be allowed for six months on that account. It is proposed also that the collection of Materia Medica Samples should be placed in the Library.

13. *System of Lecturing.* The changes contemplated in para. 19 of the Governor General's Minute have taken place. Accordingly, Dr. Goodeve has been relieved in the chair of Practice of Physic by Dr. Jackson, while Mr. Raleigh has succeeded to the chair of the Practice of Surgery, vice Mr. Egerton. Dr. Goodeve is thus left free to open a course of Obstetric lectures, which has already been commenced upon. In the Appendix will be found a Code of Regulations for the Institution. In considering these, it appeared to the Sub-Committee that, with reference to the hours of study, it should be recognized as a principle to be observed in delivering Lectures, that they should be given early in the day, when the Professor and Student are fresh and unwearied, and in number in proportion to the importance of the subject. The Lectures on Physiology, and on Materia Medica, and Therapeutics being of the greatest importance to the Student, and the difficulty of his improving himself in these branches in this country, after quitting the Institution, being also great, require that on his quitting the College he should possess an intimate knowledge of these branches. With reference to paper A (Appendix) exhibiting the days and hours of lectures, as regulated by the College Council, an interval of a year between each course of Chemistry (that interval being occupied by Materia Medica) appeared to the Sub-Committee objectionably long. Lectures on each branch it was thought might, without difficulty, and much to the advantage of the Students, be delivered either on alternate days, or in alternate sessions of five months each. As Chemistry, in a Medical College like that of Calcutta, is principally to be considered as a means to the end of attaining a competent knowledge of Materia Medica, it was deemed that the Chemical course might possibly admit of considerable abbreviation, and the Materia Medica Department a corresponding extension. The Managers of the Hindoo College, who paid for the Lectures on Natural Philosophy, having objected, for various reasons, to the pupils attending at the Medical College, and it being felt too, by the Sub-Committee, that the continuance of these Lectures at the Medical College would most probably interfere with a close attention to more essential branches, it was agreed upon, in Committee, that these Lectures should in future be discontinued at the College. The establishing of Lectures of this description will be left to the Sub-Committee and Managers of the Hindoo College. If established, such Students of the Medical College as may wish it, will be allowed to attend on the Lectures.

The Sub-Committee recommends that Mr. Siddons should have his salary augmented from the 1st January 1841, to Co.'s Rs. 250 per mensem, as Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry. This will be an additional

charge to the Institution, as Mr. Hare has resigned the Office of Treasurer, in which capacity Mr. Siddons might officiate. He should also deliver each year a practical course of Pharmacy to the 1st and 2d classes. On the part of the Apothecary, Mr. Daly, again, it has been enjoined that he give the Students of both classes instruction in Shop Pharmacy.

14. It was proposed on the part of the Sub-Committee that 100 Lectures should be given every year by the Professor of Anatomy, and Physiology, and that the Lectures should be delivered, if practicable, between the hours of Eleven and Twelve o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—and that besides, thirty Lectures should be delivered each year on Midwifery and the Diseases of women and children.

With respect to Chemistry and Materia Medica, it was suggested that the number of Lectures on the principles of Chemistry each year should be diminished to *thirty*, and those on Materia Medica be increased to *one hundred*, with a few Lectures in each year on Medico-legal questions, and that the hours and days of Lectures in the former branches should be twice a week, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesdays and Thursdays. It being agreed to confer with the Professors successively on these points, Dr. Goodeve objected to any alteration whatever in the hour, or any modification of the subject, on the grounds that the system in force had answered very well, that no increased number of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology was required, it appearing to him that the Students had hitherto distinguished themselves admirably; that 3 o'clock P. M. had been purposely selected before the Professors were allowed to practise, as the hour most convenient for the pupils and the Professors, as it allowed the Student time to prepare the parts for the lecture which in some cases required three or four hours; and lastly, that personally it was inconvenient for the Professor to lecture at an earlier hour. Great stress indeed was laid by Dr. Goodeve on that particular hour as the best, and that with a tenaciousness which, if it failed to convince the Sub-Committee, at any rate gave it clearly to understand that any change in the hour or modification of the existing plan would scarcely meet with the cordial concurrence of the Professor. Dr. Goodeve considered also, that the proposed number of Lectures on Midwifery, &c. was too few. Dr O'Shaughnessy gave it as his opinion that thirty Lectures were not sufficient for conveying the necessary instruction in the principles of Chemistry; that giving a course of Chemistry one year and of Materia Medica the next, and so on alternately, was quite sufficient for the amount of knowledge required by the Students; that delivering alternate Lectures on Materia Medica and Chemistry would distract the attention of both Lecturer and Student, without any adequate advantage. In regard to hours Dr. O'Shaughnessy had no particular predilection, but would cheerfully Lecture on any that might be deemed the most advisable. He was equally tenacious as his colleague, however, in regard to the existing system in all its parts, as regarded the branches he taught himself, being all that could be desired.

Though by no means convinced by the reasoning adverted to, in respect to the difficulty or disadvantage of conforming to the suggestions of the Sub-Committee; yet the inexpediency was immediately apparent to them of urging such points any further on obviously unwilling parties, or agents so satisfied of the perfection of existing arrangements, that the proposal to modify them in any way, would undoubtedly seem to have excited an unpleasant feeling. Accordingly the Sub-Committee have not interfered further than has been stated, but left the Professors free to conduct their Lectures after such a system, and on such hours and days as might be agreed upon among themselves, until the orders of Government are conveyed to the Committee. This line of proceeding appeared the most advisable to the Sub-Committee, since the urging of a change in the hour of Lecturing on Anatomy and Physiology might have led to the resignation of the Professor, a circumstance to be avoided from regard to the interests of the Institution. Though an earlier hour, therefore, may be waved, as respects the incumbent, it should be kept in view in regard to successors.

While considering the state of the Institution, in terms of the Governor General's commands, the Sub-Committee had carefully endeavoured, by personal inspection and inquiry, to satisfy itself upon every point, with reference to that closer system of supervision on its part, indicated in his Lordship's Minute. In doing this there was no interference with the current business of the College, and although very little reference to the Professors was found necessary, some of them at first appeared to misunderstand the Sub-Committee's mode of transacting current business, from not having been invited to join in it. It was, however, as much from delicacy towards themselves as from a due sense of the trust reposed in it by Government, that the Sub-Committee deemed it the proper course to conduct their enquiries in the way best calculated to draw forth facts. Though disposed to coalesce cordially with the College Council, yet does it reserve to itself the privilege of performing the duties proper to itself, as a body perfectly distinct from the Medical College Council in the mode the most advisable according to circumstances. Some points were to be adjusted and rectified, that could scarcely be discussed with the requisite freedom in presence of the Professors, in regard to certain remarks in his Lordship's Minute; as for instance, "that something has been recently wanting in that general care of all, in the strict "supervision of order and controul of the whole system of instruction; and "that the Hospital has hitherto been brought with too little method and regularity in aid of the College." These coupled with the fact, that circumstances which, at the time of their occurrence, ought to have been officially brought to the cognizance of the Sub-Committee, had never been reported upon at all, evinced the necessity, in the first instance, of careful and independent enquiry on the Sub-Committee's part.

15. *Duty of Sub-Committee.* In the 21st paragraph of the Governor General's Minute, the General Committee is called upon to define more

accurately the duties and the powers of the Visiting Committee, and to secure the strict and perfect execution of them. The Sub-Committee conceive that this report affords the means of defining these duties and powers, which may be summed up as containing a system of monthly visitation, and superintendence of the Institution in all its parts.

16. *Pupils from the Upper Provinces.* The attention of the General Committee having been drawn (para. 25) in his Lordship's Minute to the suggestion of the late Examining Committee of the Medical College in their report of 21st November 1838, that it is "of much importance that pupils of "respectability should be encouraged as much as possible to become "Alumni of the College," and the Committee being called upon "for a report of the plan which they would propose for furthering this most desirable object," the Sub-Committee has to state that the most feasible plan, which suggested itself was to address Local Committees officially, through the Secretary to the General Committee, expressive of the Committee's hope that at the close of annual examinations, the several institutions would be able to supply qualified pupils for the Medical College. The qualifications expected in such pupils were,—proficiency in English Literature and Arithmetic, and the ability to compose and converse readily in English. The terms for admission of Stipendiary Students were then explained. This plan has been followed more than once, but hitherto the success has been but partial. To the Agra, Benares, and Delhie Colleges particularly, it appears to the Sub-Committee that, with proper management, the Medical College might always confidently look for a supply of pupils. It appears also to the Sub-Committee that if the attention of the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces, and of the Commissioner of Delhie, were drawn to the subject by the Governor General, it would greatly accelerate success, since the General Committee fully concur in the recommendation of the Sub-Committee.

17. *Supply of certain practical works to passed Students.* The Governor General's order on this head conveyed in 36th para. of His Lordship's Minute has been carried into effect, as far as the state of the Book market in Calcutta would permit, but when the very works recommended in the list furnished by the Examining Committee of the College were not procurable, others of a similar kind were substituted. A supply of the books mentioned in the list has been indented for from Europe.

As regards the remarks in His Lordship's Minute respecting a proposition in the Examiner's report, that the qualified Students be brought, after a period of five years, for a renewed examination to the Presidency, the Sub-Committee entirely concur in them. The principle being kept in view, the Sub-Committee suppose that there could be no difficulty in appointing an Examining Committee of Professional men at the Sudder Station to test the qualifications of the passed Students belonging to the district.

In conclusion, the Committee would respectfully suggest an early sanction for the following heads of expenditure, as proposed in the foregoing Report.

1. A new Operating Room.

2. Cots and Boxes for the Secondary Class Students—and Venetians to the western door.

3. The appointment of Mr. Webb as Curator.

4. The advance of Rupees 300 to the College Council for the purchase of professional books at Auction, when favorable opportunities occur.

5. Samples of Materia Medica from the H. C. Dispensary on an Indent from the Professor of Materia Medica.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) T. A. WISE,
Secy. G. C. P. I.

Fort William, the 17th July, 1841.

No. 721.

To the GENERAL COMMITTEE of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Hon'ble Sirs and Gentlemen,

Genl. Dept. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's Report, dated the 17th July last, on the measures adopted by you for introducing a closer supervision and correcting the defects and deficiencies noticed by the Governor General in the administration of the Medical College, pointed out to you in my letter of the 6th of January last.

2d The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has perused, with much satisfaction, the Report under acknowledgment, containing as it does a clear exposition of every step taken by you, in furtherance of the objects of Government, and in strict conformity with the spirit of the instructions issued. His Lordship in Council anticipates with the most lively interest the efficiency to which the Medical College may be raised by a steady perseverance in the course now laid down by your Committee. The mode in which the Sub-Committee have conducted their enquiries, and their plan of future Monthly Visitation and Superintendence of the College in all its parts, are in perfect keeping with the views of Government, and the rules submitted and proceedings reported upon, are entirely approved.

3d. A communication, as suggested in the 29th paragraph of your Secretary's letter, will be made to the Lieutenant Governor at Agra respecting the importance of procuring pupils of respectability from the Western Provinces.

4th. His Lordship in Council has postponed for the present his decision on your Committee's recommendation for the construction of a new Operating-room, and he would request to have a return of the operations which have been performed within the last six months upon the patients of the Hospital. The expense (Rs. 1,020) incurred for providing the Students of the Secondary Class with Cots and Boxes of an uniform size is sanctioned, and Venetians

72 Bedsteads	at 7-8	540
64 Boxes	at 7-8	480
	Rs.	1,020

doors may be substituted for the present Western doors of their rooms. An estimate of the probable cost of this alteration will of course be submitted, as usual, for the previous approval of Government.

5th. The Governor General in Council further sanctions the grant of 300 Rupees for stocking the College Library, and authorizes the Professor of Materia Medica to indent on the Hon'ble Company's Dispensary for samples of such Medicines as he may need, to illustrate his Lectures.

6th. His Lordship in Council approves of the proposed appointment of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Allan Webb to be Curator to the College Museum, subject to the conditions stated, and of Mr. Siddons' Salary being raised retrospectively from the 1st January last to Rupees 250 a month, as Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, it being understood that these arrangements will not involve any further additional expense to the Institution. The duties assigned to Mr. Siddons and Mr. Daly, the Apothecary, appear to be proper.

7th. The Governor General in Council has also had before him your Secretary's Letter dated the 12th ultimo relating to the Midwifery Department of the Medical College, in which it is proposed that a Monthly Establishment, at a cost of 500 Rupees, should be allowed for the Lying in Hospital, built by public subscriptions.

8th. The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having expressed their readiness to sanction any requisite additions to the Medical College, to make the instruction of that Institution as complete and useful as possible, His Lordship in Council feels that he is fully warranted in incurring some expense for the purpose of maintaining the benevolent views with which this Hospital has been attached to the College. In its importance to the Native population, not only as a Hospital, but as a School of instruction, the probable benefits of Midwifery Practice and Courses of Lectures cannot be too highly esteemed.

9th It seems to the Governor General in Council that it would be most desirable to encourage the attendance of Women and Pupils, both European and Native, with a view to their qualifying themselves to become Nurses and Midwives in the community, and thus be the means of saving much of the human life, that is now sacrificed in consequence of the ignorant practices obtaining with regard to child-birth. It would also afford livelihood to persons so instructed, and the certificate of qualification become a valuable recommendation.

10th. But that the whole of the expense may not fall upon the Government, it will be necessary to consider how a fund can be formed eventually, by charging persons of the European Class with a suitable payment for the privilege of attending the Hospital Lectures.

11th. For the present, His Lordship in Council would rate the number of Patients at not more than 20, and as the Estimate in the Secretary's Letter is 50, instead of a charge of 500 Rupees a month for the Establishment

proposed, and the Diet of the Patients. it is caculated that half that sum will be sufficient. The Monthly Disbursement of a sum not to exceed 250 Rupees will, accordingly, be allowed on the application of the General Committee for this branch of the College Hospital.

12th. Before concluding the present Letter, I am directed to advert again to the Examinations of the Medical College.

13th. It is indispensable that they be conducted strictly and searchingly, and quite independently of all aids from the Professors and Officers of the Institution, who should merely be present, but take no part in the proceedings.

14th. The Presidency Surgeons will be informed, through the Medical Board, when the Scheme referred to in my Letter dated the 3d of March shall be received, that it is expected by the Governor General in Council that they will attend punctually in their turns as Ex-Officio Assessors, and give their Professional assistance to the Members of the General Committee deputed, with your Secretary and Dr. Grant, to form the Examination Board.

I have the honor to be,

Hon'ble Sirs and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. A BUSHBY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
The 1*st September*, 1841.

Return on Female Hospital, under Professor Goodeve.

The Female Hospital was opened on the 1st of April for general patients, of which there have been admitted,.................... 309

Discharged, ... 242
Died, ... 35
Remaining, ... 32
Average in Hospital, ... 30

The Midwifery Ward was opened in June 1841, and since that time there have been admitted .... 31 Cases

Discharged,.............................. 20
Died, ... 1
Remaining,.............................. 10

There have been born of these, Males 8, Females 18—of these there were still-born 2.

Died subsequently—3 (2 of them being twins)

There have been amongst the number of births, twins once, instrumental labor three cases, unnatural presentations three, hœmorrhage four, puerperal fever three.

The Establishment consists of an European Nurse, 2 Native Nurses, 2 Ward Coolies and 5 other servants, (Bheestie, Sweepers and Cooks.)

The whole cost of the Hospital is 250 Rupees.

The Women admitted into the Midwifery Hospital are, at present, of a very inferior class, chiefly Hindoos and Mohomedans. Amongst the whole there were but four others: within the last month, however, one respectable European Female has entered the wards and been safely delivered; she was lodged in a separate room, and secluded from the visits of pupils. This patient, and all who have been received into the Institution, express themselves well pleased with the arrangements, and have promised to recommend others to our charge. From the list of cases it is, I think, evident that the Lying-in Hospital in India is as much needed, as it is in any other part of the world. If we may believe the Report of the Municipal Committee, and that document is confirmed by my own observation, and by the accounts I have received from intelligent Natives capable of giving information on the subject, the mortality of parturient women amongst the native population, unaided by European science, is nearly 20 per cent., that of the children greater. In the College Hospital, on the other hand, it will be seen that, although the difficulties and complications of labor are not much less than those attendant upon the Lying-in chamber of the European, that the mortality has hitherto averaged less than 3 per cent. The only woman who has died in labour in our wards, out of the number admitted, was brought to us moribund, after several days continuance of an insurmountable obstacle to delivery. It is true that the number of women admitted is small, both as compared with the wants of the

community and the opportunities required for instructing the pupils; but on the other hand it must be remembered, that this Hospital is established in opposition to the very strongest prejudices of Asiatics of all classes, that it has existed little more than six months, and that it has already received within its walls a number of patients, nearly equal the average delivered during the same period in the Westminster Lying-in Hospital It must take some time to proclaim the advantages of the Establishment, it must require patience to overcome this, the most deeply rooted prejudice on the part of our Native fellow subjects; but I confidently look forward to the day when, in spite of all obstacles to its progress, we shall find our Lying in Ward as eagerly resorted to as the most crowded Obstetric Institutions of Europe.

Of the necessity of supplying our pupils with the means of acquiring information in the department of Midwifery we have daily proofs in the frequent calls made upon them for assistance in their branch of practice amongst their countrymen, and I may add in the total ignorance of the present Native practitioners on the subject, as evidenced by the fearful mortality above alluded to.

It appears to me therefore that the chief object of our Midwifery Hospital should be to instruct the Student of the College, by ample clinical experience, and thus diffuse most widely amongst the Native population the benefit of our superior knowledge on this subject * * * *

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The first course of Midwifery Lectures was delivered during the last hot weather, it was attended by all the Senior Students, and several of those who had already passed their final examination. The whole subject of Parturition, with the history and treatment of the ordinary Diseases of women and children, were embraced in this course of Lectures.

The Students were remarkably attentive, and my periodical examinations shewed that they made fair progress in their studies

Within the last few weeks, three Female pupils, European and Eurasian, have entered, and are very anxious for knowledge: means have been taken to furnish them with elementary instruction, but for them, as well as for the male class, the great desideratum is a sufficiency of cases of any description. In fact, for one and all, Clinical instruction is the great means required for education in the department, and I cannot too often repeat that this appeared to me the chief object we should promote. * * * * *

H. H. GOODEVE, *M.D.*,
Professor, Midwifery Dept.

Calcutta, February 7, 1842.

APPENDIX No. XI.

Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Medical College Hospital, under Professors Jackson and Raleigh, during the year 1841.

Professor	DISEASES.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Professor Jackson.	Febris Intermittens Quotidiana,	3	36	39	39	0	0	
	,, ,, Tertiana,...	1	47	49	45	2	1	
	,, Remittens, ...	0	29	29	21	8	0	
	,, Continua Communis,...	5	164	169	157	10	2	
	Pneumonia, ...	1	24	25	22	3	0	
	Bronchitis, ...	3	11	14	12	2	0	
	Peritonitis, ...	0	2	2	2	0	0	
	Gastritis, ...	0	5	5	5	0	0	
	Enteritis, ...	0	3	3	3	0	0	
	Hepatitis Acuta, ...	0	29	29	23	4	2	
	——— Chronica, ...	5	60	65	63	0	2	
	Hœmoptysis, ...	0	2	2	0	2	0	
	Phthisis Pulmonalis, ...	0	9	9	0	9	0	
	Dysenteria Acuta, ...	5	75	80	56	20	4	Nearly all bad subjects—chiefly drunken Sailors.
	,, Chronica, ...	0	7	7	5	2	0	
	Apoplexia, ...	0	13	13	0	13	0	Six of these were cases of *Insolation*—the exposure to the Sun having occurred while the individuals were in a state of intoxication. All the apoplectic cases were admitted in the last stage.
	Paralysis, ...	2	6	8	8	0	0	
	Epilepsia, ...	0	3	3	3	0	0	
	Colica, ...	0	15	15	15	0	0	
	Cholera Morbus, ...	0	164	164	101	61	2	The greater number of the fatal cases were admitted in a state of collapse.
	Diarrhœa, ...	6	22	28	21	6	1	
	Delirium Tremens, ...	2	36	38	29	9	0	
	Anasarca, ...	1	8	9	9	0	0	
	Ascites, ...	1	15	16	6	8	2	
Professor Raleigh —	Hydrocele, ...	1	8	9	9	0	0	
Professor Jackson.	Syphilis Primitiva, ...	5	37	42	38	0	4	
	,, Consecutiva, ...	0	9	9	9	0	0	
	Scorbutus, ...	0	6	6	5	1	0	
	Icterus, ...	0	3	3	2	1	0	
Professor Raleigh.	Strictura Urethræ, ...	0	5	5	5	0	0	
	Hernia Humoralis, ...	1	4	5	5	0	0	
	Dysuria, ...	1	9	10	10	0	0	
	Aneurisma, ...	0	1	1	0	1	0	
	Elephantiasis, ...	1	11	12	11	1	0	
	Calculus Vesicæ, ...	0	2	2	2	0	0	
	Cancer, ...	0	1	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Sarcoma, ...	0	3	3	3	0	0	
	Hernia Inguinalis, ...	0	1	1	1	0	0	
	,, Strangulata, ...	0	5	5	5	0	0	
	Fistula in Ano, ...	0	9	9	2	0	0	
	,, ,, Perineo, ...	0	3	3	3	0	0	
	Luxatio, ...	0	5	5	5	0	0	
	Vulnus Incisivum, ...	2	62	64	56	2	6	
	,, Contusum, ...	0	37	37	33	0	4	
	Contusio, ...	4	38	42	40	0	2	
	Ambustio, ...	0	5	5	4	1	0	
	Ulcus, ...	6	43	49	41	2	6	
	Fractura, ...	2	11	13	9	2	2	
	Amputatio, ...	0	2	2	2	0	0	
	Morbi Oculorum, ...	0	5	5	4	0	1	
	Concussio Cerebri, ...	1	9	10	6	4	0	Two of the fatal cases were run over; the remaining two injured by the falling of Houses.
	Total, ...	65	1266	1331	1103	179	49	

FRED. J. MOUAT, *M. D.*,
Secretary.

Table of Admissions and Deaths in the Male Hospital of the Medical College for the year 1841.

MONTHS.	EUROPEANS. Admitted. Medical.	Admitted. Surgical.	Discharged Medical.	Discharged Surgical	Died. Medical.	Died. Surgical.	Remarks.	NATIVES. Admitted Medical.	Admitted Surgical	Discharged. Medical.	Discharged. Surgical.	Died. Medical.	Died. Surgical	Remarks.
January, ...	62	14	38	12	11	0	Of the deaths among Europeans.	70	[illegible]	29	11	10	2	Of the deaths among Natives.
February, ...	28	19	23	7	5	[illegible]	63 were from 1 to 2 days in Hospital.	23	22	37	21	5	1	23 were from 1 to 2 days in Hospital.
March, ...	35	13	32	10	10	0	28 were from 2 to 7 days ,,	22	18	24	23	5	1	21 were from 2 to 7 days ,,
April, ...	50	14	[illegible]	11	6	[illegible]	12 were from 7 to 14 days ,,	[illegible]	21	14	15	5	1	10 were from 7 to 14 days ,,
May, ...	68	12	56	15	10		4 were from 14 to 20 days ,,	37	20	22	26	4	2	7 were from 14 to 20 days ,,
June, ...	59	11	59	8	5	0	2 were from 20 to 40 days ,,	35	[illegible]	26	14	5	0	5 were from 20 to 30 days ,,
July, ...	50	10	42	7	8	1		21	23	24	18	4	1	2 were from 30 to 40 days ,,
August, ...	70	13	51	10	15	0		23	18	25	16	1	1	2 were from 40 to 50 days ,,
September, ...	78	15	58	13	26	0		[illegible]	17	23	13	5	0	
October, ...	42	18	49	6	4	0		[illegible]	22	21	17	3	2	
November, ...	40	11	39	5	4	1		26	13	14	12	[illegible]	0	
December, ...	48	9	47	7	2	1		29	11	12	10	4	0	
Total, ...	630	135	525	111	06	3		[illegible]	216	201	206	59	11	

FRED. J. MOUAT, *M. D.*
Secretary.

Medical College,
February 7, 1842.

Return of Surgical Operations performed by Professor Raleigh at the Medical College, from April 1841 to April 1842.

Nature of Operations.	No. of Operations	Remarks.
Medullary Sarcoma, tumor removed from the head, ...	1 Case.	
Strangulated Inguinal Hernia, operated on, ...	1 Case	
Hypertrophied Scrotum, removed by operation,	8 Cases.	
Amputations of the lower extremity, ...	2 Ditto	
Amputations of the Arm, ...	2 Ditto	
Operation of puncturing the Bladder above the Pubis for retention of Urine,......................	1 Case.	
Laxations of the Hip-joint, reduced, ...	4 Cases.	

In addition to the above, the following operations have been performed by Mr. Raleigh in presence of the Students at the Native Hospital :

Amputation of extremities, ...	No. 7	
,, of Penis,................................	,, 4	
Cataract, ...	,, 33	
Fistula in Ano, ...	,, 4	
Fistula lachrymalis, ...	,, 2	
Dislocation of Hip-joint, reduced, ...	,, 5	
Dislocation of Shoulder, ditto,................	,, 0	
Dividing Muscles of Eye for Strabismus, ...	,, 3	
Lithotomy, ...	,, 7	
Hypertrophy of Scrotum and Labiæ,............	,, 17	
Hernia, (Strangulated,)......	,, 1	
Polypus of the Nose, ...	,, 2	
Puncturing Bladder for retention of Urine, ...	,, 4	
Tapping for Dropsy, (abdominal,)	,, 1	
Tying femoral artery for Popliteal Aneurism,	,, 1	
Tumours extirpated, ...	, 8	
Hydrocele and Minor operations, in great number.		
Imperforate Anus, ...	,, 1	

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary

Medical College.

APPENDIX No. XII.

G. A. BUSHBY, Esq.

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Sir,

Genl. Dept.

I am directed by the Council of Education to forward for the consideration and orders of Government, the accompanying Report, dated 7th February, with its several enclosures, on the state and progress of the Calcutta Medical College.

2. The annexed Extracts from the Proceedings of the Section of this Council will show His Lordship in Council what has been done on the points mooted by the College Council in regard to Prizes for regular attendance and in regard to Botanical excursions.

3. It but remains for the Council to express its most perfect satisfaction with the results reported, its warmest acknowledgment for the exertions of the Examiners, the Professors, and all the Officers directly connected with this flourishing Institution, and its high sense of the well-directed munificence (a munificence he has before exercised in other branches of the great measure of Public Instruction) of Baboo Ramgopal Ghose—who, without any further formal communication, placed in Dr. Grant's hands, as a reward for the most proficient Student, the most valuable prize, viz. that of a Case of the best Surgical Instruments.

I have, &c.,

H. V. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Council of Education.

Council of Education, February 12, 1842.

P. S. Be pleased to return the original enclosures when no longer required.

No. 55.

To H. V. BAYLEY, Esq.

Secretary to the Council of Education.

Sir,

Genl. Dept. }
Education. }

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, forwarding a Report and Appendices on the state and progress of the Calcutta Medical College for the last year, together with Extracts from the proceedings of the Council, shewing what has been done in regard to Prizes for regular attendance, and in regard to Botanical excursions;

2. I am directed to state that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council most fully concurs in the sentiments of gratification and praise conveyed in your letter under acknowledgment, and desires that you will cause this record of the approbation of His Lordship in Council to be communicated to the parties concerned,

3. The well-directed and most praiseworthy munificence of Baboo Ramgopal Ghose (though it did not originally come before His Lordship in Council, through the channel of the usual formal communication, a circumstance which it is presumed is to be attributed to an unostentatious disposition, and which is as honorable to him as his liberality) has not failed to attract the attention, and to demand the approbation of the Governor General in Council, and His Lordship requests the Council of Education to communicate these sentiments to this native gentleman."

4. The proceedings of the Council in regard to the Prizes for regular attendance and good conduct, and in regard to Botanical excursions, are fully approved.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. V. BAYLEY,

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, the 16th February, 1842.

BABOO RAMGOPAL GHOSE.

Sir,

Para. 3. a letter to Govt. from Council of Education, dated 12th February.
Para of letter, from Govt to Council of Education, dated 16th idem.

In forwarding to you the enclosed correspondence with the Government of India, I am directed by the Council of Education to state that they most gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of acknowledging their high sense of your generosity, discernment, and liberal views in the course you have pursued, in the presentation of the Prize therein referred to.

I am directed to add, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General enquired for you on the occasion of the distribution of the Prizes, for the purpose of personally conveying to you his sentiments in regard to your conduct—but as His Lordship failed to see you, he could only inform the successful candidate to whom he was indebted for his valuable Prize, and that it was given by you, his countryman.

I have, &c.,

H V. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Council of Education.

Council of Education, Fort William,
22d February, 1842.

H. V. BAYLEY, Esquire,

Secretary to the Council of Education,

&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I am honored with your communication of the 26th ultimo, and in reply beg to express my warmest acknowledgments for the kind and

most unexpected notice of my very humble efforts in the cause of Native amelioration, on the part of the Council of Education.

Permit me also to express my very grateful sense of the encouraging notice taken by the Supreme Government of my conduct in reference to the education of my countrymen. When I think of the isolated and poor exertions I have sometimes made in that good cause, and consider, on the other hand, the distinction that has been conferred upon me by the approbation conveyed in your letter, I feel humiliated, knowing that it results less from any merits of mine than the kindly and fostering disposition thus generously evinced by the Government and the Council of Education.

In conclusion, I venture to express a hope that in the letter, to which I am thus inadequately replying, I may find an additional motive to do all the little I can to further the great objects of your Council, and that, if my life be spared, a day may come when I may claim such commendations as a deserved reward.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
RAMGOPAUL GHOSE.

Calcutta, 3*d March*, 1842.

General Consultation, the 23d February, 1842.

EDUCATION.

Read letter from the Medical Board, No. 653, dated the 17th instant, recommending Budden Chunder Chowdry for the Imambarrah Dispensary at Hooghly, Mohes Chunder Nun for Lucknow, and Dinonauth Dhur and Sadoochurn Mullick for the North Western Provinces, and for the Sub-Assistant Surgeons proceeding to the Upper Provinces, the usual advance of one month's pay or 100 Rs., also 60 Rupees per mensem Boat allowance, as they were unwilling to go by a Government Steamer.

Read do. No. 656, dated 18th instant, recommending Samachurn Ghose and Permanund Set to fill the two remaining appointments in the N. W. Provinces.

Read do. from Secretary to Council of Education No 140, dated 17th instant, forwarding Extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Medical College Council, and submiting for the orders of Government, whether Nobinchunder Mookerjee, an ex-Student, who volunteered for employment in Assam, may not be employed as Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the King of Oudh's Hospital at Lucknow, where such a professional person seems to be required.

Read do. from Gopalkrishna Gupto, ex-Student of the Medical College, dated 18th instant, offering himself as a candidate for the vacant situation of Sub-Assistant Surgeon at the Hooghly Dispensary.

RESOLUTION.—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having carefully considered the above recorded papers, and the claims,

services, and characters of the several candidates for employment, and the best means of meeting the calls of the public service;

RESOLVED—that the following appointments be made:

No.	Name.	Designation.	Salary.	Station.
1	Budden Chunder Chowdry, ...	Sub-Asst. Surgeon,	100	Hooghly Imambarrah.
2	Mohischunder Nun,	Ditto,.........	100	Agra. At disposal of Lt.-Governor.
3	Dinnonauth Dhur,	Ditto,.........	100	Ditto.
4	Sadochurn Mullick,	Ditto,.........	100	Ditto.
5	Gopalkristno Gupto,	Ditto,.........	100	Ditto.
6	Nobinchunder Mookerjee,......	Ditto,.........	150	Lucknow.

The pay of No. 1 will commence from the date of his joining. His Lordship in Council is pleased to grant an advance of one month's pay, i. e. 100 Rs. to Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, and, if they object to proceed by the Steamer, 60 Rs. per mensem boat allowance, provided they start forthwith, and in other respects comply with the rules which regulate the grant of boat allowance in the Military Department.

No. 6, whose salary of 150 Rs. (vide margin*) will commence from the date of leaving Calcutta, may likewise receive an advance of one month's pay—the salary and advance to be debited to the Oudh Government.

Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to the Offices noted in the margin.†

Extract of Letter from Resident Lucknow, dated 28th June, 1841.

* He (the King) will be happy to attach a Sub-Assistant Surgeon to the Hospital as soon as the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council may be pleased to send one; and his Salary will commence from the day that he may leave Calcutta: His Majesty has further intimated to me, that with a view to increase the utility of his new appointment, he will give a Salary of 150 Rs per mensem, if a person of superior qualifications can be selected, but that this sum is to include the travelling expences of the said Sub-Assistant Surgeon, as also his house rent after his arrival here, if he should wish to live out of the Hospital buildings.

† Secretary to Government N. W. Provinces.
Military Department.
Political Department.
Accountant General.
Sub-Treasurer.
Civil Auditor.
Education Council.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

H. V. BAYLEY, *Depy. Secy.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
February 23, 1842.

Speech of the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B., at the Medical College, February 10th, 1842,

After the Right Hon'ble the Governor General had presented the prizes to the several successful competitors, His Lordship rose and spoke to the following effect:

'That he would take the opportunity afforded to him by the distribution of prizes and diplomas, to express the satisfaction with which he regarded the continued prosperity of the Medical College, and he would at the same time express the pleasure with which he had listened to the Report read by the Secretary to the College Council, Dr. Mouat, and gathered from it the successful results of the exertions of those to whom the care of this College was entrusted.

He might fairly say that he looked on this College as the most important and the most interesting of all the Institutions which had been founded by the Government for purposes of education. It could not exist indeed without the other schools, but it crowned all their objects, it turned at once to practical and useful application the acquirements which were there obtained, and sent into the world young men qualified to take a place in an honorable and lucrative profession, and either to serve Government in its charitable and military establishments, or to follow in Medical practice an independent and not less respectable career. It was his anxious hope that through the means of the Medical College the benefits of the healing art, taught in its best forms and applied on the best principles, would be disseminated throughout India; and he was glad to say that from the excellent character maintained by the students, sent to us by the Government of Ceylon, the fame of the Institution would be known, and the happy results of the instruction imparted at it would be felt and acknowledged even beyond the limits of our own Empire. He had during his residence in India watched the progress of this College in all its details, and the progressive course of many measures intended to increase its usefulness, with the warmest interest; where its success had not seemed to keep pace with that interest, it was known to many present that he had been ready to remark, to examine, and to stimulate. It gave him infinite pleasure on the present occasion to say, that he was satisfied with all that he had seen and heard, that in its Schools, its Museums, its Libraries, its Hospitals, and charitable dependencies, there seemed to be all the order and efficiency and zealous application of ability which were conducive to success, and he begged the Professors, and those who acted in co-operation with them, to accept the cordial thanks of himself and of the Government.

He offered also his congratulations to the students who had obtained diplomas, and wished them success in their career. He pointed out to them, that the same diligence and good conduct which had gained them distinction on that day, would ensure their further success. He wished the younger students, who would one day appear before the Examiners as competitors for like prizes, and for proofs of merit, to mark the effects of diligent application.

It was one defect of some of them, as strongly dwelt upon in the Report read by Dr. Mouat, that there was an irregularity of attendance, by which they seemed to waste the bounty of the Government, and to turn to but partial account the advantages which were offered to them, and which had diminished, if not ceased. He exhorted any present, to whom this fault could be justly imputed, to consider how much, in its commission, they sinned against themselves, and he trusted that the warning on the one hand, and the honorable distinctions which had been given, on the other, would have due effect.

He felt that he could not dissolve this assembly, the last of the kind at which he should have to preside, without once more expressing his deep interest in this Institution, and he earnestly prayed that it might long continue to flourish to the advantage of its students, to the honor of those who had founded and fostered it, and to the general promotion of human happiness.'

APPENDIX No. XIII.

To Dr. T. A. WISE,

Secretary General Committee of Public Instruction.

CALCUTTA.

SIR,

In compliance with Government Orders of the 16th December last, I have the honor to report, for the information of the General Committee, that I proceeded to Benares accompanied by Joynarayan Tarkapanchanan Pundit, and with his assistance entered upon an investigation into the system of study pursued at the Sanscrit College, and into the character and acquirements of the Pundits now attached to the College. I beg now to submit my Report on this subject, and at the same time, according to the wishes of the Committee, some remarks on the list of Salaries which accompanied the above named orders—and as that list embraces the whole of the Establishment of the College, I propose in my observations to follow the order observed therein I would premise, that the mode of enquiry adopted with regard to the Pundits was to examine their Classes and during the examination of each Class to address such questions and observations to its Teacher as would give him an opportunity of shewing his acquaintance with the branch of knowledge he professed to teach.

I. *Secretary* Present Salary Rs. 100—proposed decrease 100—in fact it is proposed to abolish the office, and as the General Committee intend to adopt a more efficient system of European superintendence, the change is every way desirable.

II. *Assistant Secretary* (new appointment) proposed Salary 50 Rupees. I do not think a respectable and qualified person will be found who will for this salary give up the greater part of his time to attendance at the College. I would therefore suggest, that Yadunath Pundit, the present Librarian, should be appointed Assistant Secretary and Superintendent of the Library with a Salary of 80 Rupees a month—being 30 Rupees in addition to his present Salary. Yadunath Pundit is a man of great intelligence, and from his long attachment to the College, perfectly acquainted with all the details of the Institution. I would recommend that Baladeva, the Pundit of the 3d Grammar Class, should be made Librarian on a Salary of Rs. 82 per mensem under the Superintendence of Yadunath Pundit, who should be held responsible for the Books.

III. *Professor 1st Grammar* (Narayan Shastre.) Present Salary 75, proposed decrease 15. This change is I think desirable. His original Salary was 60, which I consider sufficient for the duties which he has at present to perform. His Class consists of 10 Students, of whom two Bhuwani Saran and Hara Datta (Stipendiaries) shewed good proficiency and ought to be transferred to the Poetry Class. The Pundit is well qualified and industrious.

IV. *Professor 2d Grammar Class* (Deva Datta) Present Salary 16 Rupees—proposed increase 16. This Pundit is I think deserving of the higher Salary proposed to be given (Rs. 32). His Class consists of 10 Scholars of whom five Students (non Stipendiaries) are deserving of praise; but have not yet completed their Grammar studies. Two others, Stipendiary Students, Kasiprashad and Parsooram, of longer standing, ought to be sent to the Poetry Class. This Pundit is well qualified and evidently pays great attention to his duties.

V. *Professor 3d Grammar* (Baladeva.) Present Salary 40—proposed to be left unchanged. I would reduce his Salary to Rs. 32, and make him Librarian under the superintendence of Yadunath Pundit. His Class consists of four Students, of whom two were absent from the examination, and the remaining two acquitted themselves indifferently. As the Committee propose to reduce the number of Grammar Classes to three, I would suggest that this Pundit's Class be abolished and not the fourth Class.

VI. *Professor 4th Grammar Class* (Janakiprasad.) Present Salary 15—proposed decrease 15, in fact it is proposed to abolish this Class. I would recommend its being retained and styled the 3d Class, and that the Pundit, who is well qualified and industrious, should receive a Salary of Rs 30 per month. His Class consists of 8 Pupils. Three are deserving of commendation, of whom two Prasidh and Thakur Datta (Stipendiary Students) ought to be transferred to the Poetry Class.

VII. *Professor Poetry* (Haranand Pundit.) Present Salary 60—proposed increase 20—I approve of this increase as well as of the addition proposed to the Salaries of the remaining Pundits, except the Nyaya Pundit,

who I think ought not to receive more than the rest. This Pundit Poetry is clever, intelligent, and industrious. His Class consists of 7 Pupils Four have made great advancement. Of these three Ramkrishen (Stipendiary) and Primi and Chintamoni (non Stipendiaries) ought to be transferred to another Class. The Students of this Class principally read works on Rhetoric—and it appears very desirable that there should be separate Professors for Rhetoric and Poetry. I would recommend that this Class under its present Professor be constituted a "Rhetoric Class," and that a new Class of "Poetry and General Literature" be formed, and a well qualified Pundit be appointed with a Salary at present of Rs. 60 per mensem. It is usual, and I think very desirable, to divide these two branches, namely, Rhetoric and General Literature.

VIII. *Professor of Vedunta* (Umaram). This Pundit is in every way well qualified for his post. His Class consists of 12 Students, of whom five have acquired great proficiency, namely, Ambika-Datta (Stipendiary) Sankai-Datta, and Bhagwan-Datta—(non Stipendiaries).

IX. *Professor of Logic* (Kishna Chandar Siromani). This Pundit is well qualified; but I see no good grounds for making his Salary higher than that of all the other Pundits. I proposed therefore that his Pay shall be 80 Rupees a month. His Class consists of five Students, among whom the acquirements of four Students are of a high character, namely, Sre-ramesh, Govindram, Mahanand (Stipendiaries) and Rannarayan (non Stipendiary).

X. *Professor of Sánkhya* (Kashinath Shastri) This Pundit is a man of eminent acquirements, both in his own department and in the higher branches of Grammar—in fact, he is the only Pundit in the Institution eminently qualified to give Lectures on the "Mahabhashya," a celebrated Grammatical Commentary. His Class consists of four Students, of whom three, Ramsewak, Ramsambhas, and Murlidhur (non Stipendiaries) evinced high proficiency. The fourth (a Stipendiary Pupil) was absent from the examination.

As the Sankhya Class is not likely to count many Students, I recommend that it should be intimated to the Pundit, that he will be expected to give instructions in the "Mahabhashya" to such Pupils as may wish to study the higher branches of Grammar.

XI. *Professor of Law* (Gulzar Pundit). His Class consists of six Students—of these two, Hanuman-Dayal and Rambharas (Stipendiary Students) evinced respectable proficiency. But the general acquirements of this Class do not reflect much credit upon the Professor, who, although qualified for his situation as far as learning goes, evidently does not give to the instruction of his Class so much labor and attention as is desirable.

XII *Professor of Astronomy* (Lajja Shankar). This Pundit is well qualified in his Department. His Class consists of fifteen Students, of whom nine (three Stipendiary and 6 non Stipendiary) acquitted themselves with much credit.

XIII. *Assistant Professor Astronomy* (Nandlall). This Pundit is qualified for his post and has under him a Class of fifteen Students, of whom five Students (non Stipendiary), evinced creditable proficiency. In general the Pupils of the Astronomy Classes are deficient in the art of Writing Sanskrit correctly, and appear to have been admitted into these Classes without proper examination as to their acquirements in Grammar and General Literature.

XIV. *Professor of Arithmetic and Natural Philosophy* This is a proposed new appointment. It appears every way desirable that the knowledge and science of Europe should be brought within the reach of the Students of this Institution; but I believe, that for want of proper books and teachers there is no hope of effecting such an object at present through the medium of the Vernacular Dialect. I would therefore recommend that the instruction in Arithmetic and Natural Philosophy should be given in English, a measure which would tend, I think, to remedy the defect as to Vernacular Books and Teachers Individuals who are proficient both in Sanskrit and English will, I conceive, be for sometime the only persons qualified to compose elegantly or teach efficiently in Hindee. In time, no doubt, a body of Vernacular teachers and Vernacular literature will arise, which will render the employment of English unnecessary for the communication of knowledge. Or, should the Committee have more powerful Vernacular instruments than, I am aware of, still it would seem advisable that the Professor of Arithmetic and Natural Philosophy should be a person fully qualified to give instructions in English, and he should be expected to do so in case any of the elder Students be induced by peculiar views or a particular bent of mind to resort to him for that purpose. Without this provision, this Institution will, as a place of education, be comparatively useless. The Class of people who attend the Hindu College, (the children of strict Hindus, and many of them of families in which Hindu learning is hereditary) would as yet be prevented by prejudice from resorting to those English Schools which are open indiscriminately to all castes; but such a prejudice ought not, under present circumstances, to exclude them from the advantages of European knowledge. At all events a qualified Teacher of Natural Philosophy will not, I fear, be found among the Natives of Benares, and must I fancy be sent from Calcutta. Sharodapershad, an elève of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, appears from his acquirements in Sanskrit and English to be a likely person to answer the purpose, and he is willing to accept the office—but it would be desirable that he, or any other person selected, should be subjected to an examination as to his possessing the requisite knowledge of European Science, and a familiar acquaintance with the Hindi language.

XV. *Librarian.* I have given my sentiments as to this appointment in paragraphs II. and V.

XVI. *Moulavee and Assistant.* I approve of the restoration of the Persian Classes on the same principle that I advocate the formation of an

English Class, namely, that the Students of the Institution ought, according to the bent of their minds and peculiar circumstances, to have an opportunity of acquiring such knowledge as is likely to render them useful members of that society, in which they happen to be placed. Cossinath and Vishesh war-prashad (the former younger brother and the latter a distinguished pupil of the late Moonshee Kashinath, formerly Teacher of Persian in this College) are candidates for the posts of Moulavi and Assistant respectively, and are well qualified for the appointments which they aspire to hold. It would not be advisable at present to select others than Hindoos for these situations.

XVII. *English Writer.* Is a very deserving man and a very old servant.

XVIII. *Hindee Writer.* The person who holds this post is by no means a good writer—in fact, he has always been employed as an aid to the Librarian having the duty of dusting, cleaning and arranging the books. Being an Ex-Student (though by no means a bright one) of the College and somewhat acquainted with letters, he is useful in sorting and arranging Exercises, &c., and should be retained under the name of "Dufturree" on 10 Rupees a month. A Hindee Writer, a good Penman, is however very requisite, and should be entertained at a salary of Rs. 10 per mensem.

XIX. *Four Peons.* One man who receives Rs. 5 a month (being one Rupee more than the rest) and whose father was an old servant in the Institution, might have the title of Jemadar in addition to his superior pay. I have nothing to remark on the other servants.

XX. *Two Pensioners, at 30 and 20.* These pensions are proposed to be resumed. The first of 30 Rs. a month is held by Sobha Shastri, formerly Professor of Mimongsa Philosophy, whose Class was closed on the 7th October 1835, on which date the Secretary of the Local Committee wrote to him, that the General Committee had recommended to Government that he should, in consideration of his past services, be allowed a pension of 30 Rupees per mensem, for life. The General Committee's letter giving this intimation to the Local Committee was dated 30th September 1835. The Pundit is 60 years of age and lame, and the Committee appear bound by a pledge to continue his Pension. The second Pension of 20 Rupees a month is held by Gopál Bhatta, formerly Lecturer on the Sáma Veda. It was granted by a Resolution of the Committee of Superintendence, dated 19th February 1827. The Pensioner is very old and almost totally blind, and it would be ungracious now to withdraw his only means of subsistence.

XXI. *58 Stipendiary Students* receiving in all 178 Rupees. It is proposed by the Committee to do away with these Stipends and to replace them by 28 Scholarships, amounting in all to Rupees 328. My impression is that the assignment of the proposed sum in smaller portions to a larger number, with reference to the acquirements and means of the Pupils, would be more suited to the circumstances of the needy class who, for some time, are likely to constitute the majority of the Pupils of this Institution, and perhaps pro-

ductive of a more wholesome, though not more intense, spirit of emulation than the assignment of large Prizes to a few. The latter plan appears to me calculated, especially among those who have been brought up in poverty, to produce an undue degree of elevation in the minds of some, and of depression in the minds of others.

XXII. *House Rent* is proposed to be done away with. The present house is cheap and conveniently situated. It requires, however, a good Examination Hall and a commodious room for the Principal, to make it quite suitable to its purpose.

I have no further remarks to make upon the list furnished by the Committee—accompanying is a list of the Establishment as it would stand according to my suggestions, and on the opposite leaf is given for comparison the Establishment proposed by the Committee. My plan is more expensive by Rupees 112--but this includes the non-resumption of two Pensions amounting to Rupees 50.

In conclusion of my Report, I have to observe that I was for the most part fully satisfied of the competence and industry of the Professors—and although their classes did not evince such proficiency as might be wished, still the blame of failure cannot be fairly imputed either to the Professors or Students; but to want of efficient Superintendence Had the suggestions of the Committee of Superintendence, dated 17th March 1820, and the Rules enacted by that Committee on the 26th May 1820, (which have never, as far as I can ascertain, been suspended) been strictly attended to, I think the Institution would not, in spite of its disadvantages, have been now in so languishing a state. I beg to submit a copy of the rules referred to with some remarks by myself in red ink, and I would suggest that these rules, or a modification of them, be ordered to be put in force. Such a proceeding would I think be attended with immediate benefit, which would probably be evident at the next Examination. But the Institution will not attain to respectability and utility (inseparable qualities I conceive) until it has a good Superintendent, an admixture of something practically useful with its classical course, and above all, an assurance of the countenance and sympathy of Government, and of those immediately placed over it by Government.

It now only remains for me to acknowledge my obligations to my associate Joynáráyan Tarkapanchánan, from whose learning, zeal and discretion I derived the greatest advantage.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

G. T. MARSHALL.

College of Fort William, 3d *May*, 1841.

P. S. I recommend that the best Pupils of the Smriti or Law Class be annually invited, as is the case in the Calcutta Sanskrit College, to undergo an examination by the Hindu Law Committee, in order that they may have an opportunity of obtaining Certificates of proficiency in Hindu Law, and that written questions be sent up to be answered by the candidates.

G. T. MARSHALL.

Statement of the present and proposed Expences of the Benares Sunscrit College.

		Amount of Monthly Expense.			
		Present	Increase	Decrease.	Proposed Total.
I	Secretary, ...	100 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0
II.	Assistant, ...	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0
III	Professor I Grammar ..	75 0 0	0 0 0	15 0 0	60 0 0
IV	Ditto II	16 0 0	16 0 0	0 0 0	32 0 0
V	Ditto III.....................	40 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	40 0 0
VI	Ditto IV	15 0 0	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
VII	Ditto Poetry, ...	60 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0
VIII	Ditto Vedanta, ...	60 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0
IX.	Ditto Logic, ...	60 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0	90 0 0
X	Ditto Sankhya, ...	60 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0
XI.	Ditto Law, ...	80 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0
XII.	Ditto Astronomy, ...	60 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0
XIII.	Assistant, ...	32 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	32 0 0
XIV.	Professor of Arithmetic and Natural Philosophy, ...	0 0 0	80 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0
XV.	Librarian, ...	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0
XVI.	1 Moulavi, ...	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0
	Assistant, ...	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	20 0 0
XVII	English Writer, ...	30 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	32 0 0
XVIII.	Hindee ditto, ...	7 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0
	Servants.				
XIX.	4 Peons, ...	17 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	17 0 0
	1 Bell Keeper, ...	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0
	2 Furrashes, ...	7 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 0 0
	2 Water Bearers, ...	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 0 0
	Sweeper, ...	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0
XX.	2 Pensioners, one a 30 and 20	50 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0
XXI.	58 Stipendiary Students,	173 0 0	0 0 0	173 0 0	0 0 0
XXII.	House Rent, ...	50 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0
	Prizes, ...	40 0 0	0 0 0	27 8 0	12 8 0
	Books and Contingencies,	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	20 0 0
	28 Scholarships, ...	0 0 0	328 0 0	0 0 0	328 0 0
	Co.'s Rs	1117 0 0	659 0 0	430 8 0	1345 8 0

Statement of the present Expences, of the Benares Hindu College and of Expences proposed by Captain Marshall.

	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Proposed Total
Secretary,	100 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0
Assistant,	0 0 0	80 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0
Professor I. Grammar,	75 0 0	0 0 0	15 0 0	60 0 0
Ditto II.	16 0 0	16 0 0	0 0 0	32 0 0
Ditto III.	40 0 0	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto IV.*	15 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0	30 0 0
Ditto Poetry,	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0	60 0 0
Ditto Rhetoric,†	60 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0
Ditto Vedanta,	60 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0
Ditto Logic,	60 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0
Ditto Sankhya,	60 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0
Ditto Law,	80 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0
Ditto Astronomy,	60 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0
Assistant,	32 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	32 0 0
Professor of Arithmetic and Natural Philosophy,	0 0 0	80 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0
Librarian,	50 0 0	0 0 0	18 0 0	32 0 0
Moulavi,	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0
Assistant,	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	20 0 0
English Writer,	30 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	32 0 0
Hindee Writer,	7 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0
Dufturee,	0 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0
SERVANTS.				
4 Peons,	17 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	17 0 0
1 Bell Keeper,	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0
2 Furrashes,	7 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 0 0
2 Water Bearers,	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 0 0
Sweeper,	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0
2 Pensioners at 30 and 20,	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0
58 Stipendiary Students,	173 0 0	0 0 0	173 0 0	0 0 0
House Rent,	50 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0
Prizes,	40 0 0	0 0 0	27 8 0	12 8 0
Book and Contingencies,	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	20 0 0
Scholarships,	0 0 0	328 0 0	0 0 0	328 0 0
Total proposed by Captain M Co.'s Rs	1117 0 0	764 0 0	423 8 0	1457 8 0

Total proposed by the General Committee, ... 1345 8 0
Additional Expence proposed by Captain Marshall, ... 112 0 0

Detail of Additional Expence, ... Rs. 50 Pension retained.
60 New Class established.
2 Other arrangements.

112

* To be styled III. Class.
† Formerly styled Poetry Class.

Extract of the Proceedings of the Committee for the Management of the Benares Hindoo College, dated 26th May 1820.

Resolved, that the following Rules be adopted for the management of the College in the several Departments of the Institution, and that Captain Fell be requested, at his leisure, to translate them into Sanscrit, and deposit a copy at the College for the guidance of the Pundits and Pupils.

SECRETARY.

1st. The Secretary is to be virtually Superintendent of the College under the authority of the Committee.

2d. He is to be the channel of communication between the Officers of the College and the Committee receiving Petitions or applications from the former, and instructions and directions from the latter, and making them respectively known to the parties to whom they are addressed.

3d. He is to superintend all the interior details of the College, the attendance of the Pundits and Students, and all persons attached to the Establishment, and to authorize the purchase of books or articles of contingent expense according to the necessity of the case and *the funds of the College.*

4th. He is to examine Pupils when Candidates for admission in cases of vacancy, and upon their fitness he is to sanction their admission under the General Order of the Committee.

5th. He is to receive daily reports from the Pundits of the attendance of the Classes, and *prepare monthly reports himself for Register*—he is to examine the progress of the Pupils once a quarter and furnish a report of the same to the Committee.

6th. Upon neglect and improper behaviour in the Pupils or Servants of the College he may dismiss them, reporting the same to the Committee. When the like occurs in the case of a Pundit or a Moonshee he must confine himself to reporting the same to the Committee and receiving and promulgating their orders upon it.

7th. He is to examine and sanction the Pay List for the approbation of the Committee—and upon the issue of the Pay to attend personally to see it duly distributed.

8th. He is to take the Library and its Establishment under his special controul.

9th. He is to countersign Certificates of proficiency granted to the Students on their leaving each Class and on their finally leaving College.

10th. He may be authorized to grant leave of absence to both Pundits and Pupils on their showing sufficient cause—taking care in the former instance, if the absence be at all protracted, that an adequate substitute be provided.

PUNDITS.

1st. The Pundits are to attend daily, excepting such days as are designated in the accompanying list—as holidays—at such hours as shall be determined by *them* in concert with the Superintendent.

2d. They are to furnish jointly a daily numerical report of the attendance of the Students agreeably to the accompanying Form No. 2.

3d. When the Student leaves the Class for another they are to sign a Certificate of his proficiency to the following effect.

I hereby Certify that has studied the Shastra under me in the Patshala of Benares—that he has read , that he has been steady and diligent in his studies, and that I consider him to have made great proficiency in the Shastra, the date the name.

4th. On his leaving College the Pundits under whom a *bidyarthi* has studied shall jointly sign a Certificate for his proficiency.

We hereby Certify that has read the Shastras in the Patshala of Benares, and that we consider him to have made great proficiency.

Dated names. (Countersigned by the Secretary.)

5th, The Pundits shall be admitted or dismissed only under the orders of the Committee.

6th. The Pundits of the several Classes may be allowed to receive and instruct in the College Scholars not regularly on the institution, but at the same time the above out Pupils must in every way be subject to the Rules of the College their attendance or otherwise to be regularly reported.

Fixed holidays during the year in each month.

1st and 16th Purnima,	2 days.
8th and 23d Ashtami,	2 ,,
13th and 28th Trayodushi,	2 ,,
14th and 29th Chaturdosi,	2 ,,
15th and 30th Punchdosi,	2 ,,
	10
	12
	120

Moveable Holidays.

2d of Chaitra Gama Dwinlya,	1
24th ,, Ramanuvami,	1
18th Boisack Akhi Tij,	1
25th Jyesti Ganga Dashura,	1
26th ,, Nirjala Ecadusi,	1
17th Asharh Ruth Jatra,	1
20th Sravana Nag Punchumee,	1
8th Bhadra Jumma Oshtami,	1
19th ,, Ganesha Choutha,	1
27th ,, Vamun Dwadashi,	1
9th Asin Maturnuvami,	1
16th ,, The last 15 days	15
17th Cartick Jam Dwitiyu,	1
26th ,,	1
4th Magh Sasti Chouth,	1

22d Magh Achala Saptumi, ...	1 day.
23d Phagun Holi to the 30th, ...	8
	159 days.

Holidays are also observed on occasion of Eclipse—a day for the anniversary Sraddha—one on the Sancranthees, &c.

No. 1.

Weekly Report of the 1st Grammar Class of the Hindoo College, Benares, from 1st to the 7th June, 1820.

Date.	Umma dutta.		Gopal Das.		Hureeram.		Signature of the Pundit.
	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.	
1st, ...	p.	,,	p.	,,	p.	,,	Hureeram.
2d, ...	,,	a	,,	,,	,,	a.	Hureeram.
3d, ...	p.	,,					Hureeram.
4th, ...	p.	,,					Hureeram.
5th, ...	p.	,,					Hureeram.
6th, ...	p.	,,					Hureeram.
7th, ...	p.	,,					Hureeram.

Pupils.

1st. When the present number is reduced to 60 that shall be considered to be the limit.

2d. Upon a vacancy occurring it shall be filled up by the Secretary according to the following condition.

3d. The Candidate must be reported by him grounded in some elementary Grammar, and he must not be under 12 nor more than 18 years of age.

4th. A Register of the Examination and Admission of the Students shall be kept.

5th. The Pupil shall be allowed three years for his Grammatical Studies, at the expiration of which period, if he has not made due proficiency, he shall be dismissed.

6th. If sufficiently qualified at the end of three years or sooner he shall be required to attend *either wholly or jointly with the Grammar Class—that of general Literature for three years more* during part of that time he shall be expected to acquire the elementary rules of Arithmetic.

7th. At the expiration of 6 years, or sooner if qualified, the Pupil may enter any other Class he pleases—the Secretary seeing that he does actually attend such Class for the purpose of study and not as an excuse to enjoy

8th. *On leaving each Class and also,* on the finally quitting the Establishment, the Pupils shall be furnished with Certificates for their proficiency as specified in the Rule for the Pundits.

9th. The allowance of the Pupils is to be fixed at 3 Rupees a month during the whole period of their stay, but at each annual examination, a sum not exceeding 500 Rupees, may be distributed in prize of 20, 15, and 10 Rupees to the Pupils who have made most proficiency—the award to be made by the Superintendant under the General Orders of the Committee.

10th. Pupils who are negligent in their attendance or guilty of any misconduct, may at any time upon the Report of the Pundits to that effect, be dismissed by the Superintendant.

11th. The books to be studied in the College shall be determined for each Class by the Pundits of each Class in concert with the Superintendant.

12th Pupils not attached to the Foundation may be allowed to attend at the College provided no prejudice to the tuition of the regular Pupils arise from indulgence—their admission and attendance should be reported regularly with the rest, and negligence or inattention be followed by dismissal. An annual examination of their proficiency be held—at which similar prize may be given as in the examination of Pupils on the Foundation, to a like amount of 500 Rupees—the two examinations and funds to be kept distinct.

Moonshee, Writer, and Establishment to be attached to the Secretary and discharge such duties connected with the College as they have hitherto discharged or may be directed by him to perform.

A true Extract,

G. T. MARSHALL.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

1st. He will attend the College daily, except on Holidays, and see that all the duties are carried on with strict regularity.

2nd He will examine and countersign all Reports, Bills and other forms previous to their signature by the Secretary.

3rd In case a Pundit is prevented by indisposition or other cause from attending his Class for a day, the Assistant Secretary will make immediate arrangements that a proper Pundit may take charge of that Class for that day, reporting the same for the information of the Secretary.

4th. He will examine and arrange the Essays and Exercises performed by the Students on the days called As-wadhyaya, on which it is unlawful for them to receive new lessons and which occur six times every month.

5th. He will generally assist the Secretary in such manner as the latter may direct, and especially in making out with the aid of the English Writer, the General Monthly Register in English according to Form No. 1 in ascertaining the eligibility, as to caste, character and acquirements of Candidates for admission into the College, and in conducting the Periodical

Month of May 1841.

		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	I. C					Pritipud.			
203	Bhava	1	1	1	1	P.	1	1	1
	Yadur	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
	Chinta	0	0	0	0	...	0	1	1
	Harra	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
	Bhaga	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
	Rama	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
	Ramo	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
	Rupna	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
	Naray	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
	Girdh	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
	II.								
	Kadi	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
	Puru	1	1	1	0	...	0	1	1
	Pray	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
	Yuk	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
	Gad	1	1	1	1	...	0	1	1
	Mati	1	1	0	1	...	1	1	1
	Bhol	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
	Moh	1	0	0	1	...	1	1	1
	Thak	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
	Gang	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

(*Form No. 3.*) *Pundit's Monthly Report of attendance and progress.*

इं सन १८४१ साल ॥

श्रीलश्रीयुक्त गवर्णरमेण्ट संस्थापित काशीस्थ संस्कृत पाठशालान्तर्गत प्रथम सोपानस्थ व्याकरणाध्यायि छात्राणां मार्च मासाधीत पाठादि संख्या पत्रिका ॥

सं.	वैतनिक छात्राः	आगमन दिनानि	अनागमन दिनानि	अस्वाध्याय दिनानि	पर्व दिनानि	आदि पृष्ठं	अन्त पृष्ठं	समुदायः	प्रकरणं	अनागमन कारणं	विवरणं
	श्री भवानीशरण ...	२७	०	३	५						
	श्री यदुराम	२२	१	३	५						
	श्री चिन्तामणि......	२०	२	३	५						
	श्री हरदत्त	२३	०	३	५						
	श्री रामसहाय ...	१९	४	३	५						
	श्री रामदीन	२१	२	३	५						
	अवैतनिक छात्राः										
	श्री रूपनारायण ...	१०	१३	३	५						
	श्री नारायण	२३	०	३	५						
	श्री गिरिधारी... ...	२२	१	३	५						

अध्यापकस्य

(FORM No. 4.)

Vyakarana (or Grammar) Class.

1. Laghu-Kaomudi—2. Siddhanta-Kaomudi—3. Manorama—4. Kaostubha—5. Shekhara—6. Bhushana.

Sahitya (or General Literature) Class.

1. Bhatti—2. Raghu-Vansa—3. Kumara-Sambhava—4. Naishadha—5. Raghavapandaviya—6. Sakuntala—7. Veni-Sampara—8. Malati-Madhava—9. Mrichhakatika—10, Murarinataka—11. Ratnavali—12. Gita-Govinda—13. Kadambari—14. Vasavadatta.

Alankara (or Rhetoric) Class.

1. Sahitya-darpana—2. Kavya-prakasa—3. Saraswati-Khanthahharana—4. Kavyapradipa—5 Chhando-manjari—6. Chhandah-Pingala—and some of the difficult Books of Poetry, such as Sisupala-badha, Kiratarjuniya, and Prabodhachandrodaya-nataka.

Nyaya (or Logic) Class.

1. Bhashaparichchheda—2. Siddhanta Muktavali—3. Nyayasutravritti—4. Anumanakhanda-chintamani—5. Anumanakhanda-didhiti—6. Anumanakhanda-gadadhari—7. Anumanakhanda-jagadishi—8. Anumanakhanda-mathuri—9 Vyapti-vada—10. Shaptivada—11. Muktivada—12. Atmatatwa viveka—13. Shabdashahtiprakashika—14 Shabdakhandamathuri.

Vedanta (or Theology) Class.

1. Vedantasara—2 Vedanta-paribhasha—3. Panchadashi—4 Gitabhashya—5 Dashopanishadbhashya—6. Shanrakabhashya—7. Bhamatinibandhadi—8. Vivaranaprathana—9. Vedanta muktavali—10. Sankshepashariraka—11. Adwaita Kaostabhadi prakarana-grantha.

Sankhya Class.

1. Sankhya-prabachana bhashya—2. Sankhya-sutra-vritti—3. Sankhya-tatwakaomudi—4. Sankhya-karikae with commentary of Goorapada—5 yoga-bhashya—6 yoga-sutra-vritti—7 yoga-sutra-vivriti—and the Mahabhashya, a celebrated commentary on the Grammar of Panini.

Smriti (or Law) Class.

1, Manusanhita—2. Mitakshara—3. Dayabhaga, with the commentary of Srikrishna Turkalankar—4. Dattaka mimansa—5 Dattaka chandrika—6. Dayatatwa—7. Dayakarma-Sangraha—8. Udbulm-tatwa—9. Shuddhi-tatwa—10. Kalamadhaviya—11. Kritya ratnavali, &c.

Jyotisha (or Mathematical and Astrological) Class.

1. Lilavati—2. Vijaganita—3. Siddhantashiromani, Goladhyaya and Ganitadhyaya—4. Suryasiddhanta—5. Rekha-Ganita, a translation of Euclid's Elements—6. Kshetratatwadepika, a translation of the Chapter on Geometry in Hutton's Mathematics. The foregoing are Astronomical and Mathematical works—the following are Astrological, namely, 1. Siddhanta-tatwa-viveka—2. Jaimini-sutra—3. Varahi-sanhita—4. Mahurta-chintamani—5. Vrihajjataka—6. Naradasanhita—7. Makaranda—8. Graha-laghava—9. Shatpanchashika—10 Lagnachandika—11. Sarvatha-Chintamani.

The Professors will, in consultation with the Superintendent, judge as to the number of the above works, &c., or the portion of each work, which ought, according to circumstances, to be read by each Pupil.

APPENDIX No. XIV.

No. 1239.

To F. BOUTROS, Esq.,

Secretary Local Committee of Public Education,

DELHI.

SIR,

The General Committee of Public Institution have carefully considered the representations offered in your letter, No. 53, of the 14th July.

2d It would be very gratifying to the General Committee to have the concurrence of the Local Committee in all the details of the scheme which they have formed for giving effect to the important objects contemplated by the Government in the institution of Scholarships But where a difference of opinion upon this subject may still exist, after a fair interchange of explanations, it is, assuredly, with the General Committee that the decision must rest; for it is expressly to the "experience and judgment of the General Committee," that the distribution of Scholarships has been left by the Orders* of Government. The General Committee are satisfied that any further reference to Government in respect to the details which your letter discusses, would be unnecessary and improper in the present stage of their proceedings.

3d. The strict principle upon which the General Committee had to arrange a scheme of Scholarships was, as laid down in para. 33 of the Minute

* See para. 10, Mr. Secretary Bushby's Letter of December 16th, 1840, p. cxxxix. of Appendix to last General Report.

of the Governor General of the 24th November 1839, to confine such rewards to Students who "had afforded proofs of *a peculiar capacity and industry*." The end in view was not to fill our English Schools with pupils, through the general or easy prospect of some pecuniary allowance, but to leave the resort to those Schools to the unforced wishes, to a sense of interest in the community, and to provide only an inducement to those found most promising among the Students, which should be sufficient to retain them under instruction until they could be carried through a complete course of Education.

4th It is the belief of the General Committee that the scheme which they have prescribed, though open doubtless, in some or other of its parts, to prospective correction, will be found, upon the whole, well suited to the accomplishment of this end.

5th. The General Committee would have consulted formally all the Local Committees upon the provisions of the scheme, but that there was an urgent necessity for early measures, and that the opinions of several Officers, of high ability and experience, had already been obtained as to the wants of the Upper Provinces. Some Members of the General Committee had also been recently in those Provinces, and had made the state and interests of their Institutions for education a subject of particular inquiry.

6th. The Local Committee at Delhi apprehended that 40 Rupees a month is an unnecessarily high rate for the Senior Scholarships. But this rate, and even the still higher rate of 50 Rupees a month, had been proposed, with much earnestness, to the General Committee by distinguished Officers, who were serving, and had served for many years, in the Upper Provinces, and a brief experience will, the General Committee is persuaded, satisfy the Local Committee that the inducement of 40 Rupees a month will be in fact scarcely adequate to retain an able and advanced English Student within the College. A person, so qualified, will be tempted by many offers of well-paid employment in the public service, or from private individuals. By a letter of the 11th of last month from the Agra Local Committee, it appears that youth from the Agra College, even with poor attainments, "can readily obtain permanent situations of 40 Rupees a month."

7th. The Local Committee may not unnaturally feel themselves at present most interested in applying some strong stimulus to the pupils of the College, in the inferior grade of acquirements to which they have yet attained. But they would, it is believed, see much ultimate cause for regret, were the maximum scale of Senior Scholarships limited to 30 Rupees a month. And it is to the encouragement of Students of signal merit, in the pursuit of the most advanced branches of learning, that it is the duty alike of the General and of the Local Committees, in conformity with the wishes of the Government, to direct their exertions.

8th. With these general remarks, I am directed to proceed to the particular suggestions in your letter, and they may be referred to as stated in recapitulation in its third para.

1st. "Doing away with a Calcutta Standard, inapplicable and unfair to "the Delhi College."

On this point, I am directed to observe that the best pupils of the Delhi College can have little if any difficulty in it at once passing the tests prescribed for the Senior Scholarships, and that with the improved means of tuition now provided, these Students may be reasonably expected to pass the tests prescribed for the Senior Scholarships probably within one, and certainly within two years.* The spirit in which the examinations will be conducted by the General Committee will be seen from the annexed† Extract from a letter which they propose shortly to issue to the Local Committees with the Scholarship papers. Copies of the Hindoo College Prize Essays of 1838-39, and the set of Historical questions of that College in the same season, alluded to as a general standard in the notification of the General Committee defining the tests for the Senior Scholarships, are forwarded with this letter for the information of the Local Committees.

2ndly. "Establishing a regular system of rotation, which will open to "competition every year a certain number of Junior and Senior Scholar- "ships." This object will, it is thought, be practically secured in the operation of the plan of the General Committee. The Local Committee will remark that the Junior Scholarships are to be held for four years, 'or,‡ "under particular circumstances, for a longer period." *It is intended by this provision that no duly qualified Student shall be, under any circumstances, deprived of his allowance between the period of his holding a Junior and a Senior Scholarship, as the Local Committee had been led at first to suppose.*

3dly. "Providing out of the Scholarship Funds, for frequent rewards to "the most regular and attentive of the Pupils in the younger classes."

The following is the rule regarding Prizes to the Junior Classes proposed to be introduced in all their Institutions by the General Committee.

"Prizes shall be given to the Junior Department only of Colleges, and to "the Junior Classes of Schools, the number and value of these to be fixed by the General Committee in communication with the Local Committees."

* See also Head Delhi, Appendix II. p. x. and xii of present Report.

5 † The Local Committee will observe that although the questions in these papers are generally framed in accordance with the standard of acquirements stated in their printed Scheme, in each paper some questions are added which, with few exceptions, it is believed only the Students of the Hindoo College will be able to answer, and it is not necessary for obtaining a Scholarship at other Institutions than the Hindoo College, that such questions should be answered. They are added for the purpose of enabling the General Committee to judge of the extent of the acquirements of the Students of their different institutions as compared with the Students of the Hindoo College.

‡ Para. 30, letter of the General Committee to Government, of October 30, 1840.

9th. The principle of exciting emulation in the Junior Classes will thus be maintained, while care will yet be taken that the funds granted by the Government for higher objects shall not be dissipated in inordinate money rewards to the lower pupils. From the very sudden and great increase which has taken place in the numbers in the lower classes at Delhi, it is feared that many scholars may have been tempted by the hope of early and facile pecuniary support. But this is not a sound or satisfactory state of things, and such hopes should receive no encouragement from the Local Committees.

10th. The General Committee have gladly given these detailed explanations to the Local Committee in reply to their letter under acknowledgment. And they now desire me to state that they rely with confidence on the cordial co-operation of the Local Committee in the execution of their measures for the examination of Candidates for Scholarships, according to the plan which has been already generally made known, and further particulars respecting which will be separately communicated.

(Signed) T. A. WISE, *Secy.*

14*th September*, 1841.

APPENDIX No. XV.

MINUTE.

1st. Having now been for three months in charge of the Delhi English and Oriental Colleges, I beg leave to submit some remarks on the state of instruction in both Institutions, and the arrangements which appear best calculated to improve it. I will besides add some notes relative to the Urdu language, the translations we require, and the best mode of getting them made.

ENGLISH COLLEGE.

2d. On the 31st March 1841, there were 6 Pupils in the 1st Class. From the 16th to the 31st March, their studies were Milton's Paradise Lost, Book 1st, Lines 544 to 751.

Natural Philosophy (Introduction to), ...	Page	95	to	100
Poetical Reader No. 3,..	,,	45	to	55
Guy's Astronomy,..	,,	9	to	12
Goldsmith's Geography, ...	,,	59	to	60
Robertson's History of Charles the 5th,......................	,,	28	to	40

Euclid taught separately.

One Pupil learning the 6th Book.
Two .... 2d.
and Three.................. 1st.

Arithmetic also taught separately.

Composition four hours a week.

Translation 8 hours in the week.

Writing every other day.

The 8 hours nominally employed in translation were, according to the native Urdu Teacher, reduced in reality to 3 from 10 to 1 on Saturday—some of these pupils are very imperfectly acquainted with Urdu.

2D CLASS 8 PUPILS.

History of England (Goldsmith's),	Page 30	to	34
Reader No. 5,	,, 42	to	83
Goldsmith's Geography,	,, 20	to	21
Poetical Reader No. 1.,	,, 11	to	15

Euclid taught separately (5 Pupils having began the 1st Book and the others not yet entered on that study.)

Arithmetic also taught separately.

Composition 4 hours in the week.

Translation 8 hours in the week.

Writing every other day.

The same remark may be made here as in the former Class relative to the hours spent in translation, and the very imperfect knowledge of Urdu.

The Pupils of this Class were excessively irregular in their attendance, which only averages 2½ per day during the last two weeks of March.

3D CLASS 10 PUPILS.

Reader No. 4,	Page 70 to 81
Grammar,	,, 5 to 9
Geography,	,, 6 to 8
Arithmetic,	Simple Multiplication.
Writing,	every other day.

The Teacher in charge of this Class complained greatly of the inattention of his Pupils, "who have been taught Reader No. 4, five times, and still do not seem to understand it."

4TH CLASS 6 PUPILS.

Reader No 2,	Page 151 to the end.
Arithmetic,	Simple Multiplication.

Writing every other day.

Three Classes below this were reading different parts of Reader No. 1, and the last Class, the Spelling Book.

3d. The total number of Pupils was then 75 and the average daily attendance 54— the number of registered names is now 216 and the average daily attendance about 150—28 of these are Stipendiaries appointed under the Local Committee's Orders of the 1st April last, no more appearing qualified for the Stipend. Almost all the irregularity of attendance is confined to the two lower Classes. I hope to be able to check it in some degree by claiming the assistance of boys' parents and imposing slight fines, which if not paid will be followed by dismissal from the College. I rely much for that also on the proposition submitted for the sanction of the General Committee of granting *small* but *frequent* rewards to the youngest boys on the plan of the *Lancasterian* Schools.

4th. Under the former system the hours of teaching were nominally 5, but 3 of them at least were spent by the Students in learning their lessons, and the other two only in repeating them to the Master, reading with him, &c. I am gradually introducing the habit of learning lessons at home, and the 5 hours of study at the College will be 5 hours of actual teaching by the Master, and that teaching is not wearisome to the pupils in consequence of the variety of subjects (Science, Poetry, History,) which it daily embraces. I have also modified the plan of instructing the lower Class, regularized the study of the Urdu language, and prepared a plan for teaching accounts. Besides this, in consequence of the appointment of new Masters, the Classes have been distributed in a different manner, but I have not deemed it advisable to introduce for the present any new subject of study for the higher Classes, whose whole time is employed on the studies necessary to qualify them for the Scholarships. From the re-opening of the College, after the examination to be held for that purpose, it is my intention to give a course of Lectures to the higher pupils on the Principles of Moral Jurisprudence, Political Economy, and Law. They will go through the whole course during the holding of their Scholarships, without ceasing to prosecute their studies in Science and General Literature.

Oriental College.

5th. The pupils of the Madrassa at the end of March last were—

Arabic pupils,	28
Persian,	39
Sanscrit,	24
	91

6th. The Arabic Scholars were divided into three Classes. The 1st Class reading the Hedaya or Commentaries on Mohamedan Law.

The 2d Class studied Shureh Wakaya, a Law Book—Nufhetool Yeman, Memoirs of Poets, and Tales,

The 3d Class read Kootvee Meer, Logic. Alif Leila, Arabian Nights.

7th. The Persian Pupils were nominally divided into five Classes.

1st read	Abul Fuzel, ...	Correspondence.
2d ,,	Secundernamma, ...	Political History of Alexander.
3d ,,	Zaleekha, ...	Political History of Joseph.
4th ,,	Bostan, and Modhooram,	Poetry, Tales and Correspondence.
5th ,,	Goolistan, ...	Poetry, Tales.

8th. The Sanscrit Pupils were divided into seven Classes

1st Class	Sedanth Koumoodie, ...	Grammar.
	Mitachshara, ...	Law of Pleading, Evidence, &c.
2d ,,	Mutteh Koumoodie, ...	Grammar.
	Rugoobunsh, ...	History of Ancient Rajahs.
3d ,,	Amurkosh, ...	Dictionary.
	Mudkomoodie, ...	Grammar.
4th ,,	Siddanth Chundrika, ...	Grammar.
	Rugoobunsh, ...	History of Ancient Rajahs.
5th ,,	Mudkomdie, ...	Grammar.
6th ,,	Leegh Komdie, ...	Grammar.
7th ,,	Amurkosh, ...	Dictionary.
	Sheegurbod, ...	Spelling Book.

9th. The total number of Pupils was 91, and their average daily attendance 67. Out of the 371 Students now on the Madrassa Register, 147 of whom have been elected as Stipendiaries, the Arithmetician Teacher reports that two have studied the whole of Arithmetic, 18 have made some progress in it, and the remainder require to be taught the first elements of the science. No provision has been made for the teaching of Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Geography, History, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, &c.

10th. It will easily be admitted that such a state of things calls for reform. The first however is to enquire into our means to put the instruction of that well-endowed Establishment on a better footing.

11th. The present Establishment of Professors includes five Moulvees for the teaching of Arabic, three for the teaching of Persian, two Pundits for the teaching of Sanscrit, and one Teacher of Arithmetic. There being only 59 Arabic Students, while the Persian Pupils amount to 230 I have transferred one of the Arabic Teachers to the Persian Department, and we have certainly as many teachers of the Arabic, Persian and Sanscrit languages as we require.

12th. With the view of ascertaining how far our Professors of Arabic, Persian and Sanscrit were qualified to introduce some European Scientific information into their daily lessons, I put various questions in writing relating to Arithmetic, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Geography and History, and in a conversation with them ascertained that their knowledge of these sciences did not extend beyond Arithmetic, and the Geography or History of India. *

13th. The want of Scientific knowledge in the Moulvees will necessitate some special arrangement for the teaching of Sciences at the College. Mumlook Allee and Imambuksh are considered equal, the former to any Arabic, and the latter to any Persian Scholars in Delhie. Jaffar Allee is also, very well acquainted with the Arabic language, and while it would be difficult to procure more Scientific Moulvees than they are, it would be still more so to find men superior to them (I allude especially to Mumlook Allee and Imambuksh) in knowledge of the Arabic and Persian languages. This, if there were not besides strong reasons for it, would alone point to the necessity of separating the teaching of Sciences from that of Oriental Philology or Literature. * * * * * * * * * *

14th. I requested some time ago the Head Pundit to read to his pupils the Lilavati a Sanscrit work relating to Arithmetic and some other branches of Mathematics, but after trying this plan for a few weeks he now tells me that his pupils find the difficulties of the language in which the Rules of Arithmetic are clothed, added to the difficulty of the Rules themselves, too much for them, and he requests that they may be taught Arithmetic in their own language by the Syaq Professor.

15th Until the last few months the Sanscrit Students were not taught to write their own language in the Persian character, nor the Arabic or Persian pupils to write Nagree, so that although all speak the same language, the former had no means of corresponding with the latter, or vice versa, by writing. To obviate this complete separation between the two, and as there is a Persian Writing Master at the Madrassa, and the Hindoos are more manageable than the Moosalmans, I suggested to the Head Pundit that his pupils should learn to read and write the Persian characters He acquiesced in the propriety of the suggestion, but to prevent the chance of any opposition, I left it a matter of choice to the Sanscrit Students whether they should take lessons from the Persian Writing Master or not, but directed the latter to attend at the Pundit's class room for an hour every day. The result has been that the Pupils have nearly all come to learn the Persian characters, and the Pundits themselves are doing so too. It would be also desirable, though not in the same degree, that the Arabic and Persian Students should learn the use of the Nagree Alphabet, but it will not perhaps be so easy to induce them to do so, and besides we have no Nagree Writing Master at the Madrassa, a want which I suppose, must be provided for out of the amount of monthly expenditure saved by Mr. Thomason's arrangement.

16th. There is much weight in the objection of the Pundit to the Lilavati. It is clear for instance that if the pupils of European Schools had to study Mathematics in Latin Treatises only, instead of doing so in their own native tongue, their progress would be greatly impeded—such a system, which was still not long ago prevalent on the continent of Europe for the teaching of Philosophy, has now I believe been wholly exploded; and appears so obvious-

ly injudicious that it is difficult to conceive how it should have been maintained so long.

17th. The objection made by the Sanscrit Pundit to the learned language as a medium for the teaching of Arithmetic would be expressed or felt by the Arabic and Persian Professors, to Arabic and Persian respectively. Besides none of the three learned Oriental languages contains, as far as I am aware, any treatise of Modern Geography, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Political Economy, &c., nor any valuable History of European nations.

18th. Such being the case, and besides having before us the example of modern Europe, where Science and Literature did not make any extensive progress until scientific instruction was offered, not only to the mass of the people, but even to those who studied the learned languages in their own language, we can hardly avoid the conclusion, that Urdu should be the medium of imparting a knowledge of the sciences to the pupils of our Oriental Madrassas. Let the Students of those institutions learn the Elements of Modern European Science in their Vernacular language, and as they become more familiar with the learned language they are studying, they will look into it for its scientific treasures if it has any, and will be the more able from their previous scientific training to appreciate them.

19th. The reasons for adapting the Urdu language as a medium of scientific education in the Madrassas, of the Western Provinces are briefly these, 1st, Urdu is the Vernacular language from Rajmahal upwards.

2d No really scientific Moulvees or Pundits are to be had in this part of the country.

3d. If otherwise it would still be better not to add the difficulties of a foreign language to those inseparable from the study of the sciences.

4th. The separation here adverted to is exactly similar to what takes place in Europe where although the Greek and Latin languages are very extensively cultivated, it would be thought preposterous to teach Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c. &c., in either of those two classical tongues.

5th. The teaching of European Science in our Oriental Madrassas through the medium of Urdu and by means of Lecturers brought up in our English Colleges will be a direct and important step towards the end which the General Committee have always proposed to themselves, viz. teaching some natives English, that these having through that language acquired valuable knowledge, may communicate it to their countrymen through their native tongue.

6th. And lastly. That the valuable information thus avowedly conveyed from European stores, and by means of our own pupils of the English Colleges, between whom and ourselves there is an increasing community of feeling, will give to the Students of the Madrassa an idea of the value of the knowledge contained in the English language, induce some to turn their thoughts to it from the comparatively unprofitable Arabic, Persian or

Sanscrit, and impress them with better feelings towards us than their exclusive Oriental education is calculated to do.

20th. One difficulty in the way of following the above plan is the want of Urdu Scientific Books. Miss Bird's Geography, Atlas and Astronomy contain, I believe, all the science that can be had in Urdu, but to remedy the deficiency I have begun translating with the assistance of the senior pupils and native teachers of the English College the following works.

Works in the course of translation.

1. A small treatise of the Principles of Practical Geometry.
2. Introduction to Natural Philosophy.
3. Mill's Political Economy.
4. History of the Establishment of the British Power in India (compiled chiefly from Marshman.)
5. Macnaghten's Hindu Law (Text part of the work.)
6. Ditto Mohamedan ditto (Ditto) The two last works will I believe be found useful elsewhere than at the Madrassa, and may have the effect of drawing the attention of the native community to our translations. (a)

21st. I hope to have finished the whole of the above translations, with the exception perhaps of Mill's Political Economy, within six months. The pupils of the Madrassa will be able to study in the course of next year, in addition to Arabic, Persian or Sanscrit, Geography, Practical Geometry, Introduction to Natural Philosophy and History of India. They will also study the principal events of the Roman and Greek Histories from a short Urdu Abstract of Ancient History printed at the Church Mission Press, which we have in the Library.

22d. I am now preparing for translation in Urdu a small treatise on the intellectual powers of man, which will be almost entirely extracted from Abercrombie's Popular Works,—leaving aside little more than digressions to the science of Medicine, or allusions and references unimportant or unintelligible to Asiatics. I shall also shortly prepare a treatise of Moral Philosophy, chiefly from Dugald Stewart, and an introduction to the study of General Jurisprudence from the French of Dumont (Bentham.) (b)

(a) As soon as I can get a copy of Mr. Norton's (the Advocate General at Madras) discourses to the people of India on Government, the East India Company, &c. &c., I shall probably endeavour to translate them.

(b) The Native Teachers and three of the Senior Pupils have each their daily task. They translate a page every day which is regularly read to me and corrected. The Moulvees and Pundits of the Madrassa have agreed with very good grace to enrich the Urdu literature with translations from the learned Oriental languages—and are now translating Gulistan, Alif Leila, and abstract of the Ramayan, &c. &c. None of them has shown the slightest appearance of an objection to the teaching of European sciences through the medium of the Urdu language.

23d. The above works are I believe those which it is desirable to translate into Hindoostanee before all others, and I have therefore undertaken to do so with the least possible delay, but there are many other wants of the kind which it appears advisable to supply.

24th. Under present circumstances it is next to impossible that Law should be successfully studied in our Madrassas or Colleges. The pupils can indeed follow a course of lectures, but they can hardly be expected to pursue the study with advantage out of the lecture room. The works which contain the Law of the Land are so voluminous, and the Government Regulations have been so much altered and modified by Enactments of various dates, that none but a practised Lawyer can see his way through their numerous provisions and find out the law actually in force at the present day on a given point. The General Committee in their Report of 1835 made some remarks to the same effect, and expressed a hope that the Law Commissioners would soon supply a condensed body of Anglo-Indian Law, &c., but since that time the Criminal Code only has made its appearance, and it has not yet received legal sanction, nor is the period announced when it is likely to become the Criminal Law of India. Supposing similar delay to take place with reference to the Civil Code, Codes of Procedure, &c., ten years or more may probably elapse before the whole of the new Codes (c) under preparation be completed by the Law Commissioners and sanctioned by the Legislature. Unless then it should be known to the General Committee that no such a delay can possibly take place, I beg leave to solicit attention to the following suggestions.

25th. 1st. That permission be solicited from Sir W. Macnaghten to print in a separate volume the *text* part of his works on Hindu and Mohamedan Law, of which I am now making a translation.

2d. That permission be solicited from Mr. Skipwith to print in a small 12mo. vol. as a Class Book his Assistant Magistrate's guide.

3d. That Mr. Prinsep's Abstract of the Civil Regulations be continued to the present time and be also printed in a small 12mo. vol. (I have such a continuation ready in the form of an Appendix, and shall be happy to put it at the disposal of the General Committee to be embodied in the original work, or if preferred I shall undertake to do so myself.

4th. That an Abstract should be made of the Revenue Regulations not included in the above work

26th. The two first mentioned works might be ready in English and Urdu (I will if thought desirable furnish the Urdu translation) in six months, the third work would require little more than to be translated and reprinted, which might be done here within 12 or 18 months at the most. The 4th work would require more time as an abstract would be a laborious task to

(c) Since writing this I have read in the Commissioners' Report on the "Lex Loci" that a considerable period must elapse before the desirable object alluded to can be attained.

perform, and it would be difficult to find a man who could do it well and would undertake it on moderate terms; this however might be done in Calcutta.

27th. On the whole I should say the four works together might be completed within two years in English and Urdu, they would cost very little, the few pecuniary advances which it would be necessary to make being soon repaid by the sale of the works which might be printed in four 12mo. vol. of common paper and sold at the rate of two Rupees a vol. They would I believe answer very well as Law School Books and would be useful to the Native and English communities.*

28th. Having once come to the conclusion that the Urdu language should be the medium of scientific information in those provinces, it becomes advisable, I conceive to transfer to it without any avoidable delay as much science as we can. I hope the list I venture to submit of works which I would recommend for translation will be looked upon with indulgence. I have entered there all the elementary works which appeared to me best adapted for the purpose in view, but have not the presumption to suppose that my selection is actually the best that could be made.†

29th. I would then propose that the following works should be translated in addition to those I am now translating or preparing for that purpose, and to the Law books of which I have suggested the preparation.

Works recommended for translation.

History.	Tytler's Universal History (*d*) (continued to the present day.)
,,	Ferishta's History of India.
,,	Sairool Mootakureem.
	History of the Establishment of the English Power in India (From Conder's India*)
Continued.	Goldsmith's Rome.
,,	,, Greece.
,,	,, England.
,,	Robertson's History of America.

* Perhaps it may be better to wait for Mr. Elphinstone's History..

* In connection with this, see paras. 40 to 48 of the present Report.—*Secy.*

† See paras. 50 to 56 of the present Report—*Secy.*

(*d*) The translation of Tytler's *Elements* of History by Mr. Dacosta is said by the Moulvees of the Madrassa to be hardly intelligible to them in consequence of not being written in correct Urdu and of the very abstract and general nature of the original work itself. This last objection would not apply to the more extensive work proposed for translation.

Continued. Sismondi's Italian Republics (Family Library.)
,, History of the United States.
,, Mignet's French Revolution.
,, Plutarch. A selection of the most interesting Lives.
,, Mill's History of Mohamedanism.

(The above translations should be accompanied with short notes explaining any allusions or references which otherwise would be unintelligible to an Indian youth.)

Logic and Rhetoric.—From Dr. Whately's works, freed from many discussions and quotations uninteresting or unintelligible to Asiatics, and from the technical rules of Logic which, however ingenious they may be, are in general perfectly useless and very uninteresting.

Critical notices of celebrated Oriental Works from Sir Wm. Jones, the Asiatic Researches, &c.

Mathematics.—Rees' Algebra, as far as the Quadratic Equations. Euclid 6 first books and the 11th and 12th. Plane Trigonometry.

Physiology.—Combe's Physiology (This is rather a work on Hygœia, than Physiology, and accordingly the better for general perusal.)

Astronomy—Herschell's Astronomy.

Chemistry.—O'Shaughnessy's Manual.

Mineralogy—Brewster's or Phipp's Mineralogy.

Geology—Lyall's Elements.

Botany.—Lindlay's Natural System of Botany.

Zoology— { Goldsmith's Animated Nature. Brown's Zoologist, Text Book.

Poetry and Literature—Iliad and Odyssey (*e*) preceded by a short abstract of Greek Mythology.

Æneid.

Shahnama.—This is already translated into Urdu, but not printed I believe, although extensively circulated in manuscript and valuable.

Mahabharat—Ramayun.—It is well known that a Persian translation of the two celebrated poems was made in the reign of Akbur.

Dramas.—A selection of Greek, English and Sanscrit Dramas.

Miscellaneous—Hitopodes, Alif Leila, Gulistan, Mokamat Huriiy.

Notices on Agriculture, Commerce, &c, from the translations of the Agricul-

(*e*) No doubt the translations into Urdu of an English version of Greek or Latin poems will give a very imperfect idea of the original work, but as it is not likely we shall find a Greek or Latin Scholar able to write in Urdu, we must be content with a translation at second hand.

The Mythology and Heroes of Homer and Virgil, are so frequently the subject of allusions in works of European Literature, that it appears necessary to include their immortal Poems among our first translations of Western Poetry.

tural Society; Maccullock's Dictionary of Commerce, and Bell's Commerce of Bengal, &c. &c.

Dictionaries. .... } Classical Dictionary.
Biographical Dictionary.
Universal Gazetteer.
Urdu Dictionary. I place this *last* although it is urgently required, but it could be made much more complete after the above translations have been effected than before. However, the additions which the Urdu language must receive in the course of those translations might be reserved for an appendix and a regular Urdu Dictionary giving the meaning of the words in Urdu might be prepared in the meantime. (*f*)

30th. The translations above suggested would not include more than about 80 or or 90 volumes, and could be effected in a very short time if the work was distributed between the Colleges of Agra, Delhie, Benares, Calcutta and the Schools of Allahabad, Patna, Bareilly, &c. Keeping in mind that the translation of a scientific volume takes as much time as that of two or three historical works of the same extent, the whole would cost comparatively very little, and might be completed in three or four years. From the Dehlie College alone I believe 15 or 20 volumes may be expected within the next four years. As however, the native teachers of the Colleges and Schools could only make their translations at their leisure hours some pecuniary encouragement should be given them. It would be difficult to fix the amount before hand (*g*) and this might be left to be regulated by the Local Committees, the total sum only to be allowed for that purpose being limited. The advantage of leaving such details to the Local Committees appears obvious. They can thus make the best bargain in every instance with respect to the difficulties of the case, the abilities of the Translator, his expectations, &c. As far as this College is concerned, no specific allowance need be made for that purpose, the rates fixed by Mr. Thomason for the salaries of the Moulvees and Pundits, and the non-appointment of another Arabic Moulvee has left a surplus fund on the sum allowed to the Oriental Madrassa of 187 Rupees per mensem. This sum sum could not be better employed than in furnishing that Institution with the Scientific books it is in want of, and providing a Lecturer (*h*) for teaching

(*f*) Would it not be advisable to introduce our system of punctuation into the Urdu books, we prepare? I can perceive no insuperable objection to this and it would be a very important addition to the clearness of the written language.

(*g*) Perhaps about 1 Rupee per page of a scientific work and one half of that per page of a literary or historical volume.

(*h*) A Native Lecturer will cost 80 or 100 Rs. per mensem, a Nagree Master 10 Rs. So that about 90 or 100 Rs. a month, would remain for the translation fund which again might if required be made to give about 15 Rs. a month for a Persian Writing Master (Khoosh Nuvees) and 4 Rs. for a Kahar at the English Institution where two such men are absolutely wanted.

the same in Urdu. Until we get a man fully qualified for that appointment, the Head Urdu teacher of the English College or one of the Senior Pupils might lecture in my presence at the Madrassa—on Geometry, Natural Philosophy, &c , and receive for doing so a moderate extra allowance in addition to his regular Salary.

Scientific terms.

31st. With reference to the proposed translations one important remark remains to be made, and that is how the scientific words are to be translated. On this I submit the following remarks which may perhaps be useful in drawing attention to the subjects.

1st. Whenever a Scientific word has no equivalent in Urdu and expresses a simple idea as sodium, potassium, chlorine, &c , there is apparently no objection to its being transferred bodily from the English into the Vernacular language.

2d. If the Scientific word expressing a simple idea have an equivalent in Urdu, the latter must be used of course as Loha for Iron, Gunduck for Sulphur, &c.

3d. If the word be a compound one and the two original words be English, and have neither of them equivalents in Urdu, the word must be transferred bodily into the Vernacular language as Hydrochlorine, for instance, the words Hydrogen and Chlorine having no equivalent in Urdu.

4th. If the word be a compound one and has no equivalent in Urdu, but be made from words which singly have Urdu equivalents, the latter may be used in conjunction with each other or some other equivalent translation made, as Parallelogram, *Mutwazee Kutron Wasath*, Parallelopiped, *Mutwazeeturfen Jesm* (*i*) Chronology, *Ilm Zemane or Tawareek*

5th. When this rule or the following cannot conveniently be adhered to the foreign word should be transferred to Urdu as Hydrogen, Nitrogen, &c.

6th. If the compound word be formed from two single words, one of which has an equivalent in Urdu and the other not, the Urdu compound one must be made of the English and Urdu single words as Hydrosulfuric, Hydro Gunduckee, &c. (*j*)

7th. The words mono, di, proto, deuto, epi, peri, hypo, poly, so very frequent in compound words of Greek origin may be admitted in the composition of Urdu words, that is, with Urdu roots if necessary, to avoid what

(*i*) I know a parallelogram and parallelopiped have Arabic names which it may perhaps be better to adopt, but I give the compound names in the text to exemplify my meaning.

(*j*) Of course many of these words will appear very odd at first, but the minds of those who study the Sciences in which such words occur, will soon be reconciled to them, and the Vernacular element which goes to the formation of those vocables, will help to understand and recollect them. Their meaning would of course be carefully defined and exemplified, when first used.

would otherwise be an awkward and inconvenient compound. (When introducing new compound words into the European language it is usual to take each of the roots from the same language only, but this is a fanciful rule apparently of no importance.) It is difficult to perceive in the abstract the superiority of the word Chronology over those of tempology or timology, which odd as they may appear would be more convenient than the Classical word to assist the memory of a Frenchman or an Englishman, not classically educated, in recollecting the meaning attached to them.

8th. The words Order, Class, Genus and Species, although having in some respect equivalents in Urdu might be however transferred into that language, because the Urdu equivalents are synonyms of each other, and would constantly lead to a very objectionable confusion in distinctions highly important in the study of Natural History.

9th. The names of the Natural families of plants are derived each from one of the most remarkable individuals of the family, or some of its common properties: a similar rule should of course be followed in Urdu unless it should be found more convenient and advantageous that the distinctive names of each family should be drawn from some of its special and distinctive characters.

10th. In general the Translator need not endeavour to translate literally word for word. It is the spirit, the meaning of every sentence which it is important to transfer from one language to the other, however different the construction or expression of the sentence may be.

32d. The above rules might I believe if approved of and circulated prevent any very great discrepancies in the Translators. When I speak of a word having an equivalent in Urdu I mean that some word similar to it in meaning is well known among the middle and educated classes of the Native community. If it was necessary for an equivalent to a scientific word not found in our Oriental Dictionaries, to refer to a learned Pundit or Moulvee, it is obvious it would be better to adopt the English word which if equally unknown to the Urdu language would have at least the advantage of being known to the Translator who might thus proceed in his translation without any Moulvees or Pundit's assistance. As all, or nearly all, the science which is to be infused into Urdu must come from the English language, it is next to impossible, even if it were desirable to prevent the introduction of many English words into it.

In the above of course are meant such words as are names of things and express simple ideas, or words formed from them, and not substantives and adjectives, daily made from each other according to the well known Arabic Forms.

33d. To insure the correctness of the translation as far as possible, the Principal (or Head Master) the Head Moulvee and Head Urdu Teacher might be required to attest them with their signatures. A very important

consideration would be to have the books printed or lithographed in the cheapest form possible. In a country where the family of a daily labourer subsists on 2 or 3 Rupees per month such a sum must be considered a large one to give for the price of a book. We cannot expect our books to be very extensively circulated unless they are either gratuitously distributed or sold at a very moderate price. (*h*) Cheap editions of the Literary and Historical works I have entered in my list would probably soon repay the expense of publishing them, but it might not be the case, at least not immediately, with the scientific works, which being of course adapted to the taste and instruction of fewer persons, would not find so many purchasers.

34th. I have not entered into the list of works, which it appears to me most desirable to translate, some English works which have been written specially as Indian School Books, and which are certainly not without merit. But those works contain remarks on the Mohamedan or Hindoo faith which have been objected to by the comparatively liberal Pupils of the English College and would probably raise strong opposition in our Madrassa. *

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35th. The proposed translations include no scientific works, but of a very elementary description. This is of course all that is required at present. Those Books might be given as prizes and perhaps awaken in their owners or some of the latter's friends a taste for the science to which they relate.

36th. The advantages of the plan I have ventured to sketch with the modifications and improvements which it may be found to require, would, I believe, be very great.

1st. It would furnish a basis to the future Scientific and Literary Education of the natives, hasten the spread of instruction among them, and supply some of the deficiecnies of their Vernacular language.

2d. It would effect in the course of 3 or 4 years more than will be done in 20, if the General Committee do not interfere. It is not easy to conceive before witnessing it, with what difficulty a well informed pupil of our English College can translate a page from a scientific work into Urdu, and how wearisome this labour is to him at first. Their disinclination to such a labour may be gathered from the fact that none of the native teachers or pupils of this College have ever since the establishment of the College in 1827 prepared any Urdu translation. Their almost complete inability to translate their new acquired notions into their own native tongue, is in itself an obstacle to their intellectual improvement.

3d. It would have the effect of bringing the instruction given in our Madrassa more on a par with that of our English Colleges. The state of

(*h*) Mr. Marshman sells his History of India, a small neat 12mo. volume, of 231 pages, bound in cloth, for 1 rupee 2 annas.

instruction in the former Establishments (if I may judge from the Delhie College) is extremely imperfect. (*l*)

4th. The advantage of our translations within a very short time from their appearance would not be limited to the Establishments directly supported by Government for Educational purposes, but would be felt by those who, by reason of being distant from the station or in consequence of family prejudices, &c., would not attend our Colleges.

5th. The present examinations for Moonsifships do not include any questions to ascertain whether the candidates have received any "liberal or polite education" as suggested by the Sudder Dewany Adawlut in 1836, and I understand that this omission is partly in consequence of the want of books in the native languages, and of native teachers from whom any thing like a liberal or polite education may be obtained. The proposed translations would obviate this, and as soon as it was clear that it would not virtually put a stop to the appointment of natives as Moonsifs in future, unless they had been educated by us, the Government would probably consent to include among the necessary qualifications for those appointments, a general knowledge of Geography, History, the Elements of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Political Economy, the Principles of Moral Philosophy and Jurisprudence. This might not only be made applicable to Moonsifs, but to Deputy Collectors, Tuhsildars, and eventually to Wukeels, Darogahs, Cazees, &c., and nothing could tend more efficiently than such a measure to promote the course of general education throughout India. Although it has been contemplated to create Assistant Judgeships for the pupils of our Colleges and it is considered desirable to employ them in the Public service, it is thought objectionable to give them a monopoly of the lower Judicial and Revenue appointments under Government. (*m*) But instead of having any

(*l*) Out of more than 200 pupils who have spent several years in the study of learned languages, two only know Arithmetic and none know any thing of Geometry, History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Jurisprudence, &c. By means of translations which may all be made at the Delhie College, these pupils *may* within the next 3 or 4 years learn the first elements of all those Sciences, and I feel confident half of them at least *will* do so, if my proposition relative to the disposal of the surplus fund and the appointment of a Lecturer is agreed to. If not we shall have to appoint an additional Moulvee *and* Pundit, if we can find any properly qualified, and to do that of which the Hon'ble Court of Directors in a dispatch quoted by Mr. Trevelyan (No. 99 of his book on Education) said it is worse than waste of time to employ persons to teach or to learn the Sciences in the state in which they are found in Oriental books.

(*m*) Vide Governor General's Minute, dated Delhie, November 24, 1839, para. 16—"Our course of instruction has not hitherto been so matured as to include any efficient and general arrangement for giving that knowledge of Morals, Jurisprudence, Law and Fiscal Economy, which the Hon'ble Court have so wisely and

such monopoly they will be in a great measure excluded from those appointments. if the examinations continue on the same footing as at present, that is such, that a Mohurrir after a few years' attendance in a Court of Justice, having received no education whatever, beyond reading and writing, copying Missils and Roobkarees, has every chance of being preferred to the ablest and best informed pupils of our Educational Institutions, because the distinguished abilities and acquirements of the latter will go for nothing (at least will not necessarily appear) against a somewhat better knowledge possessed by the Mohurrir of the general forms and rules of practice. No doubt the latter is in some respect better qualified to enter *at once* upon the duties of a Moonsif, as he is familiar with all the routine and forms of office, but his efficiency has very nearly reached his highest point. He will hardly ever be a better Officer than he is now, nor will his influence extend beyond the mere performance of his duties. The young College pupil on the contrary, although at first rather startled at finding himself at the head of an important office, and occasionally puzzled in his application of the rules of practice, will by degrees get more more familiar with the routine of his duties, and after a twelve month will not only be able to discharge them with as much efficiency as the Ex-Mohurrir or Wukeel, but his character will in consequence of his superior instruction, inspire more confidence, and when in his distant station his official influence gathers round him a large circle of friends and acquaintances, he will sometime be led to speak to them of the instruction he has received, and to explain to them the objects and measures of Government. He will lend for perusal to the most intelligent among them some of his Urdu Books, they will from them form some idea of the advantages of Western Science. The young Moonsif will if a little encouraged endeavour to promote the establishment of a School, and his Mofussil station will be a focus from which some new and

earnestly insisted on and which will be most directly useful in the discharge of administrative duties." "I am not disposed to adopt any special means which could be felt as doing injustice to the rest of the community for connecting our educated English Students with the public service. The scheme to which in that respect I assented in the Minute referred to, included however the appointment of a limited number of native Assistants to some of the best of our Zillah Judges. The general character of my recommendations in that Minute was however to establish a test of qualification before selection for the honorable and responsible situation of a Moonsiff, for all candidates wheresoever, or in whatever language instructed, and to procure the compilation and printing of Manuals of legal instruction in the native tongues as well as in English which might be taught every where by private Masters or in public Institutions."

N. B. The only addition to the above for which I would earnestly apply is that the test of qualification should include the elements of a general education as explained in the text.

beneficial ideas will spread through the Native population, and silently tend to undermine the obnoxious prejudices, which have till now maintained such a wide separation between the Indian and European races. Let all due importance of course be attached to a knowledge of the rules of practice, but either let it be ruled that some deficiency in this respect may be made up by instruction of a more general nature, or better that the same *general* and *special* instruction should be required from all candidates wheresoever educated. (*n*)

87th. With reference to the last part of the preceding paragraph, I submit that some measure, such as I have taken the liberty to suggest, will be necessary to put the institutions of the country, as regards the learned professions in harmony with the education given in the Government Colleges. No doubt the education alluded to is highly valuable in itself, but its benefits are remote, and not easily peceived by the uneducated, besides as an immense majority of our pupils will in after life have to labour for their subsistence, the education they receive from us is wanting in a very important point. A general education does not in most instances give much advantage to a young man to procure an honorable livelihood, unless it be a special requisite for some advantageous profession, which then becomes closed against all others not equally well educated, and ensures to the former a pecuniary (or at least an honorary) monopoly of the same. Even in Europe there can be no doubt that directly or indirectly the high value attached to classical instruction is in a great measure due to such a circumstance. Here on the contrary we take much pains, and the Government goes to a great expense, to give a good education to the Natives who attend our Colleges, but no measure has yet been taken to *ensure* that education being valuable to them in a *material* point of view. The result is, that very generally in the Moffussil, the great object of our College pupils is to qualify themselves for being writers in a shop or in an office; and any thing beyond this in the proffered instruction is thought comparatively valueless But let us publish in the vernacular language a few volumes on Geography, History, Elementary Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Political Economy, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and the Principles of Jurisprudence, and let the Government say that henceforth no man will be admitted to practice as a Wukeel in a Zilla or Superior Court, or be appointed as Cazee, Moonsif, Tuhsildar, Deputy Collector, &c. until, in addition to some knowledge of Oriental or English Literature, he has made himself, either at home or elsewhere, well acquainted with the contents of those Books, and not only the character of Native Officers will eventually be greatly raised thereby, but the General Education given in our Colleges will be eagerly sought after, not for its mere abstract effect on the moral feelings and the intellect, (it is seldom if ever in Europe valued for this only) but for its spe-

(*n*) "General tests open to all candidates, and selection by local Officers, being considered the proper ground for nomination to public office."—*Governor General's Minute dated Dehlie, November 24th 1839, para. 38.*

cial advantages, which will be then clearly understood by every body. All the Courts are well supplied with Wukeels, numbers of candidates for Moonsifs have been passed as qualified, vacancies in the appointments of Deputy Collectors, &c. will occur very gradually, and if the rule alluded to was now enacted prospectively, there can be no fear that the Government would find it, after the next three or four years, difficult to get well qualified persons to fill up the vacancies as they occur (*o*)

38th. Before concluding this Minute it may not be out of place to state, with reference to Original Urdu Literature, that there are a few original works in that language highly popular among the natives, and some of which I believe have not been either printed or lithographed. It would be desirable to have those works in our Libraries.

Dewan Sowda —Collections of Odés, Satires, &c.
Meer Takeeka Dewan —Ditto.
Dewan Dard.—Ditto.

The three above works are considered as the highest classical authorities for the Urdu language.

Dewan Nessick —This work was lithographed at Cawnpoor in 1831, under the name of Faqir Mohamed Khan Dewan.

Dewan Mumnoon.
Momeen Dewan.

Nessick and Dewan Mumnoon are considered as not much inferior to the above three poets. The authors of Dewan Mumnoon and Momeen Dewan are still alive, and the former was not long ago Principal Sudder Ameen of Ajmere. He is nearly blind, and has been pensioned by Government in consequence. Momeen Khan is in the pay of the Padshah, and so is another poet who writes under the name of Zouk, and whose official employ is said to be to correct the verses of His Majesty. Zouk and Momeen Khan receive a salary of 60 Rupees per mensem.

39th. A selection, or rather *collection* of Urdu Poetry, with short biographical notices in Persian, was made in 1837 at Dehlie, and lithographed under the title of "Tuskeera Goolchuneh Bekkar." The undertaking was supported by Nawab Moostafa Khan and the Principal Sudder Ameen, 175 copies are said to have been struck off and very readily disposed of at a price equal to the prime cost; viz. 5 Rupees, 6 Annas per copy. The work contains

(*o*) The translations of the books alluded to might be published in succession, and completed before the 1st January 1843. In the mean time, and before any absolute rule come into operation it would perhaps be desirable as a preparatory step to add to the Moonsif's examination papers, a few questions relating to the various branches of General Education, with a declaration that the candidate able to answer them will " Cœteris paribus" be entitled to preference over his competitors.

pieces from 650 poets, which would seem to indicate that the editor cannot have been very particular in his selection.

40th. In conclusion, I beg to apologize for the length of this Minute. The very imperfect state of education in the Oriental Madrassa placed under my General Superintendence led me in the first instance to enquire into the best means of improving it; I soon perceived that the measures necessary for that purpose might naturally be connected with the general promotion of Education throughout the country, and I have thus taken the liberty to submit suggestions, which I hope may be greatly improved upon in their details, if they are adopted as the basis of a system. I trust my motive may be considered a sufficient excuse for my prolixity.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. BOUTROS,

Principal.

DELHI COLLEGE,
1st *July*, 1842.

No 1469.

To F BOUTROS, Esq,

Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Education,

DELHI.

SIR,

I am directed by the General Committee of Public Instruction to acknowledge your letter of the 10th August, with copy of a Minute by the Principal, and in reply to inform you that they have had for some time under their consideration the subject embraced in the Minute, as to the best means of supplying Vernacular books and improving those at present in existence. The General Committee's plans are now matured, and they will be immediately submitted for the consideration of Government.

2d. As many of the points adverted to in the paper coincide with the opinions which the Committee entertain on the subject, and as they await the full consideration of the subject by Government, they do not consider it necessary to remark further on the subject at this time, but they cannot omit to express the high satisfaction they feel at your most disinterested and laudable attempts to supply by your own labour, books in the language of the people amongst whom you reside.

3d. A copy of Norton's Rudimentals has been forwarded by Dak on the 18th ultimo, to your address, as required in the 20th para. of the Minute.

I am, &c,

(Signed) T. A. WISE,

Secretary G. C. P. I.

Fort William, the 24th November, 1841.

APPENDIX No. XVI.

No. 1026.

To T. A. WISE, Esq., M. D.,

Secretary to the General Committee of Public Instruction.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th instant, and to acquaint you that the Report of the General Committee of Public Instruction for the year 1839-40, which accompanied it, is approved by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

I am, &c.,

G. A. BUSHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

Council Chamber, 29th December, 1841.

No.

TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

HON'BLE SIRS AND GENTLEMEN,

Genl. Dept. Education. I am directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your General Report for 1840-41 and for 1841-42, bearing date August the 31st.

2d. In reply I am desired to state that His Honor in Council approves your proceedings as reported therein, and has ordered me to convey to you the best thanks of the Government of India for the care, zeal and ability with which you have performed the duties of your Office.

3d. The suggestion relative to the inspection of the Government Educational Institutions by your Secretary will be borne in mind and given effect to, whenever it can be done without materially interfering with the position of that Officer in the General Department Secretariat.

4th. In regard to the due performance of their duties by the Local Committees, His Honor in Council remarks, that while he has ever appreciated the earnest and well directed endeavours of some Local Committees in this matter, he has constantly (and more especially since the change in the constitution of your Council by the Orders of the 10th January last,) taken the occasion strongly to reprehend others, who have neglected this important part of the calls upon them as public servants of the Government.

5th. His Honor in Council will depend on your Council using your most strenuous exertions to enforce a system of the most rigid economy (compatible with their efficiency for imparting solid practical instruction) in all your Institutions.

6th. In conclusion, I am desired to make this Letter the channel of publicly stating to those who have shown an active interest in promoting public Education by the devotion of their time and means to the cause, and

also generally to those more directly connected with the office of instruction in our Institutions, the best acknowledgments of the Supreme Government.

I have the honor to be,

Hon'ble Sirs and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. V. BAYLEY,

Dy Secy.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

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